

*The*  
**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE  
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**



**1961-1962 YEARBOOK**

**EVERETT D. BARNES**

1961-1962

# Yearbook

*of the*

## National Collegiate Athletic Association

*Containing the Association's Year-End Reports and  
the Proceedings of the Fifty-sixth Annual  
Convention at Chicago, Illinois  
January 11-13, 1962*





THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION  
206 Fairfax Building                      BALTIMORE 1-7127  
Kansas City 5, Missouri

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## ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1962

### *President*

HENRY B. HARDT, Texas Christian University  
Professor of Chemistry

### *Secretary-Treasurer*

WILFRED H. CROWLEY, S. J., University of Santa Clara  
Vice-President

### *Executive Director*

WALTER BYERS, Fairfax Building, Kansas City, Missouri

### *The Council*

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

#### *Vice-Presidents*

- District 1—Frank R. Thoms, Jr., Williams College  
Director of Athletics
- District 2—Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University  
Director, Division of Physical Education and Intercollegiate Athletics
- District 3—Alfred W. Scott, University of Georgia  
Chairman, Division of Physical Science and Head of the Department of Chemistry
- District 4—Robert F. Ray, State University of Iowa  
Dean of the Division of Special Services
- District 5—James K. Sours, University of Wichita  
Dean of University College and Head of Political Science Department
- District 6—Delbert Swartz, University of Arkansas  
Chairman of the Department of Botany and Bacteriology
- District 7—Arthur R. Reynolds, Colorado State College  
Professor of History
- District 8—Glenn W. Holcomb, Oregon State University  
Head, Department of Civil Engineering
- At-Large—James C. Loveless, DePauw University  
Professor, Head of Department of Physical Education-Athletics

#### *Members-at-Large*

- Ralph A. Ginn, South Dakota State College  
Head Football Coach, Associate Director of Athletics and Physical Education
- Milton F. Hartvigsen, Brigham Young University  
Dean, College of Physical Education
- Walter L. Hass, University of Chicago  
Professor and Chairman Department of Physical Education, Director of Athletics
- Frontis W. Johnston, Davidson College  
Dean of the Faculty and Professor of History
- Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University  
Dean and Director of Athletics
- Edwin W. Olle, University of Texas  
Director of Athletics
- Earl Sneed, University of Oklahoma  
Dean—Professor of Law



## ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1962

### *Executive Committee*

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

Jefferson J. Coleman, University of Alabama  
Director of Alumni Affairs

H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado  
Business Manager

Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles  
Director of Athletics

Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University  
Professor and Chairman, Department of Physical Education  
and Director of Athletics

Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas  
Associate Professor and Director of Athletics

Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University  
Professor of Mathematics and Head of the Department

R. Victor Stout, Boston University  
Director of Athletics



### **Executive Offices**

Walter Byers, *Executive Director*

A. J. Bergstrom, *Assistant to Director*

Wayne Duke, *Assistant to Director*

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*The NCAA service bureau collects, compiles and distributes the official statistics of college football and basketball; publishes the official Guides, Rules Books and scorebooks of the Association, and performs other services commonly associated with a sports information agency. The bureau is located at 68-61 Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hills, N. Y.*

# COMMITTEES FOR 1962

## RULES COMMITTEES

ELECTED BY THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

All rules committees of the Association are organized on a rotation basis, under which at least one member of each committee is elected each year. The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field and wrestling provide that each NCAA district may be represented. Members of the baseball, swimming, track and field and wrestling rules committees are elected for four-year terms; all other rules committee members are elected for terms of six years. Terms of members of rules committees commence on the first day of September following their election except that members of the Football and Basketball Rules Committees take office the first day of January following their election. The following list sets forth the current membership of the rules committees and the years remaining in the term of each committee member following September 1, 1962 (January 1, 1963, for Football and Basketball Rules Committees), are indicated in the right-hand column. AL denotes member-at-large; CD denotes College Division member-at-large; JC denotes junior college representative; HS denotes secondary school representative, and H denotes honorary member.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
<b>Baseball</b>			
1st	Paul W. Eckley	Amherst College	0
	Earl E. Lorden	University of Massachusetts	4
2nd	Frank O'Hora	Colgate University	2
3rd	James W. Whatley	University of Georgia	0
	G. F. Laird	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	4
4th	Robert L. Culp	Western Michigan University	3
5th	Frank B. Prentup	University of Colorado	1
6th	Wilbur Evans	Southwest Conference	*
7th	George T. Petrol	University of New Mexico	2
8th	William P. Fehring	Stanford University	2
AL	J. Kyle Anderson	University of Chicago	3
CD	Archie P. Allen	Springfield College	1
CD	L. C. Butler	Colorado State College	1

Chairman—J. Kyle Anderson

Guide Editor—Al Gabrielli, National Collegiate Athletic Bureau (NCAB)

## Basketball

1st	Hugh S. Greer	University of Connecticut	5
2nd	Harry Litwack	Temple University	2
3rd	Adolph F. Rupp	University of Kentucky	4
4th	George Ireland	Loyola University (Chicago)	5
5th	John E. Benington	St. Louis University	3
6th	Polk Robison	Texas Technological College	4
7th	Hoyt W. Brawner	University of Denver	3
8th	John R. Wooden	U. C. L. A.	2

\*—Appointed to serve until January, 1963, Convention.



AL Harold E. Foster .....	University of Wisconsin	3
AL John W. Bunn .....	Colorado State College	6
CD Arad A. McCutchan .....	Evansville College	4
CD Dwane Clodfelter .....	University of South Dakota	3
JC Lowell Fitzsimmons ....	Moberly Junior College (Missouri)	2
HS Harlan F. Carter .....	Shasta High School (California)	4

Chairman—Harold E. Foster

Secretary-Rules Editor—John W. Bunn

Guide Editor—Al Gabrielli, NCAB

### Football

1st Norman J. Daniels .....	Wesleyan University	2
2nd Charles A. Engle .....	Pennsylvania State University	5
3rd Frank Howard .....	Clemson College	3
4th Ivan B. Williamson .....	University of Wisconsin	3
5th Glenn Dobbs .....	University of Tulsa	3
6th Abe Martin .....	Texas Christian University	4
7th Fritz Brennecke .....	Colorado School of Mines	4
8th Thomas J. Hamilton .....	A. A. W. U.	4
AL Abb Curtis .....	Southwest Conference	5
AL David M. Nelson .....	University of Delaware	6
AL Wallace Butts .....	University of Georgia	*
CD J. Edward Tryon .....	Hobart College	3
CD Joseph J. Verducci .....	San Francisco State College	3
JC Homer T. Beatty .....	Santa Ana College (California)	2
HS Lee K. Anderson ....	Oklahoma High School Athletic Assoc.	2

H H. O. Crisler

H Amos Alonzo Stagg

Chairman—H. O. Crisler\*

Secretary-Rules Editor—David M. Nelson, Ellwood A. Geiges

Guide Editor—Al Gabrielli, NCAB

### Swimming

1st Joseph Watmough .....	Brown University	2
2nd Gordon Scott Little .....	Cornell University	2
3rd Edward J. Smyke .....	Emory University	0
Willis R. Casey .....	North Carolina State College	4
4th William W. Heusner .....	University of Minnesota	3
5th Jack M. McGuire .....	Iowa State University	0
Irwin L. Simone .....	Grinnell College	4
6th Henry W. Chapman .....	University of Texas	1
7th Thomas H. F. Murphy .....	University of Denver	3
8th Douglass F. Gibb .....	Washington State University	2
AL Philip Moriarty .....	Yale University	0
Karl B. Michael .....	Dartmouth College	4
HS William J. McConnell ....	Ohio High School Athletic Assoc.	
HS David C. Arnold .....	National High School Federation	

Chairman—Philip Moriarty

Gordon Scott Little

Guide Editor—Edward J. Smyke

\*—Appointed to serve until January, 1963, Convention.



## Track and Field

1st Robert Giegengack .....	Yale University	1
2nd Frank Wetzler .....	LaSalle College	2
3rd H. Richard Redding .....	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	1
4th Don Canham .....	University of Michigan	3
5th Frank A. Sevigne .....	University of Nebraska	0
<i>Ward H. Haylett</i> .....	<i>Kansas State University</i>	4
6th Jack Patterson .....	Baylor University	1
7th Harry F. Adams .....	Montana State University	2
8th William J. Bowerman .....	University of Oregon	0
<i>Stan Hiserman</i> .....	<i>University of Washington</i>	4
AL Payton Jordan .....	Stanford University	0
<i>William J. Bowerman</i> .....	<i>University of Oregon</i>	4
CD Oliver Jackson .....	Abilene Christian College	1
CD Willie Stevens .....	Tennessee A&I University	*
HS William W. Russell ....	California Interscholastic Federation	
HS J. C. Harper ....	Alabama High School Athletic Association	
Chairman—William J. Bowerman		
Guide Editor—Don Pierce, University of Kansas		

## Wrestling

1st Ralph G. Anderton .....	Brown University	1
2nd Richard L. Voliva .....	Rutgers University	0
<i>Gerald G. Leeman</i> .....	<i>Lehigh University</i>	4
3rd John H. Guiton .....	Citadel	2
4th Casey L. Fredericks .....	Ohio State University	2
5th Harold J. Nichols .....	Iowa State University	3
6th Fred Roby .....	University of Arizona	2
7th John W. Hancock .....	Colorado State College	1
8th M. Briggs Hunt .....	U. C. L. A.	3
AL Joseph W. Begala .....	Kent State University	0
<i>Claude C. Reeck</i> .....	<i>Purdue University</i>	4
HS Finn B. Eriksen .....	Public Schools, Waterloo, Iowa	
HS John E. Roberts ...	Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Assoc.	
Chairman—Richard L. Voliva		
<i>John W. Hancock</i>		
Guide Editor—Charles W. Parker, Davidson College		

## Boxing

George Arthur Broten .....	University of Nevada	3
Anthony R. Curreri .....	University of Wisconsin	4
Edmund R. LaFond .....	Catholic University of America	5
Julius Menendez .....	San Jose State College	1
Clarence L. Munn .....	Michigan State University	0
<i>Edgar Nemir</i> .....	<i>University of California</i>	6
Earl R. Pond .....	Idaho State College	2
Chairman—Anthony R. Curreri		

\*—Appointed to serve until January, 1963, Convention.

### Fencing

Elwyn Bugge .....	Stanford University	2
Miguel A. deCapriles .....	New York University	4
Maxwell R. Garret .....	University of Illinois	5
Robert Kaplan .....	Ohio State University	3
Stanley S. Sieja .....	Princeton University	1
Silvio N. Vitale .....	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0
Edward F. Lucia .....	City University of New York	6

Chairman—Miguel A. deCapriles

### Gymnastics

Harold J. Frey .....	University of California	3
Jacob G. Geier .....	University of Nebraska	0
Glenn G. Wilson .....	University of Colorado	6
Norman R. Holzaepfel .....	State University of Iowa	1
Tom E. Maloney .....	U. S. Military Academy	5
Robert D. Kreidler .....	University of Chicago	4
Frank A. Wolcott .....	Springfield College	2

Chairman—Harold J. Frey

### Ice Hockey

Amo Bessone .....	Michigan State University	1
Anthony J. Frasca .....	Colorado College	4
Murray Murdoch .....	Yale University	2
John P. Riley, Jr. ....	U. S. Military Academy	0
Gregory J. Batt .....	Hamilton College	6
R. Victor Stout .....	Boston University	5
Robert L. Merriam .....	Deerfield Academy	3

Chairman—Murray Murdoch

Guide Editor—David A. Tirrell, Trinity-Pawling School

### Lacrosse

William Kelso Morrill .....	Johns Hopkins University	4
W. S. Persons .....	Duke University	3
Timothy F. Ring .....	Tufts University	0
Chester H. McPhee .....	Trinity College	6
William C. Stiles .....	Hobart College	1
Albert W. Twitchell .....	Rutgers University	2
Rix N. Yard .....	Denison University	5

Chairman—William C. Stiles

Guide Editor—Albert A. Brisotti, C. W. Post College

### Skiing

Alan J. Bovard .....	Michigan College of M&T	5
Charles A. Merrill .....	Dartmouth College	1
Willy J. Schaeffler .....	University of Denver	3
Ralph J. Townsend .....	Williams College	0
Robert R. Sheehan .....	Middlebury College	6
Donald E. Wells .....	Washington State University	4
Sven Edward Wiik .....	Western State College of Colorado	2

Chairman—Willy J. Schaeffler



## Soccer

Marvin Allen .....	University of North Carolina	2
Robert H. Dunn .....	Swarthmore College	0
Robert DiGrazia .....	University of California	6
Hugh G. McCurdy .....	Wesleyan University	3
Stuver Parry .....	University of Akron	5
Charles R. Scott .....	University of Pennsylvania	4
Clifford Stevenson .....	Brown University	1

Chairman—Clifford Stevenson

Guide Editor—Al Gabrielli, NCAB

## MEET AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

*All meet and tournament committees are organized on a rotation basis. College Basketball Tournament Committee members are elected for terms of four years; all other meet and tournament committees are elected for terms of six years. The following list sets forth the current membership of meet and tournament committees and the years remaining in the term of each committee member following September 1, 1962, are indicated in the right-hand column.*

Committeeman	Institution	Term
--------------	-------------	------

### College Basketball

J. Shober Barr .....	Franklin and Marshall College	1
Harvey C. Chrouser .....	Wheaton College	0
Richard P. Koenig .....	Valparaiso University	4
William R. Maybry .....	Southwestern College at Memphis	3
George Ziegenfuss .....	San Diego State College	2

Chairman—Harvey C. Chrouser

J. Shober Barr

### College Cross-Country

Wilford H. Ketz .....	Union College	2
Aldo A. Sebben .....	Southwest Missouri State College	4

Third member of committee is coach of host institution

Chairman—Wilford H. Ketz

## Golf

William Docherty .....	Haverford College	2
Charles P. Erickson .....	University of North Carolina	0
Robert H. Kepler .....	Ohio State University	6
Labron Harris .....	Oklahoma State University	1
Rev. G. L. Holderith .....	University of Notre Dame	3
John S. Merriman, Jr. ....	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	4
Stan Wood .....	University of Southern California	5

Honorary—Ted B. Payseur, Northwestern University

Chairman—Charles P. Erickson

Labron Harris



## Tennis

Clarence C. Chaffee .....	Williams College	5
Edwin J. Faulkner .....	Swarthmore College	1
J. D. Morgan .....	U. C. L. A.	3
William E. Murphy .....	University of Michigan	4
Emmett Pare .....	Tulane University	2
Theron S. Parmelee .....	University of Utah	0
David Snyder .....	University of Arizona	6
Chairman—J. D. Morgan		

## University Basketball

Robert N. Brown .....	West Virginia University	0
Peter F. Newell .....	University of California	6
Waldo A. Fisher .....	Northwestern University	5
H. B. Lee .....	Kansas State University	4
Ernest B. McCoy .....	Pennsylvania State University	3
Bernie A. Shively .....	University of Kentucky	1
Forrest F. Twogood .....	University of Southern California	2
Chairman—Bernie A. Shively		

## University Cross-Country

George T. Eastment .....	Manhattan College	2
Ralph M. Higgins .....	Oklahoma State University	5
Third member of committee is coach of host institution		
Chairman—George T. Eastment		

## MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

*Members of the Olympic and College Committees are elected for terms of four years, the latter being subject to staggered rotation; members of the Extra Events Committee are elected for five-year terms with one new member to be elected each year; members of all other committees may be elected for terms of six years, with at least one new member to be elected every two years. Terms of appointment commence upon election and the years remaining in the term of each committee member following January 13, 1962, are indicated in the right-hand column.*

District	Committeeman	Institution	Term
College			
1st	Harry Arlanson .....	Tufts University	4
2nd	Jerome Holland .....	Hampton Institute	2
3rd	Joseph Justice .....	Rollins College	1
4th	Dean S. Trevor .....	Knox College	2
5th	A. J. McDonald .....	Southwest Missouri State College	3
6th	William A. Miller, Jr. ....	McMurry College	4
7th	Francis E. Smiley, Jr. ....	Colorado School of Mines	3
8th	Harold J. Beatty .....	Fresno State College	1
AL	Edward L. Jackson .....	Tuskegee Institute	3
Chairman—Harold J. Beatty			

## Olympic

1st Fred D. Tootell .....	University of Rhode Island	4
2nd Wilford Ketz .....	Union College	4
3rd W. W. Cobey .....	University of Maryland	4
4th Richard C. Larkins .....	Ohio State University	4
5th Gordon H. Chalmers .....	Iowa State University	4
6th Clyde Littlefield .....	University of Texas	4
7th Robert L. Davis .....	Colorado State University	4
8th Wilbur C. Johns .....	U. C. L. A.	4
AL Clarence L. Munn .....	Michigan State University	4
Chairman—Clarence L. Munn		

## Constitution and By-Laws

J. Gordon Gose .....	University of Washington	6
Earl Sneed .....	University of Oklahoma	4
Marshall S. Turner, Jr. ....	Johns Hopkins University	2
Chairman—Earl Sneed		

## Extra Events

Everett D. Barnes .....	Colgate University	1
Kenneth Knox .....	Southeast Missouri State College	5
James R. Jack .....	University of Utah	3
Jesse T. Hill .....	University of Southern California	2
Claude M. Smith .....	University of Mississippi	4
Chairman—James R. Jack		

## Publications

James V. Gilloon .....	New York University	2
Walter T. McLaughlin .....	St. John's University	6
George L. Shiebler .....	Eastern College Athletic Conference	4
Chairman—James V. Gilloon		

## Sports Injuries and Safety

Carl S. Blyth .....	University of North Carolina	1
Ernest B. McCoy .....	Pennsylvania State University	1
Kenneth B. Rawlinson .....	University of Oklahoma	1
David M. Nelson .....	University of Delaware	1
Victor Obeck .....	New York University	1
Allan J. Ryan .....	American Medical Association	1
Chairman—Ernest B. McCoy		

## APPOINTED BY COUNCIL

*The terms of Council-appointed committees vary. Members of the committees are usually appointed for terms of one year, except that members of the (1) Public Relations Committee are appointed for three-year terms; (2) the Television Committee for two-year terms; (3) the Youth Fitness Committee for four-year terms, and (4) the Eligibility Committee for six-year terms. Elected members of the Ethics Committee serve for two-year terms. Years remaining (counting 1962) in the term of appointment for each member of these committees are indicated. AL denotes member-at-large; CD denotes College Division representative.*



<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Committeeman</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Term</i>
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### Advertising

1st	Thomas Doherty	University of Rhode Island	1
2nd	Charles Moravec	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	1
3rd	W. W. Cobey	University of Maryland	1
4th	Walter Paulison	Northwestern University	1
5th	James Dynan	Bradley University	1
6th	Lester Jordan	Southern Methodist University	1
7th	James L. Sankovitz	Colorado School of Mines	1
8th	Wiles Hallock	University of California	1
AL	Charles P. Erickson	University of North Carolina	1

Chairman—Charles P. Erickson

### Public Relations

1st	Baaron B. Pittenger	Harvard University	1
2nd	James Tarman	Pennsylvania State University	2
3rd	Ted Mann	Duke University	1
4th	Fred W. Stabley	Michigan State University	2
5th	Harold Keith	University of Oklahoma	2
6th	Wilbur Evans	Southwest Conference	3
7th	Frank W. Soltys	University of Arizona	3
8th	Ferron C. Losee	Los Angeles State College	1
AL	Wiles Hallock	University of California	3
CD	Warren Berg	Luther College	1
CD	Richard Gordon	Hofstra College	3

Chairman—Fred W. Stabley

### Television

1st	William J. Flynn	Boston College	1
2nd	Robert J. Kane	Cornell University	1
3rd	James J. Corbett	Louisiana State University	1
4th	Ivan B. Williamson	University of Wisconsin	1
5th	Norvall Neve	Missouri Valley Conference	1
6th	Howard Grubbs	Southwest Conference	1
7th	Paul W. Brechler	Western Athletic Conference	1
8th	Charles A. Taylor	Stanford University	1
CD (East)	Rix N. Yard	Denison University	1
CD (West)	LeRoy B. Hughes	Calif. Poly. College	1
AL	Asa S. Bushnell	Eastern College Athletic Conference	1
AL	Walter Byers	NCAA Executive Director	1

Chairman—William J. Flynn

Program Director and Secretary—Asa S. Bushnell

### Youth Fitness

1st	Lloyd H. Lux	Bates College	3
2nd	Ernest B. McCoy	Pennsylvania State University	2
3rd	Tom McDonough	Emory University	1
4th	Stuart W. Holcomb	Northwestern University	1
5th	A. C. Bundgaard	South Dakota State College	4
6th	Gilbert Hermance	Rice Institute	3



7th Edwin R. Kimball .....	Brigham Young University	2
8th Jesse T. Hill .....	University of Southern California	4
AL Thomas J. Hamilton .....	A.A.W.U.	4
Chairman—Thomas J. Hamilton		

### AAU-Olympic Relations

Thomas J. Hamilton .....	A.A.W.U.	1
Wilbur C. Johns .....	U.C.L.A.	1
Robert J. Kane .....	Cornell University	1
Richard C. Larkins .....	Ohio State University	1
Arthur C. Lonborg .....	University of Kansas	1
Walter Byers .....	NCAA Executive Director	1
Chairman—Wilbur C. Johns		

### All-Star High School Games

*The Council has designated the following committee "to act in the place of any state (high school) association which declines to assume the jurisdiction" in approving all-star football or basketball contests, as set forth in Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution.*

Clifford B. Fagan .....	NFSHAA	1
Henry B. Hardt .....	NCAA President	1
Wilbur C. Johns .....	U.C.L.A.	1
Arthur C. Lonborg .....	University of Kansas	1
Chairman—Henry B. Hardt		

### College-Professional Relations

James J. Corbett .....	Louisiana State University	1
Howard Grubbs .....	Southwest Conference	1
William R. Reed .....	Intercollegiate Conference	1
Walter Byers .....	NCAA Executive Director	1
Chairman—William R. Reed		

### Eligibility

Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley .....	University of Santa Clara	2
Ernest B. McCoy .....	Pennsylvania State University	6
Rixford K. Snyder .....	Stanford University	4
Chairman—Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley		

### Ethics

*The Committee on Ethics is composed of the presidents of the NCAA, National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the national coaches association of the particular sport involved, and two persons elected by the Council for a period of two years.*

Ralph W. Aigler .....	University of Michigan	2
Henry B. Hardt .....	NCAA President	1

Nicholas M. McKnight .....Columbia University 2  
 Bernie H. Moore .....NACC President 1  
 Fifth member of committee president of coaches association of particular sport involved.

#### Infractions

J. William Davis .....Texas Technological College 1  
 Nicholas M. McKnight .....Columbia University 1  
 George H. Young .....University of Wisconsin 1  
 Walter Byers .....NCAA Executive Director †

Chairman—George H. Young

#### Insurance

T. A. Bickerstaff .....University of Mississippi 1  
 Walter L. Hass .....University of Chicago 1  
 E. D. Mouzon, Jr. ....Southern Methodist University 1

Chairman—E. D. Mouzon, Jr.

#### Legislative

Paul W. Brechler .....Western Athletic Conference 1  
 Asa S. Bushnell .....E.C.A.C. 1  
 Howard Grubbs .....Southwest Conference 1  
 Bernie H. Moore .....Southeastern Conference 1  
 William R. Reed .....Intercollegiate Conference 1  
 James H. Weaver .....Atlantic Coast Conference 1

Chairman—William R. Reed

#### Professional Baseball

Everett D. Barnes .....Colgate University 1  
 J. O. Christian .....University of Connecticut 1  
 Rev. Joseph A. Glavin .....Holy Cross College 1  
 Richard Siebert .....University of Minnesota 1  
 James H. Weaver .....Atlantic Coast Conference 1

Chairman—Rev. Joseph A. Glavin

#### Summer Baseball Committee

Ralph O. Coleman .....Oregon State University 1  
 John H. Kobs .....Michigan State University 1  
 Walter Rabb .....University of North Carolina 1  
 George L. Shiebler .....Eastern College Athletic Conference 1  
 J. A. Tomlinson .....Arkansas State College 1

Chairman—George L. Shiebler

†—Ex officio member.



## SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

*Following is a partial list of NCAA delegates or representatives to committees of related organizations. Years remaining (counting 1962) in terms of appointment are indicated.*

### \*Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics of NCAA, AAHPER and CPEA

Mox A. Weber .....	Hamilton College	1
Edwin R. Kimball .....	Brigham Young University	2
Stuart K. Holcomb .....	Northwestern University	3

### \*National Committee for Amateur Baseball

*To work with representatives of other amateur organizations in the promotion and administration of amateur baseball.*

Everett D. Barnes .....	Colgate University	1
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### \*National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame

1st Warren P. McGuirk .....	University of Massachusetts	1
2nd David Nelson .....	University of Delaware	1
3rd William D. Murray .....	Duke University	1
4th Ray Eliot .....	University of Illinois	1
5th Reaves E. Peters .....	Missouri Valley I.A.A.	1
6th Clyde B. Smith .....	Arizona State University	1
7th Robert L. Davis .....	Colorado State University	1
8th Jesse T. Hill .....	University of Southern California	1
AL Henry B. Hardt .....	NCAA President	†
AL Walter Byers .....	NCAA Executive Director	†

### \*\*Olympic Committee Board of Directors

Frank R. Thoms, Jr. ....	Williams College	4
Robert J. Kane .....	Cornell University	4
E. M. Cameron .....	Duke University	4
Clarence L. Munn .....	Michigan State University	4
A. G. Haussler .....	Bradley University	4
H. Jamison Swarts .....	University of Pennsylvania	4
Glenn R. Jacoby .....	University of Wyoming	4
Thomas J. Hamilton .....	A.A.W.U.	4

\*—Appointed by Council.

\*\*—Elected by quadrennial meeting of U. S. Olympic Committee

†—Ex officio member.



## ROLL OF MEMBERS

### ACTIVE MEMBER INSTITUTIONS

*This listing is based on information available to the Secretary, as of April 28, 1962. The abbreviations are: (P) President, Chancellor or Provost; (F) Faculty Athletic Representative; (AD) Athletic Director or Graduate Manager of Athletics.*

#### First District

- American International College, Springfield, Mass.: Rear Admiral John F. Hines (P), Henry A. Butova (AD).
- Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Calvin H. Plimpton (P), James R. Nelson (F), Ellsworth E. Richardson (AD).
- Assumption College, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. Armand H. Desautels (P), Rev. James R. Doyer (F), Andrew Laska (AD).
- Babson Institute, Babson Park, Mass.: Henry A. Kriebel (P), Thomas E. Smith (F) and (AD).
- Bates College, Lewiston, Maine: Charles F. Phillips (P), Lloyd H. Lux (AD).
- Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh (P), Rev. Joseph L. Shea (F), William J. Flynn (AD).
- Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Harold C. Case (P), Paul M. Siskind (F), R. Victor Stout (AD).
- Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine: James S. Coles (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
- Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.: Abram L. Sachar (P), Benjamin Friedman (F) and (AD).
- Bridgeport, University of, Bridgeport, Conn.: James H. Halsey (P), Herbert E. Glines (F) and (AD).
- Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Mass.: Clement C. Maxwell (P), Charles B. McMullen (F), Edward C. Swenson (AD).
- Brown University, Providence, R. I.: Barnaby C. Keeney (P), Edward R. Durgin (F), Paul F. Mackesey (AD).
- Clark University, Worcester, Mass.: Howard B. Jefferson (P), Henry J. Warman (F), Russ Granger, Jr., (AD).
- Colby College, Waterville, Maine: Robert E. L. Strider (P), Gilbert F. Loebs (F), Leon P. Williams (AD).
- Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Conn.: A. N. Jorgensen (P), J. O. Christian (F) and (AD).
- Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.: John S. Dickey (P), Robert A. Rolfe (AD).
- Fairfield University, Fairfield, Conn.: Very Rev. James E. Fitzgerald (P), Rev. Thomas F. Lyons (AD).
- Hartford, University of, Hartford, Conn.: Vincent B. Coffin (P), Eugene Sweeney (F), Roy F. Spear, Jr. (AD).
- Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: Nathan M. Pusey (P), Thomas D. Bolles (F) and (AD).
- Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. Raymond J. Swords (P), Rev. Joseph A. Glavin (F), Eugene F. Flynn (AD).
- Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass.: Martin J. Lydon (P), Stuart L. Mandell (F), Waldo W. Yarnall (AD).

Maine, University of, Orono, Maine: Lloyd H. Elliott (P), Wallace H. Elliott (F), Rome Rankin (AD).

Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Mass.: John W. Lederle (P), Earl E. Lorden (F), Warren P. McGuirk (AD).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: Julius A. Stratton (P), Ross H. Smith (AD).

Merrimack College, North Andover, Mass.: Vincent A. McQuade (P), Paul C. Thabault (F), Michael J. McGinnis (AD).

Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: Samuel S. Stratton (P), Benjamin F. Wissler (F), Walter J. Nelson (AD).

Nasson College, Springvale, Maine: Roger C. Gay (P), Edward J. Durnall, Jr., (F), James J. McLaughlin (AD).

New Hampshire, University of, Durham, N. H.: Eldon L. Johnson (P), C. O. Dawson (F), Carl Lundholm (AD).

Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Asa S. Knowles (P), Joseph Spear (F), Herbert W. Gallagher (AD).

Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Ernest N. Harmon (P), Joseph F. Garrity (AD).

Providence College, Providence, R. I.: Very Rev. Vincent C. Dore (P), Rev. Aloysius B. Begley (AD).

Rhode Island, University of, Kingston, R. I.: Francis H. Horn (P), Fred D. Tootell (F) and (AD).

St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H.: Rev. Bernard G. Holmes (P), James M. Reynolds (Acting AD).

St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt.: Very Rev. Gerald E. Dupont (P), George W. Jacobs (F) and (AD).

Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Conn.: Hilton C. Buley (P), Francis J. Degnan (F), Jess L. Dow (AD).

Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Glenn A. Olds (P), Edward S. Steitz (F) and (AD).

Suffolk University, Boston, Mass.: Dennis C. Haley (P), Charles Law (AD).

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: Albert C. Jacobs (P), Ray Oosting (AD).

Tufts University, Medford, Mass.: Nils Y. Wessell (P), Lewis F. Manly (F), Harry Arlanson (AD).

United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral Stephen H. Evans (Superintendent), Capt. William B. Ellis (F), Commander Otto E. Graham, Jr. (AD).

Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vt.: John T. Fey (P), Samuel N. Bogorad (F), J. Edward Donnelly (AD).

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), Norman J. Daniels (F), Hugh G. McCurdy (AD).

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: John E. Sawyer (P), James R. Curry (F), Frank R. Thoms, Jr. (AD).

Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Arthur B. Bronwell (P), Robert W. Pritchard (F) and (AD).

Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: A. Whitney Griswold (P), Richard C. Carroll (F), DeLaney Kipphuth (AD).



## Second District

- Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.: Paul D. Eddy (P), Chester Barrows (F), George E. Faherty (AD).
- Albright College, Reading, Pa.: Harry V. Masters (P), Eugene L. Shirk (F) and (AD).
- Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), E. Gordon Ogden (F), James A. McLane (AD).
- Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: Lawrence L. Pelletier (P), Lewis W. Pyle (F), H. P. Way (AD).
- Bloomsburg State College, Bloomsburg, Pa.: Harvey A. Andruss (P), Russell E. Houk (F) and (AD).
- Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.: L. B. Allen (P), John T. Flippen (AD).
- Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Joseph M. Smith (F) and (AD).
- Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Ernst Weber (P), Edward C. Russell (F) and (AD).
- Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Merle M. Odgers (P), Donald G. Ohl (F), Albert E. Humphreys (AD).
- Buffalo, University of, Buffalo, N. Y.: Clifford C. Furnas (P), Anthony S. Gugino (F), James E. Peelle (AD).
- Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Very Rev. James J. McGinley (P), Rev. Peter J. Martin (F), Robert A. MacKinnon (AD).
- Catholic University of Puerto Rico, Avenida Hostes-Ponce, Puerto Rico: Rev. John F. Muller (P), Ramon E. Colon (F), José Cortez (AD).
- City University of New York, New York, N. Y.: Harry N. Rivlin (Acting P), Guerner A. Olsen (F), Arthur H. DesGrey (AD).
- Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.: William G. Van Note (P), George R. MacLean (F), Henry R. Hodge (AD).
- Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.: Everett N. Case (P), William F. Griffith (F), Everett D. Barnes (AD).
- College of South Jersey, Camden, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Gerald Rosiggen (F), Albert J. Carino (AD).
- Columbia University, New York, N. Y.: Grayson Kirk (P), Ralph J. Furey (F) and (AD).
- Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: Deane W. Malott (P), Stephen J. Roberts (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
- Delaware, University of, Newark, Del.: John A. Perkins (P), Robert Pigford (F), David M. Nelson (AD).
- Delaware State College, Dover, Del.: Luna I. Mishoe (P), John R. Price (F), E. Preston Mitchell (AD).
- Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.: Howard L. Rubendall (P), David B. Eavenson (AD).
- Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.: James Creese (P), Douglass T. Greene (F) and (AD).
- Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Very Rev. Henry J. McAnulty (P), Kenneth J. Duffy (F), Louis E. Skender (AD).
- East Stroudsburg State College, East Stroudsburg, Pa.: LeRoy J. Koehler (P), Frank D. Sills (F), John R. Eiler (AD).
- Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa.: Roy E. McAuley (P), James M. Berkebile (F), Lester C. Baum (AD).

Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, N. J.: Peter Sammartino (P), Harvey D. Woods (AD).

Fordham University, New York, N. Y.: Rev. Laurence McGinley (P), Rev. Victor Yanitelli (F), John W. Bach (AD).

Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Frederick deW. Bolman, Jr. (P), J. Shober Barr (AD).

Gannon College, Erie, Pa.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Wilfrid J. Nash (P), Rev. Lours Puscas (AD).

Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.: Very Rev. Edward B. Bunn (P), Rev. Robert I. Hoggson (F), John L. Hagerty (AD).

Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: Carl A. Hanson (P), Joseph K. Wolfinger (F), Henry T. Bream (AD).

Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.: J. Stanley Harker (P), R. Jack Behringer (F) and (AD).

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Mox A. Weber (AD).

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.: Jerome H. Holland (P), Samuel C. McGhee (F), Herman N. Neilson (AD).

Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y.: Frederick Binder (P), David L. Haase (AD).

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Hugh Borton (P), Roy E. Randall (F) and (AD).

Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.: Louis M. Hirshson (P), Robert L. Beinert (F), Francis L. Kraus (AD).

Hofstra College, Hempstead, N. Y.: John C. Adams (P), Howard Myers, Jr. (AD).

Howard University, Washington, D. C.: James M. Nabrit, Jr. (P), Frank M. Snowden, Jr. (F), Samuel E. Barnes (AD).

Hunter College, Bronx, N. Y.: John J. Meng (P), S. Charles Irace (AD).

Inter American University, San German, Puerto Rico: Ronald C. Bauer (P), Jose L. Torres (F), Luis F. Sambolin (AD).

Iona College, New Rochelle, N. Y.: Brother Richard B. Power (P), Brother Edward A. Walsh (F), James McDermott (AD).

Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y.: Howard I. Dillingham (P), William E. Terwilliger (F), Carlton L. Wood (AD).

Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.: Calvert N. Ellis (P), Earl Kaylor (F), Ralph W. Harden (AD).

King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Rev. George P. Benaglia (P), Rev. William H. Donahue (F) and (AD).

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: K. Roald Bergethon (P), Lawrence Conover (F), Arthur R. Winters (AD).

LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother Daniel Bernian (P), Robert J. Courtney (F), James J. Henry (AD).

Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.: Frederic K. Miller (P), Carl Y. Ehrhart (F), William D. McHenry (AD).

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.: Harvey A. Neville (P), William B. Leckonby (F) and (AD).

Le Moyne College, Syracuse, N. Y.: Rev. Nicholas J. Sullivan (P), Rev. John J. O'Brien (F), Thomas J. Niland (AD).

Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.: Marvin Wachman (P), Thomas M. Jones (F), Manuel Rivero (AD).

Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), S. G. Jacobs (AD).



Long Island University, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Richard L. Conolly (P), Robert L. Spector (F), William T. Lai (AD).

Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.: D. Frederick Wertz (P), David G. Busey (F) and (AD).

Manhattan College, New York, N. Y.: Brother Augustine Philip (P), Kenneth A. Norton (AD).

Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.: John T. Williams (P), Richard Thomas (F), Vernon E. McCain (AD).

Millersville State College, Millersville, Pa.: Daniel L. Biemesderfer (P), Alex Henderson (F), Raymond J. Runkle (AD).

Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Hauptert (P), Daniel Gilbert (F), Harvey T. D. Gillespie (AD).

Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.: Martin D. Jenkins (P), Nathaniel K. Proctor (F), Edward P. Hurt (AD).

Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: Erling N. Jensen (P), Raymond J. Whispell (F) and (AD).

New York University, New York, N. Y.: George D. Stoddard (P), Victor F. Obeck (AD).

New York Maritime College, New York, N. Y.: Vice Admiral H. C. Moore (P), W. Roger Reinhart (F) and (AD).

Niagara University, Niagara University, N. Y.: Very Rev. Vincent T. Swords (P), Rev. John W. Caine (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).

Pace College, New York, N. Y.: E. J. Mortola (P), Peter X. Finnerty (AD).

Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pa.: Gaylord P. Harnwell (P), Arthur H. Scouten (F), Jeremiah Ford II (AD).

Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: Clarence R. Moll (P), George A. Hansell (AD).

Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.: Eric A. Walker (P), Ralph H. Wherry (F), Ernest B. McCoy (AD).

Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science, Philadelphia, Pa.: Bertrand W. Hayward (P), William H. Hughes (F), Harry Pure (AD).

Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Edward H. Litchfield (P), Paul Masoner (F), Frank Carver (AD).

Post, C. W., College, Greenvale, N. Y.: Admiral Richard L. Conolly (P), Gordon Hoxie (F), Roy Ilowit (AD).

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Richard Heindel (P), Harry C. Hostetter (F) and (AD).

Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.: Robert F. Goheen (P), William D'O. Lippincott (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).

Puerto Rico, University of, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico: Jaime Benitez (P), Jaime T. Calder (AD).

Puerto Rico A & M College, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico: Luis Stefani (P), Fred V. Soltero (F), Rafael A. Mangual (AD).

Queens College, Flushing, N. Y.: Harold W. Stoke (P), Robert J. Tierney (F) and (AD).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.: Richard G. Folsom (P), Edmund W. Donald (AD).

Rider College, Trenton, N. J.: Franklin F. Moore (P), Walter Brower (F), Robert W. Kilgus (AD).

Rochester, University of, Rochester, N. Y.: MacCrea Hazlett (P), William H. Clark (F), Louis A. Alexander (AD).

Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, N. Y.: Mark Ellingson (P), Keith Mosley (F), Louis A. Alexander, Jr. (AD).

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Mark E. Singley (F), Albert W. Twitchell (AD).

St. Bonaventure University, Allegheny, N. Y.: Very Rev. Francis William (P), Rev. Ambrose Haran (AD).

St. Francis College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Brother Urban (P), Brother Roger (F), Daniel J. Lynch (AD).

St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.: Rev. Columba J. Devlin (P), James P. Burke (F), Irwin V. Davis (AD).

St. John's University, Jamaica, N. Y.: Very Rev. Edward J. Burke (P), Rev. Walter F. Graham (F), Walter T. McLaughlin (AD).

St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Very Rev. J. Joseph Bluett (P), Rev. Joseph M. Geib (F), John T. Ramsay (AD).

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.: Eugene G. Bewkes (P), Robert E. Consler (F), Thomas A. Cartmill (AD).

St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.: Very Rev. Edward F. Clark (P), Rev. Gerard A. Haggerty (F), Don Kennedy (AD).

Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pa.: Rev. John J. Long (P), Rev. John P. McNicholas (F), Peter A. Carlesimo (AD).

Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Dougherty (P), Rev. Edward J. Fleming (F), Rev. John J. Horgan (AD).

Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Ralph E. Heiges (P), Thomas Crist (F) and (AD).

Siena College, Loudonville, N. Y.: Rev. Edmund F. Christy (P), Rev. Sixtus R. O'Connor (F), Rev. Alphonsus Connors (AD).

Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: Norman N. Weisenfuh (P), William A. Storer (F) and (AD).

State University College of Education, Brockport, N. Y.: Donald M. Tower (P), Martin H. Rogers (F), A. Huntley Parker, Jr. (AD).

State University College of Education, Buffalo, N. Y.: Paul G. Bulger (P), Howard B. MacAdam (AD).

State University College of Education, Cortland, N. Y.: Donovan C. Moffett (P), Ellis A. Johnson (F), Robert J. Weber (AD).

State University College of Education, Oswego, N. Y.: Foster S. Brown (P), Donald Snygg (F), John V. Glinski (AD).

State University College of Education, Plattsburgh, N. Y.: George W. Angell (P), Ernest P. Rangazas (F), Joseph C. Jastrab (AD).

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.: Jess H. Davis (P), Charles R. Wellhausen (F), John C. Sim (AD).

Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.: Gustave W. Weber (P), James W. Garrett (AD).

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: Courtney C. Smith (P), Willis J. Stetson (AD).

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.: William P. Tolley (P), Eric H. Faigle (F), Lewis P. Andreas (AD).

Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Millard E. Gladfelter (P), Theodore E. FitzGerald (F), Ernest C. Casale (AD).

Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.: Chauncey Bly (P), V. Spencer Goodreds (F), Joseph Di Febo (AD).

Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.: Carter Davidson (P), Wilford H. Ketz (F) and (AD).



United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.: Admiral Gordon G. McLintock (Superintendent), Commander James W. Liebertz (AD).

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.: Major General W. C. Westmoreland (Superintendent), Colonel C. J. Barrett (F), Colonel Emory S. Adams, Jr. (AD).

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Rear Admiral John F. Davidson (P), Commander William P. Carmichael (F), Captain Asbury Coward (AD).

Upsala College, East Orange, N. J.: Evald B. Lawson (P), Donald B. Walker (AD).

Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.: Donald L. Helfferich (P), Everett M. Bailey (F) and (AD).

Villanova University, Villanova, Pa.: Rev. John A. Klekotka (P), Rev. Thomas C. Kenney (F), Arthur L. Mahan (AD).

Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y.: Arthur O. Davidson (P), John A. Marley (F), Herbert E. Sutter (AD).

Washington & Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.: Boyd C. Patterson (P), Paul L. Reardon (AD).

Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Paul Stewart (P), Paul Bauer (F), Peter Mazzaferro (AD).

West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa.: Earl F. Sykes (Acting P), Robert W. Reese (AD).

Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: Will W. Orr (P), Samuel H. Sloan (F), Harold E. Burry (AD).

Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Eugene S. Farley (P), Harold W. Thatcher (F), John G. Reese (AD).

Yeshiva University, New York, N. Y.: Samuel Belkin (P), Bernard Sarachek (AD).

### Third District

Alabama, University of, University, Ala.: Frank A. Rose (P), C. T. Sharpton (F), Paul W. Bryant (AD).

Alabama A&M College, Normal, Ala.: J. F. Drake (P), G. O. McCalep (F), G. H. Hobson (AD).

Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.: H. C. Trenholm (P), C. Johnson Dunn (F) and (AD).

Allen University, Columbia, S. C.: Frank R. Veal (P), T. V. Swinton (F), T. B. Nelson (AD).

American University, Washington, D. C.: Hurst R. Anderson (P), Robert Jones (F), David L. Carrasco (AD).

Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.: Ralph B. Draughon (P), Roger W. Allen (F), G. W. Beard (AD).

Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tenn.: Halbert Harvill (P), Leon Bibb (F), David B. Aaron (AD).

Baltimore, University of, Baltimore, Md.: Theodore H. Wilson (P), Arthur R. Bosley (AD).

Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N. C.: Very Rev. John A. Oetgen (P), Rev. Raphael Bridge (F), Howard A. Wheeler (AD).

Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.: J. A. Bacoats (P), Walter E. Johnson (F), John E. Brown (AD).

Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.: Richard V. Moore (P), David L. Leaver (F), Jack F. McClairen (AD).

Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Va.: Warren D. Bowman (P), Harry G. Jopson (F), Daniel S. Geiser (AD).

Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. William J. McDonald (P), Rev. Theodore E. McCarrick (F), Edmund R. LaFond (AD).

Centenary College, Shreveport, La.: Joe J. Mickle (P), John B. Entriiken (F), Orvis U. Sigler (AD).

Centre College, Danville, Ky.: Thomas A. Spragens (P), Charles T. Hazelrigg (F), Thomas Briscoe Inman (AD).

Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga, Tenn.: LeRoy A. Martin (P), William O. Swan (F), Andrew C. Moore (AD).

Citadel, Charleston, S. C.: Mark W. Clark (P), David S. McAlister (F), Edward L. Teague, Jr. (AD).

Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.: James P. Brawley (P), Joseph J. Dennis (F), Leonidas S. Epps (AD).

Clemson College Clemson, S. C.: Robert C. Edwards (P), R. R. Ritchie (F), Frank J. Howard (AD).

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: Davis Y. Paschall (P), Howard K. Holland (F), Milton L. Drewer, Jr. (AD).

Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.: D. Grier Martin (P), Frontis W. Johnston (F), Tom Scott (AD).

Delta State College, Cleveland, Miss.: James M. Ewing (P), Irby C. Ellis (F), Dave M. Ferriss (AD).

Duke University, Durham, N. C.: Deryl Hart (P), Charles E. Jordan (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).

East Carolina College, Greenville, N. C.: Leo W. Jenkins (P), Robert L. Holt (F), N. M. Jorgensen (AD).

<sup>1</sup>East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tenn.: Burgin E. Dossett (P), Solon Gentry (F), Star Wood (AD).

Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.: Robert R. Martin (P), Smith Park (F), Charles T. Hughes (AD).

Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C.: Walter N. Ridley (P), Arthur H. Bagley (F), Robert L. Vaughan (AD).

Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.: S. Walter Martin (P), Lee W. Blitch (F), Thomas E. McDonough (AD).

Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C.: Rudolph Jones (P), Odell Uzzell (F), Harold L. Scott (AD).

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.: Stephen J. Wright (P), James R. Lawson (F), Herbert B. Thompson (AD).

Florence State College, Florence, Ala.: E. B. Norton (P), H. H. Floyd (F), H. A. Flowers (AD).

Florida, University of, Gainesville, Fla.: J. Wayne Reitz (P), H. Philip Constans (F), S. Ray Graves (AD).

Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Fla.: George W. Gore, Jr. (P), M. C. Rhaney (F), A. S. Gaither (AD).

Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Fla.: Charles T. Thrift (P), Corning F. Tolle (F), Thomas H. Greene (AD).

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.: Gordon W. Blackwell (P), Mode L. Stone (F), Vaughn H. Mancha (AD).

Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.: Cornelius V. Troup (P), C. L. Ellison (F), James E. Hawkins (AD).

1. Placed on probation for a period of one year effective October 24, 1961, for violation of Article VI, Sections 1, 3 and 7, (a), of the By-laws.



Furman University, Greenville, S. C.: John L. Plyler (P), Winston C. Babb (F), J. Lyles Alley (AD).

Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.: Leonard M. Elstad (P), Leon Auerbach (F), Peter R. Wisher (AD).

George Washington University, Washington, D. C.: Thomas H. Carroll (P), Theodore P. Perros (F), Robert K. Faris (AD).

Georgia, University of, Athens, Ga.: O. C. Aderhold (P), Alfred W. Scott (F), Wallace Butts (AD).

Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Edwin D. Harrison (P), J. W. Mason (F), Robert L. Dodd (AD).

Grambling College, Grambling, La.: R. W. E. Jones (P), E. G. Robinson (AD).

Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Va.: Thomas E. Gilmer (P), Russell C. MacDonald (F), Richard A. Burrell (AD).

Jackson State College, Jackson, Miss.: Jacob L. Reddix (P), Robert E. Lee (F), Tellis B. Ellis (AD).

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: Milton S. Eisenhower (P), Marshall S. Turner, Jr. (F) and (AD).

Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.: Rufus P. Perry (P), T. E. McKinney (F), Jack S. Brayboy (AD).

Kentucky, University of, Lexington, Ky.: Frank G. Dickey (P), Albert D. Kirwan (F), Bernie A. Shively (AD).

Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.: Rufus B. Atwood (P), William Exum (F) and (AD).

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Ky.: Harold P. Hamilton (P), Gus E. Paris (F), Robert R. Wilson (AD).

Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.: James A. Colston (P), Robert H. Harvey (F), Julian Bell (AD).

Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.: Chester A. Kirkendoll (P), J. A. Cooke (AD).

LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.: Hollis F. Price (P), Charles W. Phillips (F), Jerry C. Johnson (AD).

Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.: Samuel E. Duncan (P), Miss Julia B. Duncan (F), Charles R. Cox (AD).

Louisiana College, Pineville, La.: G. Earl Guinn (P), Kenneth E. Fox (F), Harold V. Knight (AD).

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.: R. L. Ropp (P), Harold Smolinski (F), Joe R. Aillet (AD).

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: John A. Hunter (P), Lemos L. Fulmer (F), James J. Corbett (AD).

Louisville, University of, Louisville, Ky.: Philip Davidson (P), Carl E. Abner (F), Bernard L. Hickman (AD).

Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.: Rev. Vincent Beatty (P), Emil G. Reitz, Jr. (AD).

Loyola University, New Orleans, La.: Very Rev. W. Patrick Donnelly (P), Rev. Robert Boggs (F), William C. Gardiner (AD).

Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.: Orville W. Wake (P), Webb W. Ferguson (F), James C. Fox (AD).

Maryland, University of, College Park, Md.: Wilson H. Elkins (P), Geary F. Eppley (F), W. W. Cobey (AD).

Memphis State University, Memphis, Tenn.: Cecil C. Humphreys (P), R. M. Robison (F), E. W. Lambert (AD).

Mercer University, Macon, Ga.: James R. Harris (P), James Clegg (F), Zeb B. Vance (AD).

Miami, University of, Coral Gables, Fla.: Jay F. W. Pearson (P), Robert Johns (F), Jack Harding (AD).  
 Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Quill E. Cope (P), Elbert K. Patty (F), Charles M. Murphy (AD).  
 Mississippi, University of, University, Miss.: John D. Williams (P), T. A. Bickerstaff (F), C. M. Smith (AD).  
 Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: R. Aubrey McLemore (P), D. Gray Miley (F), Hartwell McPhail (AD).  
 Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, Miss.: William D. McCain (P), Jesse L. Milam (F), Reed Green (AD).  
 Mississippi State University, State College, Miss.: Dean W. Colvard (P), William O. Spencer (F), Wade H. Walker (AD).  
 Morehead State College, Morehead, Ky.: Adron Doran (P), Linus Fair (F), Robert G. Laughlin (AD).  
 Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.: Benjamin E. Mays (P), Frank L. Forbes (F) and (AD).  
 Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.: Frank Cunningham (P), Joseph A. Lockhart (F), Edward J. Clemons (AD).  
 Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.: Rev. Robert R. Kline (P), Rev. Carl J. Fives (F), John J. Dillon, Jr. (AD).  
 Murray State College, Murray, Ky.: Ralph H. Woods (P), W. G. Nash (F), Roy Stewart (AD).  
 North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, N. C.: William B. Aycock (P), Edward McG. Hedgpeth (F), Charles P. Erickson (AD).  
 North Carolina A&T College, Greensboro, N. C.: Samuel D. Proctor (P), Artis P. Graves (F), William M. Bell (AD).  
 North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.: Alfonso Elder (P), I. G. Newton (F), James Younge (AD).  
 North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.: John T. Caldwell (P), Ralph E. Fadum (F), Roy B. Clogston (AD).  
 Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.: Donald Agnew (P), Martin Abbott (F), Garland F. Pinholster (AD).  
 Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.: J. Earl Moreland (P), H. Burnell Pannill (F), Hugh F. Stevens (AD).  
 Richmond, University of, Richmond, Va.: George M. Modlin (P), Ralph C. McDanel (F), Malcolm U. Pitt (AD).  
 Roanoke College, Salem, Va.: H. Sherman Oberly (P), Homer Bast (F), J. S. Hackman (AD).  
 Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.: Hugh F. McKean (P), Joseph Justice (F) and (AD).  
 St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.: James A. Boyer (P), Charles L. McLendon (F), Jesse Clements (AD).  
 St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va.: Earl H. McClenney (P), W. H. Whitehurst (F), J. E. Thompson (AD).  
 Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.: William K. Payne (P), Elmer I. Dean (F), Theodore A. Wright (AD).  
 Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.: William R. Strassner (P), Thomas E. Kee (F), James E. Lytle (AD).  
 South, University of the, Sewanee, Tenn.: Edward McCrady (P), G. S. Bruton (F), Walter D. Bryant (AD).  
 South Carolina, University of, Columbia, S. C.: Robert L. Sumwalt (P), J. T. Penney (F), Warren K. Giese (AD).



South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.: Benner C. Turner (P), M. Maceo Nance (F), William C. Brown (AD).

Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.: F. G. Clark (P), N. S. Jones (F), A. W. Mumford (AD).

Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn.: Peyton N. Rhodes (P), Charles I. Diehl (F), William R. Maybry (AD).

Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.: Rev. A. W. Crandell (P), Rev. John E. Schwing (F), Rev. Joseph C. Mulhern (AD).

State Teachers College at Towson, Baltimore, Md.: Earle T. Hawkins (P), Curtis Martin (F), Donald I. Minnegan (AD).

Stetson University, DeLand, Fla.: J. Ollie Edmunds (P), Robert S. Chauvin (F), Warren C. Cowell (AD).

Tennessee, University of, Knoxville, Tenn.: Andrew D. Holt (P), Earl M. Ramer (F), Bowden Wyatt (Acting AD).

Tennessee, University of, Martin, Tenn.: Paul Meek (P), Lloyd King (F), James C. Henson (AD).

Tennessee A&I State University, Nashville, Tenn.: Walter S. Davis (P), Carl M. Hill (F), Howard C. Gentry (AD).

<sup>2</sup>Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.: W. Everett Derbyberry (P), Preston V. Overall (F), R. Hooper Eblen (AD).

Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Herbert E. Longenecker (P), David R. Deener (F), Horace Renegar (AD).

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: Luther H. Foster (P), Hubert L. Jones (F), Edward L. Jackson (AD).

Union University, Jackson, Tenn.: Warren F. Jones (P), Charles D. Taylor (F), Jack L. Russell (AD).

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: Harvie Branscomb (P), John H. Stambaugh (F), Arthur L. Guepe (AD).

Villa Madonna College, Covington, Ky.: Rev. John F. Murphy (P), William Volker (F), James G. Weyer (AD).

Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va.: Edgar F. Shannon, Jr. (P), L. Starling Reid (F), Steve Sebo (AD).

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.: George R. E. Shell (P), S. M. Heflin (F), Clyde L. Ellington (AD).

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.: Walter S. Newman (P), C. P. Miles (F), Frank O. Moseley (AD).

Virginia State College, Norfolk, Va.: Lyman B. Brooks (P), Sanford M. Perkins (F), Joseph G. Echols (AD).

Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.: Robert P. Daniel (P), George G. Singleton (F), James A. Moore (AD).

Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.: Thomas H. Henderson (P), Walter O. Bradley (F), Thomas Harris (AD).

Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: Harold W. Tribble (P), John W. Sawyer (F), W. H. Gibson (AD).

Washington College, Chestertown, Md.: Daniel Z. Gibson (P), Edward L. Athey (F) and (AD).

Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: Fred C. Cole (P), William M. Hinton (F), Edwin P. Twombly (AD).

2. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective October 24, 1961, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (c), of the Constitution, and Article VI, Section 8, of the By-laws; ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events and cooperating events during first year of probationary period and ineligible for national television series during entire period.

West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Paul Miller (P), Ray O. Duncan (F), Robert N. Brown (AD).  
 Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky.: Kelly Thompson (P), L. T. Smith (F), E. A. Diddle (AD).  
 Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.: Lowell S. Ensor (P), Robert J. Waldorf (F) and (AD).  
 Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: Kenneth R. Williams (P), Charlie B. Hauser (F), Clarence E. Gaines (AD).

#### Fourth District

Akron, University of, Akron, Ohio: Norman P. Auburn (P), D. S. Anderson (F), Kenneth Cochrane (AD).  
 Albion College, Albion, Mich.: Louis W. Norris (P), Paul L. Cook (F), Elkin R. Isaac (AD).  
 Alma College, Alma, Mich.: Robert W. Swanson (P), Charles E. Skinner (F), Arthur L. Smith (AD).  
 Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Mich.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. A. F. Bukowski (P), Lewis B. Clingman (F), Ray E. Null (AD).  
 Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio: Glenn L. Clayton (P), George Marble (F), Robert Brownson (AD).  
 Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.: Conrad J. Bergendoff (P), Harry S. Johnson (F), Leroy C. Brissman (AD).  
 Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio: Alfred Bryan Bonds, Jr. (P), James A. Ross (F), Lee J. Tressel (AD).  
 Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.: John R. Emens (P), Richard H. Caldemeyer (F), Robert W. Primmer (AD).  
 Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.: Miller Upton (P), Clarence E. Von Eschen (F), Alf W. Harrer (AD).  
 Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio: Ralph G. Harshamn (Acting P), Kenneth H. McFall (F), Harold Anderson (AD).  
 Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.: M. O. Ross (P), William L. Howard (F), Paul D. Hinkle (AD).  
 Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich.: William Spoelhof (P), John Tuls (F), Barney Steen (AD).  
 Capital University, Columbus, Ohio: Harold L. Yochum (P), Theodore B. Myers (F), William F. Bernlohr (AD).  
 Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.: Laurence M. Gould (P), Charles S. Rayment (F), Melvin H. Taube (AD).  
 Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.: Robert D. Steele (P), LeRoy M. Weir (F), Vincent Di Francesca (AD).  
 Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio: T. Keith Glennan (P), Arthur P. Leary (F) and (AD).  
 Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.: Judson Foust (P), Lester Serier (F), Daniel P. Rose (AD).  
 Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio: Charles H. Wesley (P), John C. Alston (F), Gaston F. Lewis (AD).  
 Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill.: George Wells Beadle (P), John P. Netherton (F), Walter L. Hass (AD).  
 Chicago Teachers College, Chicago, Ill.: Raymond C. Cook (P), George W. Boyle (F) and (AD).  
 College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio: Howard Foster Lowry (P), Charles B. Moke (F), Ernest M. Hole (AD).



Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.: Martin L. Koehneke (P), Harold F. Brockberg (F) and (AD).

Dayton, University of, Dayton, Ohio: Rev. Raymond A. Roesch (P), Rev. Charles L. Collins (F), Harry C. Baujan (AD).

Denison University, Granville, Ohio: A. Blair Knapp (P), Donald M. Valdes (F), Rix N. Yard (AD).

DePaul University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley (P), Rev. Theodore J. Wangler (F), Raymond Meyer (AD).

DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.: Russell J. Humbert (P), Laurel H. Turk (F), James C. Loveless (AD).

Detroit, University of, Detroit, Mich.: Very Rev. Laurence V. Britt (P), Rev. William H. Berdan (F).

Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Ill.: Quincy Doudna (P), William Ziegel (F), John W. Masley (AD).

Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Mich.: Eugene B. Elliott (P), George Linn (F), L. W. Olds (AD).

Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Ill.: Robert C. Stanger (P), Robert C. DeRoos (F), Oliver M. Langhorst (AD).

Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.: Melvin W. Hyde (P), Ralph H. Coleman (F), Don W. Ping (AD).

Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio: G. Brooks Earnest (P), Meriam C. Herrick (F), Homer E. Woodling (AD).

Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.: Edgar E. Carlson (P), George W. Anderson (F), Lloyd E. Hollingsworth (AD).

Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.: Paul H. Giddens (P), Perry A. Moore (F), J. W. Hutton (AD).

Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio: Terry W. Wickham (P), Charles M. Prugh (F), T. R. Turney (AD).

Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio: Paul F. Sharp (P), Dwight Berg (F), William H. Hollinger (AD).

Hope College, Holland, Mich.: Irwin J. Lubbers (P), Alvin W. Vanderbush (F), Gordon M. Brewer (AD).

Illinois, University of, Champaign, Ill.: David Dobbs Henry (P), Leslie A. Bryan (F), Douglas R. Mills (AD).

Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.: John T. Retallia (P), Martin A. Elliott (F), Bernard Weissman (AD).

Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.: Robert G. Bone (P), Theodore B. Almy (F), Howard J. Hancock (AD).

<sup>3</sup>Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: Herman B. Wells (P), John F. Mee (F), James W. Orwig (AD).

John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio: Rev. Hugh E. Dunn (P), Rev. George A. Kmiecik (F), Herbert C. Eisele (AD).

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Weimer K. Hicks (P), Richard Stavig (F), Rolla L. Anderson (AD).

Kent State University, Kent, Ohio: George Bowman (P), Walton D. Clarke (F), Carl E. Erickson (AD).

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio: F. Edward Lund (P), Stuart McGowan (F), Jess W. Falkenstine (AD).

3. Placed on probation for a period of four years effective April 27, 1960, for violation of Article IV, Section 2, (4), of the Constitution, and Article VI, Sections 1 and 2, (c), of the By-laws; ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events and cooperating events during entire probationary period; denied privilege of being represented on any NCAA committee and the right to vote on any question before the Association.

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.: Sharvy G. Umbeck (P), John A. Houston (F), Dean S. Trevor (AD).  
 Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.: William G. Cole (P), Edwin N. Reichert (F), Nick J. Wasylik (AD).  
 Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.: Douglas M. Knight (P), Vernon W. Roelofs (F), Bernard E. Heselton (AD).  
 Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. James F. Maguire (P), John J. Connolly (F), George M. Ireland (AD).  
 Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.: Harvey Rice (P), Albert Jones (F), Ralph Lundeen (AD).  
 MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill.: Gordon E. Michaelson (P), Bruce Campbell (F), William L. Wall (AD).  
 Mankato State College, Mankato, Minn.: C. L. Crawford (P), John A. Johnson (F), Roy B. Moore (AD).  
 Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio: W. Bay Irvine (P), Paul J. Seyler (F), William O. Whetsell (AD).  
 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.: Very Rev. E. J. O'Donnell (P), Rev. John G. Holbrook (F), E. S. Hickey (AD).  
 Marshall University, Huntington, W. Va.: Stewart H. Smith (P), Harold L. Willey (F), Neal B. Wilson (AD).  
 Miami University, Oxford, Ohio: John D. Millett (P), Fred Cottrell (F), John L. Brickels (AD).  
 Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Harlan H. Hatcher (P), Marcus L. Plant (F), H. O. Crisler (AD).  
 Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich.: John R. Van Pelt (P), William A. Longacre (F), Alan J. Bovard (AD).  
 Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.: John A. Hannah (P), John A. Fuzak (F), Clarence L. Munn (AD).  
 Minnesota, University of, Duluth, Minn.: R. W. Darland (P), Emmett Davidson (F), Lloyd W. Peterson (AD).  
 Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minn.: O. Meredith Wilson (P), Stanley V. Kinyon (F), Ike J. Armstrong (AD).  
 Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.: Robert W. Gibson (P), John J. Ketterer (F).  
 Moorhead State College, Moorhead, Minn.: John J. Neumaier (P), Glaydon Robbins (F), Loel Fredrickson (AD).  
 Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio: Carl C. Bracy (P), William M. Morgan (F), Jackson W. Rafeld (AD).  
 Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio: Robert N. Montgomery (P), Charles Moorehead (F), Edgar A. Sherman (AD).  
 North Central College, Naperville, Ill.: Arlo Schilling (P), Darrayl Lathan (F), Lester C. Belding (AD).  
 North Park College, Chicago, Ill.: Karl A. Olson (P), Zenos Hawkinson (F), Royner C. Greene (AD).  
 Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.: Leslie A. Holmes (P), Frederick W. Rolf (F), George G. Evans (AD).  
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: J. Roscoe Miller (P), T. LeRoy Martin (F), Stuart K. Holcomb (AD).  
 Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Ind.: Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh (P), Rev. Edmond Joyce (F), Edward W. Krause (AD).  
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio: Robert K. Carr (P), Lysle K. Butler (F) and (AD).



- Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio: F. Bringle McIntosh (P), David Markle (F), Clyde A. Lamb (AD).
- Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio: Novice G. Fawcett (P), James R. McCoy (F), Richard C. Larkins (AD).
- Ohio University, Athens, Ohio: John C. Baker (P), Fred Picard (F), Brandon T. Grover (AD).
- Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio: Elden T. Smith (P), David H. Jennings (F), Robert M. Strimer (AD).
- Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio: Lynn W. Turner (P), James K. Ray (F), Robert Agler (AD).
- Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: Frederick L. Hovde (P), Verne C. Freeman (F), Guy J. Mackey (AD).
- Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.: Fred O. Pinkham (P), Robert Wilson (F), Ralph Wickstrom (AD).
- Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.: John A. Howard (P), William Johnson (F), Charles M. DeWild (AD).
- St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn.: Rev. Arno Gustin (P), Rev. Adelard Thuente (F), George G. Durenberger (AD).
- St. Norbert College, West De Pere, Wis.: Rev. Dennis Burke (P), Henry Jacobs (F), Mel J. Nicks (AD).
- St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.: Clemence Granskön (P), Kenneth Bjork (F), Adrian L. Christenson (AD).
- \*St. Procopius College, Lisle, Ill.: Rev. Daniel W. Kucera (P), Rev. Romas S. Galiardi (AD).
- Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.: Delyte W. Morris (P), Orville Alexander (F), Donald N. Boydston (AD).
- State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa: Virgil M. Hancher (P), Robert F. Ray (F), Forest Evashevski (AD).
- Toledo, University of, Toledo, Ohio: William S. Carlson (P), Edwin L. Saxer (F), James W. Long (AD).
- Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.: Otto P. Kretzmann (P), Dana B. Schwanholt (F), Richard P. Koenig (AD).
- Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.: Byron K. Trippet (P), Theodore Bedrick (F), R. E. Vaughan (AD).
- Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.: Clarence B. Hilberry (P), Joseph E. Hill (F), Richard C. Havel (AD).
- Western Illinois University, Macomb, Ill.: Arthur L. Knoblauch (P), Dempsey E. Reid (F), Ray W. Hanson (AD).
- Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich.: James W. Miller (P), Cornelius B. MacDonald (F), Mitchell J. Gary (AD).
- Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio: John S. Millis (P), John Hall (F), Eddie L. Finnigan (AD).
- Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.: V. R. Edman (P), Bernard A. Nelson (F), Harvey C. Chrouser (AD).
- Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio: James M. Read (P), Menzo H. Stark (F), Fred Raizk (AD).
- Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wis.: Conrad A. Elvehjem (P), Frank J. Remington (F), Ivan B. Williamson (AD).
- Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee, Wis.: Martin J. Klotsche (P), Ralph Tillema (F), Herman Kluge (AD).
- Wisconsin State College, Superior, Wis.: Jim Dan Hill (P), Roger T. Briggs (F), Mertz Mortorelli (AD).

\*—To assume active membership September 1, 1962.

Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio: Clarence C. Stoughton (P), Louis H. Fitch (F), William M. Edwards (AD).  
 Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio: Very Rev. Paul L. O'Connor (P), Rev. Edward J. O'Connor (F) and (AD).  
 Youngstown University, Youngstown, Ohio: Howard W. Jones (P), Eugene D. Scudder (F), Willard L. Webster (AD).

#### Fifth District

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: L. M. Stavig (P), J. S. Thompson (F), Robert G. Burns (AD).  
 Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.: Talman W. Van Arsdale, Jr. (P), Philip Becker, Jr. (F), John I. Meinen (AD).  
 Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa: Wendell Q. Halverson (P), Theodore P. Kuehl (F), Jay R. Beckmann (AD).  
 Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo.: Warren C. Lovinger (P), Joseph Dolecki (F), Glenn R. Gerdes (AD).  
 Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati, Ohio: Walter C. Langsam (P), Ralph Bursiek (F), George D. Smith (AD).  
 Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Joseph E. McCabe (P), Karl E. Goellner (F), Glenn J. Drahn (AD).  
<sup>4</sup>Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colo.: Quigg Newton (P), Warren O. Thompson (F), Harry G. Carlson (AD).  
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa: Arland F. Christ-Janer (P), Harold Ennis (F), Paul M. Maaske (AD).  
 Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.: Rev. Carl M. Reinert (P), Rev. Bernard J. Hasbrouck (F), John J. McManus (AD).  
 Doane College, Crete, Neb.: Donald M. Typer (P), Glen Buck (F), Elvin Papik (AD).  
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa: Henry G. Harmon (P), Leland P. Johnson (F), Jack D. McClelland (AD).  
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa: Howard R. Bowen (P), Grant Gale (F), John R. Pfitsch (AD).  
 Houston, University of, Houston, Texas: Philip G. Hoffman (P), Frank L. Stovall (F), Harry H. Fouke (AD).  
 Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa: James H. Hilton (P), Maurice W. Soultz (F), Gordon H. Chalmers (AD).  
<sup>5</sup>Kansas, University of, Lawrence, Kan.: W. Clarke Wescoe (P), Laurence C. Woodruff (F), Arthur C. Lonborg (AD).  
 Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kan.: John E. King (P), S. Winston Cram (F), Harry J. Waters (AD).

4. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective April 27, 1962, for violation of Article III, Sections 1, 2 and 4, (a), of the Constitution, Article IV, Section 2, (4), of the Constitution, Article VI, Section 1 and 2, (a), of the By-laws, Article VIII, Section 2, (a), of the By-laws; ruled ineligible for post-season football contests and national football television series during entire probationary period.

5. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective October 26, 1960, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (a) and (b), of the Constitution, Article VI, Section 2, (c), and Section 8, of the By-laws; ruled ineligible for post-season football contests and national television series during first year of probationary period and ineligible for National Collegiate Basketball Championship and cooperating basketball events during entire probationary period.



Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kan.: James A. McCain (P),  
 M. A. Durland (F), H. B. Lee (AD).  
 Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.: Earl E. Dawson (P), Cletus  
 Stamper (F), Dwight T. Reed (AD).  
 Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa: Rev. Dorence V. Foley (P), Clar-  
 ence T. O'Dowd (F), Robert E. Zahren (AD).  
 Luther College, Decorah, Iowa: J. W. Ylvisaker (P), O. M. Hovde  
 (F), Hamlet E. Peterson (AD).  
 Missouri, University of, Columbia, Mo.: Elmer Ellis (P), Arthur W.  
 Nebel (F), Donald B. Faurot (AD).  
 Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Mo.: Curtis L. Wilson (P), John A.  
 Steinmeyer (F), Gale Bullman (AD).  
 Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa: J. Richard Palmer (P), Ira  
 J. Gwinn (F), A. W. Buckingham (AD).  
 Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Neb.: Clifford M. Hardin (P),  
 Charles S. Miller (F), W. H. H. Dye (AD).  
 Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Neb.: Vance D. Rogers  
 (P), Warren H. Parker (F), Woodrow Greeno (AD).  
 North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, N. Dak.: George W.  
 Starcher (P), Thomas J. Clifford (F), Leonard R. Marti (AD).  
 North Dakota State University, Fargo, N. Dak.: Herbert R. Al-  
 brecht (P), A. Glenn Hill (F), L. Les Luymes (AD).  
 North Texas State College, Denton, Texas: James Carl Matthews  
 (P), Arthur Witt Blair (F), Jess E. Cearley (AD).  
 Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Mo.: Walter  
 H. Ryle (P), John Black (F), James Dougherty (AD).  
 Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Mo.: J. W. Jones (P),  
 H. R. Dieterich (F), Ryland H. Milner (AD).  
 Oklahoma, University of, Norman, Okla.: George L. Cross (P), Earl  
 Sneed (F), Charles B. Wilkinson (AD).  
 Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Okla.: Jack S. Wilkes  
 (P), Lester W. Metheny (F), Abe Lemons (AD).  
 Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla.: O. S. Willham (P),  
 Randall J. Jones (F), Henry P. Iba (AD).  
 Omaha, University of, Omaha, Neb.: Milo Bail (P), A. Stanley  
 Trickett (F), Virgil Yelkin (AD).  
 Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa: Millard G. Roberts (P), William  
 A. DeMeester (F), Forrest E. Westering (AD).  
 St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa: Rt. Rev. William J. Collins  
 (P), Rev. Joseph Hrotz (F), Leo T. Kilfoy (AD).  
 St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.: Very Rev. Paul C. Reinert (P),  
 Rev. Jerome J. Marchetti (F), J. Robert Stewart (AD).  
 South Dakota, University of, Vermillion, S. Dak.: I. D. Weeks (P),  
 Glenn Driscoll (F), John Roning (AD).  
 South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak.: Hilton M. Briggs  
 (P), Herbert B. MacDougal (F), Axel C. Bundgaard (AD).  
 Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Mo.: Mark Scully  
 (P), Forrest H. Rose (F), Kenneth B. Knox (AD).  
 Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo.: Leland E. Tray-  
 wick (P), Andrew J. McDonald (F), Aldo A. Sebben (AD).  
 State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa: J. A. Maucker (P), Ray-  
 mond J. Schlicher (F), James H. Witham (AD).  
 Tulsa, University of, Tulsa, Okla.: Ben G. Henneke (P), George D.  
 Small (F), Glenn Dobbs (AD).

Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa: Eugene E. Garbee (P), George W. Horton, Jr. (F), Everett E. Eischeid (AD).  
 Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa: Conrad A. Becker (P), Elmer W. Hertel (F) and (Acting AD).  
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.: Carl Tolman (Acting P), Lindsay Helmholtz (F), Harry C. Burrus (AD).  
 Wichita, University of, Wichita, Kan.: Harry F. Corbin (P), James K. Sours (F), Robert Donaldson (AD).  
 William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.: Walter P. Binns (P), Elmer W. Holzapfel (F), Norris A. Patterson (AD).

#### Sixth District

Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas: Don H. Morris (P), J. W. Roberts (F), A. B. Morris (AD).  
 \*Arizona, University of, Tucson, Ariz.: Richard A. Harvill (P), Thomas L. Hall (F), Marion R. Clausen (AD).  
 Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz.: G. Homer Durham (P), Alfred Thomas, Jr. (F), Clyde B. Smith (AD).  
 Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville, Ark.: David D. Mullins (P), Delbert Swartz (F), John H. Barnhill (AD).  
 Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.: Carl R. Reng (P), Baird V. Keister (F), J. A. Tomlinson (AD).  
 Baylor University, Waco, Texas: Abner V. McCall (P) and (F), John D. Bridgers (AD).  
 Bishop College, Dallas, Texas: Milton J. Curry, Jr. (P), J. N. Nelum (F), Dwight H. Fisher (AD).  
 Eastern New Mexico, University of, Portales, N. M.: Donald C. Moyer (P), E. Debs Smith (F), Joe F. Dickson (AD).  
 Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas: Evan A. Reiff (P), Hiram R. Arrant (F), Ernest W. Ledbetter (AD).  
 Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont, Texas: F. L. McDonald (P), Joe Thrash (F), Lewis M. Hilley (AD).  
 McMurry College, Abilene, Texas: Gordon Bennett (P), Jerome Vannoy (F), P. E. Shotwell (AD).  
 \*New Mexico State University, University Park, N. M.: Roger B. Corbett (P), G. R. Hamiel (F), Warren B. Woodson (AD).  
 New Mexico Western College, Silver City, N. M.: J. Cloyd Miller (P), Jesse Bingaman (F), R. J. Brancheau (AD).  
 Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.: M. Lafayette Harris (P), J. D. Scott (F), Wallace Bly (AD).  
 Prairie View A&M College, Prairie View, Texas: Edward B. Evans (P), Claude L. Wilson (F), William J. Nicks (AD).  
 Rice University, Houston, Texas: Kenneth S. Pitzer (P), James S. Waters (F), Jess C. Neely (AD).  
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas: Willis M. Tate (P), Edwin D. Mouzon (F), Madison Bell (AD).

\*Transfer to District Seven, effective June 15, 1962.

6. Placed on probation for a period of three years effective January 11, 1962, for violation of Article III, Section 3, of the Constitution, and Article VI, Sections 1 and 8 of the By-laws; ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events and cooperating events during first two years of probationary period and ineligible for national television series during entire probationary period.



Texas, University of, Austin, Texas: Joseph R. Smiley (P), Myron L. Begeman (F), Edwin W. Olle (AD).  
 Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas: Earl Rudder (P), Chris H. Groneman (F), Henry Foldberg (AD).  
 Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas: Magruder E. Sadler (P), Henry B. Hardt (F), L. R. Meyer (AD).  
 Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas: S. M. Nabrit (P), D. D. Rains (F), Alexander Durley (AD).  
 Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas: Robert C. Goodwin (P), J. William Davis (F), Polk F. Robison (AD).  
 Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas: Joseph M. Ray (P), Edwin J. Knapp (F), Ben W. Collins (AD).  
 Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas: James Woodin Laurie (P), Melvin Stuckey (F), W. A. McElreath (AD).  
 West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas: James P. Cornette (P), Mitchell Jones (F), Frank Kimbrough (AD).  
 Wiley College, Marshall, Texas: Thomas Winston Cole (P), F. P. Hodge (F), Fred T. Long (AD).

### Seventh District

Adams State College, Alamosa, Colo.: Fred J. Plachy (P), Budge Threlkeld (F), Darrell E. Mudra (AD).  
 Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah: Ernest L. Wilkinson (P), Milton F. Hartvigsen (F), Edwin R. Kimball (AD).  
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.: Louis Benezet (P), Frank Krutzke (F), Gerald C. Carle (AD).  
 Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.: John W. Vanderwilt (P), Francis Smiley (F), Fritz S. Brennecks (AD).  
 Colorado State College, Greeley, Colo.: William R. Ross (P), A. R. Reynolds (F), John W. Hancock (AD).  
 Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.: William E. Morgan (P), Andrew G. Clark (F), Robert L. Davis (AD).  
 Denver, University of, Denver, Colo.: Chester M. Alter (P), Alfred C. Nelson (F), Elton E. Wieman (AD).  
 Idaho State College, Pocatello, Idaho: Donald E. Walker (P), Earl Pond (F), John Vesser (AD).  
 Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.: Roland R. Renne (P), L. O. Binder (F), Gene Bourdet (AD).  
 Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.: Harry K. Newburn (P), Earl C. Lory (F), Walter C. Schwank (AD).  
 New Mexico, University of, Albuquerque, N. M.: Tom L. Popejoy (P), Guido Daub (F), Paul E. McDavid (AD).  
 Regis College, Denver, Colo.: Very Rev. Richard F. Ryan (P), Rev. Harry P. Klocker (F), Joe B. Hall (AD).  
 United States Air Force Academy, USAF Academy, Colo.: Major General W. S. Stone (Superintendent), Colonel James V. G. Wilson (F), Colonel Maurice L. Martin (AD).  
 Utah, University of, Salt Lake City, Utah: A. Ray Olpin (P), L. David Hiner (F), James R. Jack (AD).

7. Placed on probation for a period of one year effective January 11, 1962, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (b), of the Constitution, and Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws; ruled ineligible for National Collegiate Basketball Championship and cooperating basketball events during this period.

Utah State University, Logan, Utah: Daryl Chase (P), V. P. Isreal-  
sen (F), H. B. Hunsaker (AD).  
Western State College, Gunnison, Colo.: Grant Venn (P), Edwin  
L. Randall (F), Paul W. Wright (AD).  
Wyoming, University of, Laramie, Wyo.: G. D. Humphrey (P), H. T.  
Person (F), Glenn J. Jacoby (AD).

### **Eighth District**

Alameda County State College, Hayward, Calif.: Fred F. Harclerod  
(P), William L. Sawrey (F), William G. Vandenburg (AD).  
Alaska, University of, College, Alaska: William R. Wood (P), Fred-  
erick H. Boyle (F) and (AD).  
California, University of, Berkeley, Calif.: Edward W. Strong (P),  
Robley Williams (F), Pete Newell (AD).  
California, University of, Davis, Calif.: Emil M. Mrak (P), Lysle D.  
Leach (F), Vernard B. Hickey (AD).  
California, University of, Los Angeles, Calif.: Franklin D. Murphy  
(P), Thomas L. Jacobs (F), Wilbur C. Johns (AD).  
California, University of, Riverside, Calif.: Herman T. Spieth (P),  
George Zentmeyer (F), Jack E. Hewitt (AD).  
California, University of, Santa Barbara, Calif.: Samuel B. Gould  
(P), Stephen S. Goodspeed (F), Stanley L. Williamson (AD).  
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.: Lee A. Du-  
Bridge (P), William H. Corcoran (F), Harold Z. Musselman  
(AD).  
California State Polytechnic College, Pomona, Calif.: Julian A. Mc-  
Phee (P), Vernon L. Gregory (F), John W. Francis (AD).  
California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, Calif.: Julian  
A. McPhee (P), Eugene Smith (F), Verne Meacham (AD).  
Chapman College, Orange, Calif.: John L. Davis (P), Edgar Sholund  
(F), Donald C. Perkins (AD).  
Chico State College, Chico, Calif.: Glenn Kendall (P), Don Veith  
(F), Don Adees (AD).  
Claremont-Harvey Mudd Colleges, Claremont, Calif.: George C. S.  
Benson (P), Hal B. Painter (F), William B. Arce (AD).  
College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho: Tom E. Shearer (P), Gilbert J.  
Hunt (F), James A. Brown (AD).  
Eastern Washington College of Education, Cheney, Wash.: Don Pat-  
terson (P), Orland B. Killin (F), W. B. Reese (AD).  
Fresno State College, Fresno, Calif.: A. E. Joyal (P), George Ilg  
(F), Harold J. Beatty (AD).  
George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, Calif.: M. Norvel Young  
(P), Leo Ashby (F), Robert L. Dowell (AD).  
Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash.: Very Rev. John P. Leary (P),  
Rev. Daniel Lyons (F), T. Henry Anderson (AD).  
Hawaii, University of, Honolulu, Hawaii: Laurence H. Snyder (P),  
Donald I. Gustuson (F), Edward F. Chui (AD).  
<sup>8</sup>Humboldt State College, Arcata, Calif.: Cornelius H. Siemens (P),  
Fred Telonicher (F), Philip J. Sarboe (AD).

8. Placed on probation for a period of one year effective January 11, 1962, for  
violation of Article VII of the By-laws; ruled ineligible for any post-season  
football competition during this period.



Idaho, University of, Moscow, Idaho: Donald R. Theophilus (P), Ernest Wohletz (F), J. Neil Stahley (AD).

Lewis & Clark College, Portland, Ore.: John R. Howard (P), William Shearer (F), Joseph K. Huston (AD).

Long Beach State College, Long Beach, Calif.: Carl W. McIntosh (P), Robert Hage (F), Jack E. Montgomery (AD).

Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles, Calif.: Howard S. McDonald (P), John Salmond (F), Ferron C. Losee (AD).

Loyola, University of, Los Angeles, Calif.: Rev. Andrew C. Smith (P), Rev. Alfred J. Kilp (F), John C. Arndt (AD).

Nevada, University of, Reno, Nev.: Charles J. Armstrong (P), Robert J. Morris (F), Glenn J. Lawlor (AD).

Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.: Arthur G. Coons (P), Keith Beebe (F), Roy C. Dennis (AD).

Orange County State College, Fullerton, Calif.: William B. Lansdorf (P), James McCleary (F), Ernest A. Becker (AD).

Oregon, University of, Eugene, Ore.: Arthur S. Flemming (P), Raymond T. Ellickson (F), Leo A. Harris (AD).

Oregon College of Education, Monmouth, Ore.: R. E. Lieuallen (P), Robert C. Livingston (F) and (AD).

Oregon State University, Corvallis, Ore.: James H. Jensen (P), Glenn W. Holcomb (F), Roy S. Keene (AD).

Pacific, University of the, Stockton, Calif.: Robert E. Burns (P), Edward S. Betz (F), Paul Stagg (AD).

Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Wash.: Seth E. Eastvold (P), Ted O. H. Karl (F), H. Mark Salzman (AD).

Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore.: M. A. F. Ritchie (P), John R. Roberts (F), Noah Allen (AD).

Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.: E. Wilson Lyon (P), Edward Fryer (F), Edward W. Malan (AD).

Portland, University of, Portland, Ore.: Rev. Howard J. Kenna (P), Rev. Paul E. Waldschmidt (F), Albert E. Negratti (AD).

Portland State College, Portland, Ore.: Branford P. Miller (P), Fred Cox (F), Joseph V. Holland (AD).

Puget Sound, University of, Tacoma, Wash.: R. Franklin Thompson (P), Richard Dale Smith (F), John Patrick Heinrick (AD).

Redlands, University of, Redlands, Calif.: George H. Armacost (P), Marc Jack Smith (F), Ellis R. Davies (AD).

Sacramento State College, Sacramento, Calif.: Guy A. West (P), Emmett C. Thompson (F), John W. Baker (AD).

St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Calif.: Brother S. Albert (P), Brother U. Albert (F), James E. Weaver (AD).

San Diego, University of, San Diego, Calif.: Very Rev. John Paul Cadden (P), Rev. James A. Ganahl (F), Phil Woolpert (AD).

San Diego State College, San Diego, Calif.: Malcolm A. Love (P), Herbert C. Peiffer (F), Albert W. Olsen (AD).

San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, Calif.: Ralph Prator (P), A. Ewing Konold (F), Glenn W. Arnett (AD).

San Francisco, University of, San Francisco, Calif.: Rev. John F. X. Conolly (P), Rev. James R. Menard (F), Peter P. Peletta (AD).

San Francisco State College, San Francisco, Calif.: Frank L. Fenton (Acting P), Stanley Morse (F), Joseph J. Verducci (AD).

San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif.: John T. Wahlquist (P), Stanley Benz (F), Robert T. Bronzan (AD).

Santa Clara, University of, Santa Clara, Calif.: Rev. Patrick A. Donohoe (P), Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley (F), Robert J. Feerick (AD).

Seattle Pacific College, Seattle, Wash.: C. Dorr Demaray (P), Burton D. Dietzman (F), Lester Habegger (AD).

Seattle University, Seattle, Wash.: Rev. A. A. Lemieux (P), Rev. John Kelley (F), Edward J. O'Brien (AD).

Southern California, University of, Los Angeles, Calif.: Norman H. Topping (P), Arthur R. Kooker (F), Jesse T. Hill (AD).

Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.: J. E. Wallace Sterling (P), Rixford K. Snyder (F), Alfred R. Masters (AD).

Washington, University of, Seattle, Wash.: Charles E. Odegaard (P), J. Gordon Gose (F), James D. Owens (AD).

Washington State University, Pullman, Wash.: C. Clement French (P), Wallis Beasley (F), Stan Bates (AD).

Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Wash.: James L. Jarrett (P), Herbert R. Hearsey (F), Charles F. Lappenbusch (AD).

Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.: Louis Perry (P), Robert Whitner (F), Robert Burgess (AD).

<sup>9</sup>Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash.: Frank F. Warren (P), Homer C. Cunningham (F), Paul J. Merkel (AD).

9. Placed on probation for a period of one year effective January 11, 1962, for violation of Article VII of the By-laws; ruled ineligible for any post-season football competition during this period.



## **ALLIED MEMBERS**

### **Athletic Association of Western Universities (Big Five)**

Mailing Address: Thomas J. Hamilton, Hotel Stewart,  
351 Geary Street, San Francisco 2, California

President—A. R. Kooker, University of Southern California  
Secretary-Treasurer—Peter Newell, University of California  
Executive Director—Thomas J. Hamilton

University of California at Berkeley	Stanford University
University of California at Los Angeles	University of Southern California
	University of Washington

### **Atlantic Coast Conference**

Mailing Address: James H. Weaver, King Cotton Hotel,  
Greensboro, North Carolina

President—James T. Penney, University of South Carolina  
Vice-President—Jack W. Sawyer, Wake Forest College  
Secretary-Treasurer—R. R. Ritchie, Clemson College  
Commissioner—James H. Weaver

Clemson College	University of North Carolina
Duke University	University of South Carolina
North Carolina State College	University of Virginia
University of Maryland	Wake Forest College

### **Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference\***

Mailing Address: Emil L. Larson, Box 4242, University Station,  
Tucson, Arizona

President—W. Mitchell Jones, West Texas State College  
Secretary—Alfred Thomas, Jr., Arizona State University  
Commissioner—Emil L. Larson

Arizona State University	Texas Western College
Hardin-Simmons University	West Texas State College
New Mexico State University	

### **California Collegiate Athletic Association**

Mailing Address: Kenneth Fagans, 5443 W. Washington Blvd.,  
Los Angeles 16, California

President—Ferron Losee, Los Angeles State College  
Vice-President—Stan Williamson, Univ. of Calif. at Santa Barbara  
Commissioner—Kenneth Fagans

California State Polytechnic College at San Luis Obispo	San Diego State College
Fresno State College	San Fernando Valley State College
Long Beach State College	University of California at Santa Barbara
Los Angeles State College	

\*—To discontinue operation July 1, 1962.

### **Central Collegiate Conference**

Mailing Address: Stanley Lowe, 1533 W. Wisconsin Avenue,  
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

President—Vernon Fahrenkrug, University of Detroit  
Secretary—Stanley Lowe, Marquette University

Bradley University	Michigan State University
Central Michigan University	University of Detroit
DePaul University	University of Notre Dame
Drake University	Wayne State University
Loyola University	Western Michigan University
Marquette University	Wheaton College

### **Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association**

Mailing Address: G. G. Singleton, Virginia State College,  
Petersburg, Virginia

President—L. T. Walker, North Carolina College  
Secretary-Treasurer—G. G. Singleton, Virginia State College

Delaware State College	Morgan State College
Elizabeth City State Teachers College	North Carolina A&T College
Fayetteville State Teachers College	North Carolina College
Hampton Institute	St. Augustine's College
Howard University	St. Paul's College
Johnson C. Smith University	Shaw University
Maryland State College	Virginia State College
	Virginia Union University
	Winston-Salem Teachers College

### **College Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: Briscoe Inman, Centre College,  
Danville, Kentucky

Centre College of Kentucky	Southwestern at Memphis
South, University of the	Washington and Lee University

### **Eastern College Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: Asa S. Bushnell, Hotel Manhattan,  
8th Avenue at 44th Street, New York 36, New York

President—Frank R. Thoms, Jr., Williams College  
Vice-President—Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University  
Secretary-Treasurer—Asa S. Bushnell  
Commissioner—Asa S. Bushnell  
Associate Commissioner—George L. Shiebler  
Assistant Commissioner—Robert M. Whitelaw

Adelphi College	Amherst College
Albany College for Teachers	Bates College
Albright College	Boston College
Alfred University	Boston University
American International College	Bowdoin College
American University	Brandeis University



Bridgeport, University of	Middlebury College
Brockport State Univ. College	Moravian College
Brooklyn College	Muhlenberg College
Brown University	New Paltz State Univ. College
Bucknell University	New York University
Buffalo, University of	New York Maritime College
Buffalo State University College	Niagara University
Canisius College	Northeastern University
Catholic University	Norwich University
City Univ. of New York	Oneonta Teachers College
Clarkson College of Technology	Oswego State University College
Colby College	Pace College
Colgate University	Pennsylvania, University of
Columbia University	Pennsylvania Military College
Connecticut, University of	Pennsylvania State University
Cornell University	Philadelphia Textile Institute
Cortland State University College	Pittsburgh, University of
Dartmouth College	Plattsburg College of Education
Delaware, University of	C. W. Post College
Drexel Institute of Technology	Potsdam Teachers College
Duquesne University	Pratt Institute
Elizabethtown College	Princeton University
Fairfield University	Providence College
Fairleigh Dickinson University	Queens College
Fordham University	Quinnipiac College
Franklin and Marshall College	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Fredonia Teachers College	Rhode Island, University of
Geneseo Teachers College	Rider College
Georgetown University	Rochester, University of
Gettysburg College	Rochester Institute of Technology
Hamilton College	Rutgers University
Hartford, University of	St. Anselm's College
Hartwick College	St. Bonaventure University
Harvard University	St. Francis College (N.Y.)
Haverford College	St. Francis College (Pa.)
Hobart College	St. John's University
Hofstra College	St. Joseph's College
Holy Cross College	St. Lawrence University
Hunter College	St. Michael's College
Iona College	St. Peter's College
Ithaca College	Scranton, University of
Juniata College	Seton Hall University
King's College	Siena College
Lafayette College	Southern Connecticut State
LaSalle College	Springfield College
Lebanon Valley College	Stonehill College
Lehigh University	Susquehanna University
LeMoyne College	Swarthmore College
Lincoln University	Syracuse University
Long Island University	Temple University
Manhattan College	Trinity College
Maryland State College	Tufts University
Massachusetts, University of	Union College
Mass. Inst. of Technology	U.S. Coast Guard Academy

U.S. Merchant Marine Academy  
 U.S. Military Academy  
 U.S. Naval Academy  
 Upsala College  
 Ursinus College  
 Vermont, University of  
 Villanova University

Wagner College  
 Wesleyan University  
 West Chester State College  
 Wilkes College  
 Williams College  
 Yale University  
 Yeshiva University

### **Far Western Conference**

Mailing Address: Fred Telonicher, Humboldt State College,  
 Arcata, California

President—Donald P. Veith, Chico State College

Secretary—Fred Telonicher, Humboldt State College

Alameda State College

San Francisco State College

Chico State College

University of California at Davis

Humboldt State College

University of Nevada

Sacramento State College

### **Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference of Faculty Representatives**

Mailing Address: William R. Reed, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago 2, Illinois

Chairman—James R. McCoy, Ohio State University

Secretary—Marcus Plant, University of Michigan

Commissioner—William R. Reed

Indiana University

State University of Iowa

Michigan State University

University of Illinois

Northwestern University

University of Michigan

Ohio State University

University of Minnesota

Purdue University

University of Wisconsin

### **Interstate Intercollegiate Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: F. W. Rolf, Northern Illinois University,  
 DeKalb, Illinois

President—Lester H. Serier, Central Michigan University

Vice-President—John Masley, Eastern Illinois University

Secretary—F. W. Rolf, Northern Illinois University

Treasurer—Dempsey Reid, Western Illinois University

Commissioner—Clifford E. Horton, Illinois State Normal University

Central Michigan University

Northern Illinois University

Eastern Illinois University

Southern Illinois University

Eastern Michigan College

Western Illinois University

Illinois State Normal University

### **Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association**

Mailing Address: G. F. Loebs, Colby College, Waterville, Maine

President—Malcolm Morrell, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine

Secretary-Treasurer—G. F. Loebs, Colby College

Bates College

Colby College

Bowdoin College

University of Maine



### **Mason-Dixon Collegiate Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: A. Paul Menton, The Evening Sun,  
Baltimore, Maryland

President—Peter R. Wisher, Gallaudet College  
Vice-President—Robert J. Waldorf, Western Maryland College  
Treasurer—Emil G. Reitz, Loyola College  
Commissioner—A. Paul Menton

American University	Mount Saint Mary's College
Bridgewater College	Randolph-Macon College
Catholic University	Roanoke College
Gallaudet College	State Teachers College of Towson
Hampden-Sydney College	University of Baltimore
Johns Hopkins University	Washington College
Loyola College	Western Maryland College
Lynchburg College	

### **Mid-American Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: D. E. Reese, 501 Southbrook Drive, Dayton 59, Ohio

President—Walton Clarke, Kent State University  
Vice-President—R. H. McFall, Bowling Green State University  
Secretary—Harold Willey, Marshall University  
Commissioner—David E. Reese

Bowling Green State University	Ohio University
Kent State University	University of Toledo
Marshall University	Western Michigan University
Miami University	

### **Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: Willis J. Stetson, Director of Athletics,  
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

President—P. M. Snider, Juniata College  
Vice-President—Henry T. Bream, Gettysburg College  
Secretary-Treasurer—Marshall S. Turner Jr., Johns Hopkins Univ.  
Executive Director—Willis J. Stetson

Albright College	Pennsylvania Military College
Bucknell University	Rutgers University
Dickinson College	St. Joseph's College
Drexel Institute	Stevens Inst. of Technology
Elizabethtown College	Susquehanna University
Franklin and Marshall College	Swarthmore College
Gettysburg College	Temple University
Haverford College	University of Delaware
Hofstra College	University of Pennsylvania
Johns Hopkins University	University of Scranton
Juniata College	Upsala College
Lafayette College	Ursinus College
LaSalle College	Wagner College
Lebanon Valley College	Washington College
Lehigh University	West Chester State College
Lycoming College	Western Maryland College
Moravian College	Wilkes College
Muhlenberg College	

### **Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: John A. Houston, Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois

President—John Ketterer, Monmouth College

Secretary-Treasurer—John A. Houston, Knox College

Commissioner—Robert P. Ashley, Ripon College

Beloit College

Knox College

Carlton College

Lawrence College

Coe College

Monmouth College

Cornell College

Ripon College

Grinnell College

St. Olaf College

### **Mid-Western Athletic Association**

Mailing Address: A. E. Pullam, Lincoln University,  
Jefferson City, Missouri

President—George F. David, Central State College

Vice-President—Clyde Kincaid, Tennessee A&I University

Secretary-Treasurer—A. E. Pullam, Lincoln University

Central State College

Lincoln University

Kentucky State College

Tennessee A&I State University

Associate Member—Wilberforce University

### **Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association**

Mailing Address: John Waldorf, 511 Eastwood Avenue,  
Marshall, Missouri

President—H. R. Dieterich, Northwest Missouri State College

Vice-President—F. H. Rose, Southeast Missouri State College

Secretary-Treasurer—G. H. Jamison, Northeast Missouri State

Commissioner—John Waldorf

Central Missouri State College

Northwest Missouri State College

Missouri School of Mines

Southeast Missouri State College

Northeast Missouri State College

Southwest Missouri State College

### **Missouri Valley Conference**

Mailing Address: Norvall Neve, Room 205, Hotel President,  
Kansas City, Missouri

President—Witt Blair, North Texas State College

Commissioner—Norvall Neve

Bradley University

University of Cincinnati

Drake University

University of Tulsa

North Texas State College

University of Wichita

St. Louis University



## **Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Big Eight)**

Mailing Address: Reaves E. Peters, Hotel Muehlebach,  
Kansas City 5, Missouri

Chairman—Randall J. Jones, Oklahoma State University  
Secretary—Warren O. Thompson, University of Colorado  
Executive Director—Reaves E. Peters

Iowa State University	University of Kansas
Kansas State University	University of Missouri
Oklahoma State University	University of Nebraska
University of Colorado	University of Oklahoma

## **Mountain States Athletic Conference\***

Mailing Address: Paul W. Brechler, Denver Hilton Annex,  
Denver, Colorado

President—M. F. Hartvigsen, Brigham Young University	
Commissioner and Executive Secretary—Paul W. Brechler	
Brigham Young University	University of New Mexico
Colorado State University	University of Utah
Montana State University	University of Wyoming
University of Denver	Utah State University

## **New England College Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: Herbert Gallagher, Director of Athletics,  
Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts

President—Robert W. Pritchard, Worcester Polytechnic Institute  
Vice-President—J. Orlean Christian, University of Connecticut  
Secretary-Treasurer—Herbert W. Gallagher, Northeastern Univ.

American International College	Norwich University
Amherst College	Providence College
Assumption College	St. Anselm's College
Babson Institute of Technology	St. Michael's College
Bates College	Southern Connecticut State Col.
Boston College	Springfield College
Boston University	Suffolk University
Bowdoin College	Trinity College
Brandeis University	Tufts University
Brown University	University of Bridgeport
Clark University	University of Connecticut
Colby College	University of Hartford
Dartmouth College	University of Maine
Harvard University	University of Massachusetts
Holy Cross College	University of New Hampshire
Lowell Technological Institute	University of Rhode Island
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	University of Vermont
Merrimack College	U. S. Coast Guard Academy
Middlebury College	Wesleyan University
Nasson College	Williams College
Northeastern University	Worcester Polytechnic Institute
	Yale University

\*—To discontinue operation July 1, 1962.

### **North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: Ira J. Gwinn, Morningside College,  
Sioux City, Iowa

President—A. Glenn Hill, North Dakota State University  
Secretary—Ira J. Gwinn, Morningside College

Augustana College	State College of Iowa
Morningside College	State University of South Dakota
North Dakota State University	University of North Dakota
South Dakota State College	

### **Ohio Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: A. N. Smith, 1234 E. River Street, Elyria, Ohio

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Vice-President—R. M. Strimer, Ohio Wesleyan University  
Commissioner—A. N. Smith

Baldwin-Wallace College	Mount Union College
Capital University	Muskingum College
College of Wooster	Oberlin College
Denison University	Ohio Wesleyan University
Heidelberg College	Otterbein College
Hiram College	University of Akron
Kenyon College	Wittenberg University
Marietta College	

### **Ohio Valley Conference**

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Cookeville, Tennessee

President—Ted Hornback, Western Kentucky State College  
Vice-President—Star Wood, East Tennessee State College  
Secretary—R. H. Eblen, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute

East Tennessee State College	Murray State College
Eastern Kentucky State College	Tennessee Polytechnic Institute
Middle Tennessee State College	Western Kentucky State College
Morehead State College	

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Adams State College	Colorado State College
Colorado College	Western State College
Colorado School of Mines	



### **Southeastern Conference**

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Secretary—T. A. Bickerstaff, University of Mississippi

Commissioner—Bernie H. Moore

Auburn University

Georgia Institute of Technology

Louisiana State University

Mississippi State University

Tulane University

University of Alabama

University of Florida

University of Georgia

University of Kentucky

University of Mississippi

University of Tennessee

Vanderbilt University

### **Southern Conference**

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Vice-President—W. C. Babb, Furman University

Secretary—D. S. McAlister, The Citadel

Commissioner—Lloyd P. Jordan

College of William and Mary

Davidson College

Furman University

George Washington University

The Citadel

University of Richmond

Virginia Military Institute

Virginia Polytechnic Institute

West Virginia University

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Montgomery, Alabama

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Secretary-Treasurer—Julian Bell, Knoxville College

Commissioner—B. T. Harvey

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Alabama A&M College

Allen University

Benedict College

Bethune-Cookman College

Clark College

Fisk University

Florida A&M University

Fort Valley State College

Knoxville College

Lane College

Lemoyne College

Morehouse College

Morris Brown College

South Carolina State College

Tuskegee Institute

### **Southwest Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: Howard Grubbs, Box 7185, Inwood Station,  
Dallas 9, Texas

President—Delbert Swartz, University of Arkansas

Executive Secretary—Howard Grubbs

Baylor University

Rice Institute

Southern Methodist University

Texas A&M College

Texas Christian University

Texas Technological College

University of Arkansas

University of Texas

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President—Brother U. Albert, St. Mary's College

Secretary—Hans Stern, 18 Diablo Circle, Lafayette, California

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University of Santa Clara

Loyola University, Los Angeles

St. Mary's College

University of the Pacific

San Jose State College

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University of New Mexico

Brigham Young University

University of Utah

University of Arizona

University of Wyoming

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Secretary—J. Edward Donnelly, University of Vermont

University of Connecticut

University of New Hampshire

University of Maine

University of Rhode Island

University of Massachusetts

University of Vermont

\*—To assume allied membership July 1, 1962.



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Davidson College: Frontis W. Johnston, Tom Scott  
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 North Dakota, University of: L. R. Marti  
 North Dakota State University: A. Glenn Hill, Les Luymes  
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 Northeast Missouri State Teachers College: John D. Black, R. L. Terry  
 Northwest Missouri State College: Ryland H. Milner  
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 Oklahoma State University: Randall J. Jones  
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National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame: Robert A. Hall, Harvey J. Harman, Chester J. LaRoche  
National Industrial Recreation Association: Don W. Neer  
National Trophy Bowl: H. C. VanArsdale  
New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association: Sam Corenswet, Sr., Sam Corenswet, Jr., Marshall David, George E. Schneider, Claude Simons



Pasadena Tournament of Roses: Raymond A. Dorn, Lathrop K.  
Leishman, William Nicholas  
Ronald Press Company: Howard A. Hobson  
Tel Ra Productions: Dan Wise  
United States Olympic Committee: Art Lentz  
W. C. Westervelt and Sons: William C. Westervelt

## **Press, Radio and Television Coverage**

### **Press**

Albuquerque Journal: LeRoy Bearman  
Arizona Daily Star, Tucson: Abe Chanin  
Arizona Republic, Phoenix: Frank Gianelli  
Associated Press: Charles Chamberlain, Jerry Liska, Joe Mooshil,  
Don Weiss  
Bloomington, Indiana, Herald-Telephone: Bob Owens  
Bristol, Virginia, Herald-Courier: Gene Thompson  
Champaign, Illinois, News-Gazette: Ed O'Neill  
Chicago Daily News: John Kuenster  
Chicago Tribune: Dave Condon, Cooper Rollow, George Strickler,  
Wilfrid Smith  
Cincinnati Enquirer: Dick Forbes  
Cleveland Press: Jack Clowser  
Christian Science Monitor: Harry Molter  
Des Moines Register and Tribune: Bert McGrane  
Detroit News: Pete Waldmeir  
Indianapolis News: Wayne Fuson  
Indianapolis Star: Bob Collins, Bill Shover  
Indianapolis Times: Jim Smith  
Knoxville News-Sentinel: Tom Siler  
Lincoln Journal: Dick Becker  
Minneapolis Tribune: Sid Hartman  
Nashville Banner: Fred Russell  
New York Herald Tribune: Irving Marsh  
New York World-Telegram and Sun: Larry Fox  
Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman: Volney Meece  
Tucson Daily Citizen: George McLeod  
United Press International: Les Hausner, Ed Sainsbury

### **Radio and Television**

WIMA, Lima, Ohio: Bill Frink  
National Broadcasting Company: Lindsey Nelson

### **Magazines**

Athletic Journal: John Griffith  
Athletic Journal Football Publications: Charlie Thorp  
Newsweek: Joseph Abrell  
Saturday Evening Post: Harry T. Paxton  
Sporting News: Bob Inserra  
Sports Illustrated: Maury Allen, Tex Maule  
Sports Review: William Surface

## SECTION II

### *Reports of Vice-Presidents*

#### FIRST DISTRICT

WARREN P. MCGUIRK, UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

ALTHOUGH THERE IS a continuing attempt by certain academicians in our institutions of higher learning to minimize the contributions of intercollegiate athletics, intramural competition, and physical education for our current student bodies, it is interesting to note that in District One progress is being made in the expansion of athletic facilities which should aid greatly in an effort to counteract some of this subterfuge.

Foremost among the facilities that have been recently completed or are now under construction are: A new multi-use hockey rink at Brown University which is luxurious in every detail; a new baseball field at Boston College; a gymnasium-physical education plant at the University of Vermont which, when completed, will allow for the development of new athletic and physical education programs at the Green Mountain school; a new physical education building, development of multi-use outdoor fields, as well as a new football and track facility at the University of Massachusetts, to accommodate the needs of a rapidly growing undergraduate enrollment in service program, intramurals and intercollegiate athletics.

Within our district, there is a definite trend which shows that many institutions are increasing the scope of their intercollegiate programs. Hockey, soccer and lacrosse are sports whose popularity is reflected in more schools playing these activities on the varsity and freshman level of competition.

Some institutions in the area are experimenting with the possibility of playing spring sports during the fall season because of the limited time available during the current spring semesters. Late winters, prolonged rainy spells, spring vacations, and early commencements are reducing spring sports schedules to less than six weeks in some instances, which creates serious scheduling problems. Golf, tennis, and baseball are activities that will probably be affected first in conferences that are now considering switching seasons for various sports. The Eastern College Ath-



letic Conference schedule includes a golf championship with increasing participation each year and the Conference is contemplating tennis for next fall.

Changes in conservative New England tend to be by evolution rather than by revolution and the fine athletic programs that have been developed over a period of years in our District do not appear to need any drastic revision at the present time.

The Eastern College Athletic Conference continues to be the governing body that exerts a very wholesome influence on the intercollegiate athletic programs of our District. The addition of five new members to the Conference at the annual meeting this fall swells the total of participating schools to 134.

District One's athletic administrators are grateful for leadership shown by the NCAA in the effort being made to control and regulate intercollegiate athletics at the national level.

## SECOND DISTRICT

EVERETT D. BARNES, COLGATE UNIVERSITY

THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE of the District Two Vice-President during the past year has been the consolidation of the gains resulting from the unparalleled growth within the District during the past several years. The large number of institutions which now comprise the District, together with those who join us in the Eastern College Athletic Conference, has given impetus to programs which have added to the stature of the NCAA organization.

Athletic programs in general have been well-founded. The influx of students from the so-called "war baby" classes has been met with campus building programs which have included physical education facilities at their core. More and more, the colleges are heeding the general demand for better physical conditioning programs for all students and the role of the coach as a teacher has been correspondingly heightened.

No better example of the over-all balance in athletics can be found than in the records of the District's football teams. The Ivy League bore weekly testimony to its claim that any team could beat another team on any given day. The same can be said of the independents, as Syracuse, Pittsburgh, Penn State, Army and Navy took turns upsetting each other. The calibre of play reflected the general excellence of the

coaches who broke with conservatism to field imaginative offenses that were backed by fundamentally sound defensive thinking.

The ECAC continued its program of tournament play in basketball and augmented this with hockey. The Conference sponsored its annual Holiday Basketball Tournament in New York City and the Quaker City Festival Basketball Tournament in Philadelphia. These shared the spotlight in December with the Christmas hockey tournament in New York for the John Reed Kilpatrick trophy.

On the national level, the District will host the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship at Utica, New York, March 15-17, under the joint sponsorship of Colgate University and Hamilton College.

The basketball gambling scandals and the alarming increase in football injuries have been uppermost in the minds of the District's athletic leaders and in the concern of the ECAC. Through its Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association the Eastern College Athletic Conference has warned officials, coaches and athletic directors of the jeopardy to football from injuries. It has urged painstaking re-examination of equipment, expert and unrelenting medical supervision and the removal of all unnecessary perils by the intelligent and thoughtful cooperation of everyone in athletics.

### THIRD DISTRICT

OLIVER K. CORNWELL, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE SOUTHEAST SECTION of the United States makes up the Third District with 11 states and the District of Columbia included. Membership, which now stands at 116 colleges and universities, three major conferences—Southern, Southeastern and Atlantic Coast—with several other conferences and a number of non-conference institutions, continues to increase steadily.

Problems of various types arise from time to time, and member institutions continue to make every effort to find the solutions. Increasing enrollment on the college and university level is taxing seating capacity in all spectator sports. Participation in recreational activities, intramural athletics, and physical education programs places maximum demand on the use of all facilities and continually presses the need



for construction of gymnasiums, swimming pools, fields, courts, and other physical education facilities.

The 1961 Eastern Regional Basketball Tournament was again held in Charlotte, North Carolina. This regional tournament was an outstanding event with fine attendance.

The Baseball Regional Tournament was held in Gastonia, North Carolina. For the second year this tournament had certain difficulties in terms of team selection. The District Baseball Selection Committee has presented a new method for team selection and hopes that this method will be approved by the appropriate committee of the NCAA.

There were several fine football teams in District Three; four teams participated in 1961 bowl games. In the Southeastern Conference, three teams participated in bowls. In the Liberty Bowl, Alabama played Penn State; Mississippi played Rice in the Sugar Bowl, and Florida and Baylor played in the Gator Bowl. From the Atlantic Coast Conference, Duke University played Arkansas in the Cotton Bowl.

Football attendance was again high and public interest continues to increase.

The Atlantic Coast Conference is using a base score on the verbal and mathematics portions of the College Board entrance examination for the first time in the awarding of grants-in-aid to student-athletes. All member institutions are required to use this test. Experience is needed to evaluate its success.

The Southeast is greatly concerned about the gambling problem. Member institutions are making every effort to make players aware of the problem and the inevitable consequences that affect both the individuals and the sports programs. Outside participation in individual games and in various leagues seems to be a related factor and certain conferences have passed regulations prohibiting such participation.

Again we would like to report that we are pleased with our experience with the letter-of-intent and hope that it will be used more widely.

Increasing emphasis on general physical fitness has resulted in several state-wide programs being initiated and this is resulting in increasing participation in all types of athletic activities. So-called minor sports are attracting a greater number of students and all other phases of the program that contribute to the fitness of our population are growing.

## FOURTH DISTRICT

ROBERT F. RAY, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

FOURTH DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES met in legislative pre-Convention sessions in 1961 and 1962. The meetings proved to be most worthwhile and were of help in guiding the votes of your Vice-President in the Council sessions.

The Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference of Faculty Representatives in May, 1961 meetings gave initial approval to a new procedure for awarding aid to prospective student-athletes. In brief, the proposals provide that aid may be awarded only to students who demonstrate an ability to do college work on the basis of achievement scores on S.A.T. or A.C.T. examinations, coupled with rank in their high school graduating classes. The plan would supplant the existing program and substitute an upgrading of academic requirements for athletic participation and financial aid. If finally approved, the program will apply to students entering in the autumn of 1962.

The Conference has also approved new penalty and appeal procedures in which the directors of athletics are given increased enforcement responsibilities. The faculty representatives continue to serve as a board for final appeal in violation procedures.

The Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association has recently rewritten its constitution and the presidents of member institutions will now play a more active role in the control of the association.

No significant changes in legislation were reported by other conferences, but many institutions reported their conferences were concerned about standards for aid, standards for eligibility and problems of recruiting as matters of continuing interest.

William R. Reed became the third commissioner of the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference July 1, 1961, succeeding K. L. (Tug) Wilson, who retired after serving 16 years in the position originally held by the late Major John Griffith.

Reed first joined the Conference staff in 1939 when he organized the Western Conference Service Bureau under Major Griffith. The central office of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was set up by Reed in 1946 under Tug Wilson, who was also NCAA Secretary-Treasurer. He acted



both as a Conference Service Bureau director and executive assistant to the NCAA officers.

In 1947, Reed resigned to become administrative assistant to United States Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan. He resigned that position in the fall of 1951 to return to the Conference as assistant commissioner.

Officials of the member institutions in the District report several new buildings and the planning of many new facilities. Among them:

Albion College is planning a new outdoor athletic plant. Work will begin in the summer of 1962.

Augustana College is in the process of constructing new facilities for football, baseball and track. The College will double the present area for outdoor facilities and make a substantial increase in spectator facilities for football and track.

Central State College at Wilberforce, Ohio, reports the completion of a new physical education building with seating facilities for 3,000 spectators. Other areas of expansion of the physical education plant are in the planning stage.

Denison University reports the building of a new swimming pool. Next year Denison will field a varsity swimming team, bringing to eleven the number of its varsity sports.

The University of Illinois will begin use of its new seven-and-a-half million dollar assembly hall in the coming year. The facility will provide for basketball and new offices for coaches.

Kenyon College has constructed new athletic department offices and locker rooms and a new football field. The additions represent an \$80,000 improvement in its athletic facilities.

Knox College has just completed a new track with eight lanes on the straightaway and six lanes around the oval with double runways for broad jump and pole vault events. On June 2, 1962, the NCAA Mideast Regional College Division track and field meet will be held at Knox and the facilities will then be formally dedicated. In prospect are a new baseball diamond with permanent seating and a football bowl seating four thousand.

Luther College officials report the complete loss by fire of the college gymnasium. The college is making plans for new facilities, and requests institutions that have built field houses since 1945 to provide information that might be useful in planning.

MacMurray College has added facilities for wrestling. Last spring the college opened a new quarter-mile eight-lane track with asphalt runways and a new varsity baseball diamond.

Mount Union College has opened a new 17-acre athletic and recreation area two blocks from the campus. This includes a football practice field, two touch football fields, a soccer field, a baseball field with grass infield, a backstop, 500 bleacher seats, and a parking lot to accommodate 200 automobiles. Also recently completed is an addition of 1,000 more permanent seats in the football stadium, which increases the total permanent seating capacity to 7,000.

Northwestern University has begun work on its new sports center. One of the two buildings under construction will house team rooms, handball and squash courts, a lecture-film room, wrestling and weight-lifting room, locker rooms and administrative offices. The building will provide staff offices and lecture rooms as well as a memorial lobby and an observation gallery for the handball and squash courts. Another facility under construction will serve as a tennis court area in the summer and an ice-skating rink in the winter. There will be eight lighted, hard-surfaced tennis courts; four of these will convert to a 200 by 900 foot artificial ice rink. An adjoining building will serve as a tennis clubhouse in the summer and a warming house during the ice-rink season. This building will house the ice refrigeration equipment. Northwestern also has completed remodeling of its stadium press box and has added an elevator.

The Ohio State University has opened a new ice rink for physical education instruction and recreational activities.

St. Norbert College has installed two new handball courts and renovated its varsity dressing rooms.

At the University of Toledo, an 11-acre area has been filled and graded to provide new space for athletics, including an all-weather track. Another five-acre area is being filled for additional athletic fields. Indoor facilities have been renovated to include gymnastic areas, weight and resistive exercise areas, and an applied physiology research laboratory.

Valparaiso University has reported plans for an addition to its gymnasium to include a six-lane swimming pool, handball courts, physical fitness-wrestling room, modern dance room and additional locker, shower, and rest room facilities. Plans are also in process for development of a new 47-acre site for outdoor athletic programs.

Wabash College has completed a new baseball diamond, a new practice field and new tennis courts. The college plans to enlarge its gymnasium to provide for more locker rooms and office space and to provide facilities for non-intercollegiate athletic activities.

Wheaton College reports completion of eight outdoor three-wall handball courts. The courts are so constructed that use is contemplated on a year-around basis.

In response to a request for the views of faculty representatives and athletic directors concerning the condition of athletics in District Four, a variety of opinions was expressed. Some of the views follow:

1. "I believe that the condition of athletics in regard to control is much stronger than it has ever been in the past."

2. "I would be greatly in favor of investigating the possibility of a private college division in the NCAA organization."

3. "As an independent, I am against the national letter-of-intent, as I feel it would work to the disadvantage of the small colleges."

4. "I would be in favor of a one-year waiting period for any transfer student to be eligible."

5. "We still believe that a national letter-of-intent should be considered and adopted."



6. "We view with increasing concern the encroachment of the actions being taken by the NCAA in areas of athletic controls which we think should be handled as conference matters."

7. "We believe it is high time to try to rewrite the Constitution and By-laws of the NCAA to include the vast proliferation of O.I.'s which have created entanglement now almost too great to surmount."

8. "It is interesting to note the continued development of soccer in the Midwestern picture . . . I believe many small private colleges will turn from football to soccer and possibly lacrosse in the next few years."

9. "A matter which has caused some concern is the decreasing attendance at games."

10. "It is our observation that the colleges in our area are investigating stronger programs for financial assistance . . . but at the same time promoting stricter controls of this assistance through their respective conferences."

11. "I have been disappointed in the tendency of the College Division members of the NCAA toward College Division Championships in all sports. This type of post-season championship play is contradictory to the best educational interest of students in many instances. It prolongs the season and creates a great deal of pressure on institutions to recruit."

12. "In my opinion, the participation in athletics among small colleges tends to create a healthy atmosphere. There seems to be a leveling off in small college competition and many of the liberal arts colleges are now able to hold their own in good shape with the rapidly growing state teachers colleges."

13. "I would like to recommend that the NCAA consider legislation to provide minimum grade point standards for eligibility for all NCAA schools and minimum criteria for awarding grants-in-aid to athletes."

These views express the attitudes of responsible representatives of intercollegiate athletics in District Four. It seems to be the general opinion that the conditions surrounding collegiate athletics are good.

There is concern about the relation of the College Division and the University Division within the NCAA. This concern is coupled with an awareness of the problems that affect independents, conferences, small colleges, and large universities alike: the increasing cost of athletic programs; the search for a basis for allowing grants-in-aid that will insure awards only to students who can compete in the classroom as well as on the playing fields; the demand for procedures to bring civilization to the jungle of recruiting; and the desire to protect the values of intercollegiate athletics in the face of external dangers that include organized gambling. The problems are being faced with general determination as the year comes to an end.

## FIFTH DISTRICT

JAMES K. SOURS, UNIVERSITY OF WICHITA

TWENTY MEMBER INSTITUTIONS of the Fifth District responded to the Vice-President's request for information for the annual report for 1961.

The predominant topic of concern reported among members in this District was the effort being made to cope with the gambling problem. Reactions to the recent Special Report on gambling issued by the Association's officers included "fine document," "delighted," "favorable," "appropriate," "pleased," "impressive" among others. Only one respondent felt his institution, a small college, was not involved and hence he was not concerned.

At least three conferences within the District have endorsed the Officers' Special Report or have taken action to facilitate its implementation. The Missouri Valley Conference adopted legislation aimed at (1) educating the squad members; (2) better control of benches and crowds; and (3) more effective regulations concerning officiating of games. The North Central Intercollegiate Conference devoted a significant portion of its November meeting to consideration of the Special Report.

Individually, a majority of the member institutions responding reported local efforts to inform athletic squads and staffs of the dangers, and to encourage precautions.

The University of Kansas reported a request to the Kansas legislature for a strengthening of state laws concerning gambling. The University of Oklahoma surveyed that state's anti-gambling laws and found them "adequate."

Several new facilities, or facilities nearing completion, were reported. The University of Omaha is proud of its new baseball field, used for the first time this year. Iowa State University reports completion of its football stadium enlargement and the addition of a new stadium press box. In addition, Iowa State is in the process of expanding its campus gymnasium facilities.

The University of Oklahoma has completed its Olympic-size pool, making its old pool available for intramural use, and for the amusement of flabby faculty members. One of the most unique facilities reported is the University of Cincinnati's physical education building. Built at a cost of \$1,750,000, this new plant boasts classrooms, athletic offices and a new pool. Features of this pool are its under-



water windows and underwater communications system, making it possible for the swimming coach to observe and communicate with his charges while they are in the pool. The pool's spectator area seats 700. Cincinnati also reported the acquisition of 20 acres to be used for intramural athletics, physical education and other recreational activities.

Several developments were reported concerning recruitment of student-athletes or the continuation of student-athletes on financial aid. The Big Eight Conference has appointed a special committee to draft a Conference letter-of-intent, and has also taken steps to raise significantly the requirements for eligibility of student-athletes. The North Central Intercollegiate Conference has completed a recruitment and grant-in-aid policy self-study which may serve as the basis for future legislative action by that Conference.

One member institution reported its decision to limit future recruiting to its "own immediate area."

While one respondent expressed the belief that the NCAA has already become "lost in a maze of petty legislation" and runs the risk of "legislating itself out of business," the overwhelming majority of those responding did not agree.

Specifically, the focus of attention appears to be some form of national letter-of-intent (or pre-registration) which several schools and conferences advocate strongly. Supporting this advocacy were statements aimed at strengthening regulations governing recruitment, and at eliminating the excesses related to this activity. One comment proposed a prohibition of financial aid to migrant athletes who are on academic or disciplinary probation at schools from which they transfer.

Other suggestions for proposed NCAA legislation were:

1. Require student-athletes to make at least a minimum score on aptitude tests as a condition of eligibility for financial aid.
2. Strengthen NCAA investigative staff to facilitate and expedite investigations of infractions.
3. Change NCAA television policy to one which would give 50 per cent of the proceeds from television to the competing institutions, and the remaining 50 per cent to member institutions of the NCAA (prorated according to membership fee.) The argument for this change took note of the

alleged loss of attendance at games of member institutions because of NCAA televised games.

During late fall the Fifth District voted in favor of extending NCAA membership to Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebraska, and to Doane College, Crete, Nebraska.

## SIXTH DISTRICT

DELBERT SWARTZ, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

AGAIN THIS YEAR, it is my privilege to report that the athletic affairs in District Six are in good shape.

Four Southwest Conference teams—Texas, Rice, Arkansas and Baylor—participated in major football bowl games after the 1960 and 1961 football seasons. This indicates the very high type of football played in this Conference.

Facilities have been increased and improved at several of our District institutions. These new facilities are too numerous to mention and include new fieldhouses, press boxes, indoor and outdoor tracks, handball and tennis courts, among others. These are answers to the growing need caused by increased spectator interest, and are healthy signs of an expanding athletic program in our District.

The need for increasing facilities intensifies the perennial problem of financing large athletic programs. It remains difficult to balance income with outgo. One wonders how long significant increases in the price of admission tickets can be postponed. Of course, we can hope to continue to postpone it, but from this corner it seems inevitable.

One of the great problems appearing on the athletic horizon is the need for additional legislation which can be adopted to control our athletic activities. One can readily concede the need for regulation at the institutional and/or conference level, but there is some logical doubt that national control needs to be exercised on many details.

It seems more logical for the conference members to come to agreement on their procedures and see that conference regulations are enforced. Of course, these things should take place in a manner coordinate with the national concept of what is best for intercollegiate athletics. For institutions not belonging to conferences, the NCAA program can serve. Let us hope that the NCAA will maintain a position of coordinating the entire broad national picture, and allow the conferences to control the details.



I would suggest that we take a stern and realistic look at the penalties we assess and enforce them when infringements occur. Do we wish to invoke penalties in all sports in a given institution because one sport is out of line, or should we cooperate with the institution to correct the situation in the sport or sport(s) in which the infringement(s) occur?

The experience of the Southwest Conference with the letter-of-intent makes us feel that a national letter-of-intent may be a definite step forward. It seems worthy of a serious trial.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT

EARL C. LORY, MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

STRONG COMPETITION CONTINUED throughout the year with no single institution dominating the athletic scene. Wyoming and Utah State University tied for the Mountain States Athletic Conference football title and the University of Utah and Colorado State University tied for the basketball title. In the Rocky Mountain Conference, Adams State won the title in football and track while Colorado State won titles in basketball and baseball. Among the independents, the Air Force Academy continued to be a strong contender.

The rising costs of fielding teams continue to be a source of trouble for all institutions. In January, 1961, the University of Denver announced its inability to continue with its commitments in football because of the cost and substituted soccer as a fall sport.

New conference alignments were the most significant changes that occurred in the Seventh District. With the announced withdrawal of Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and Brigham Young Universities from the Mountain States Athletic Conference, the MSAC decided to cease as a conference in July of 1962. These four institutions, with the addition of the University of Arizona and Arizona State University, have formed the Western Athletic Conference. The four remaining institutions of the Mountain States Athletic Conference have not formed any conference affiliations. Idaho State College has withdrawn from the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, making a total of five schools that had conference affiliations not in any conference at present. Consideration of a possible conference

for these and other institutions in the District is under way but as yet no new conference has been formed.

As professional football is played in only one city in the District, Denver, the impact of professional football has not as yet been as keenly felt as it has in other sections.

NCAA proposals for reducing the impact of recruiting and proselyting have been well received. Considerable discussion has been held with the aim of strengthening the requirements for scholastic levels for athletic competition. It is felt by some that the National Collegiate Athletic Association must continue to strengthen institutional responsibility for its athletic program so that intercollegiate athletics can maintain their strong position as an integral part of the educational program.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT

GLENN W. HOLCOMB, OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

DISTRICT EIGHT had a good year in intercollegiate athletics from an over-all view. Some institutions and conferences report an increase in attendance at their athletic events, while a few report a decrease. On the whole this seems to strike about average as measured by the past few years.

The Athletic Association of Western Universities in its second year can certainly report an outstanding record.

AAWU members won national championships in four sports. The University of Southern California won the National Collegiate Track and Baseball Championships; California the IRA rowing title, Washington the freshman crew race, and UCLA the NCAA tennis title, with USC second, California third, and Stanford fifth.

The University of Washington repeated in the Rose Bowl by defeating Minnesota, thus bringing the Rose Bowl title to the West coast two years in succession. Southern California also won second in the NCAA Swimming Championships and third in Gymnastics and Golf, making a great year for USC.

The NCAA Wrestling Championships were staged west of the Rocky Mountains for the first time in history, at the Oregon State University Coliseum in Corvallis. Coaches and officials alike called it one of the best-organized and most successful tournaments in NCAA wrestling history. Oklahoma State University swept to its 22nd national crown, piling up 82 points to dethrone Oklahoma. The latter scored



63 for runner-up honors, with Iowa State third and Oregon State fourth. It was the highest finish ever for a Pacific coast school.

The University of Oregon finished second in the National Collegiate Track Championships. Dyrol Burleson won the mile, breaking the national record, with a time of 4:00.5. He also broke the U. S. Citizens' record with a time of 3:57.6. Another national champion in NCAA competition was Jerry Tarr, who won the high hurdles at a time of 13.8.

The NCAA Western Regional Basketball Tournament was held at the Portland Memorial Coliseum. This new athletic facility in the Northwest, with a seating capacity of 12,000, will help the athletic programs of several universities and colleges.

The West Coast Athletic Conference had an outstanding year during the 1961-62 academic year. The seven member organizations continued their exciting basketball rivalry, with Loyola University of Los Angeles winning the WCAC title in a tight battle with Saint Mary's, Santa Clara, and the University of San Francisco.

Attendance was up throughout the league and the pre-season WCAC tournament held at the University of San Francisco's fine gymnasium was well attended. U.S.F. edged Saint Mary's in an overtime game for the tournament title. The league members invited Fordham to fill out the tournament field. The Rams renewed their traditional rivalry with Saint Mary's but finished eighth and last in the tourney after losing three close games.

Finally, I should mention that District Eight has done an outstanding job in its fund-raising campaign for the NCAA Olympic Fund.

### **VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE**

JAMES C. LOVELESS, DEPAUW UNIVERSITY

THE NCAA COLLEGE DIVISION has just closed a significant year with a continuing growth in College Division membership and increased participation by its members in the affairs of the Association. Over the past 10 years, NCAA College Division membership has more than tripled—from 111 to 356.

The impact of this influx of College Division members into the Association has been felt at the annual Conven-

tions, through the contribution of new ideas, resulting in a widening of the scope of NCAA activities and services to its College Division members.

Many College Division member representatives have been instrumental in helping to formulate the philosophy behind many of the policy decisions reached at recent NCAA Conventions, and legislation concerning such issues as recruitment, the proposed letter-of-intent, and transfer and eligibility rules has been sponsored by College Division members.

College Division institutions are also furnishing responsible leadership on many NCAA committees.

In the past year many of the College Division members, in cooperation with the President's Council on Youth Fitness, have broadened their programs for physical fitness. New campus facilities have been installed at many colleges and sports such as lacrosse, wrestling, gymnastics, soccer and cycling are now included in their athletic programs. Reports from smaller institutions reveal that nearly half of their male students are participating in varsity-type athletics.

Many College Division member institutions have extended the required physical fitness program of two days per week to four days per week, with two or three days of voluntary and non-credit participation now being made available. Resistive exercises, developing greater total strength capacity by more involvement of the overload principle, are being stressed to encourage the physical development and efficiency of students. More frequent medical and physical examinations are advocated and the development of the "less fit" student is receiving attention.

The rapid growth of the College Division is shown by the progressive action of the NCAA Executive Committee in several areas:

1. Approval of College Division regional championships in all NCAA recognized sports.
2. Support of College Division plans for national championships in track and field, tennis, golf, and wrestling. (1963 has been tentatively set for the commencement of these new national championships).
3. Approval of the recommendations made by the College Committee in regard to classification of members within the College Division.



4. Approval of the expenditure of funds to pay for the cost of College Division handbooks for conducting approved tournaments and meets.

5. Approval of dates for regional tournaments and meets for four years in advance in order to allow colleges to make long-range plans for NCAA events. The 1962 and 1963 regional dates for College Division championship events were approved as follows:

#### Atlantic Coast Region

	1962	Host
Baseball	— June 8-9	Fairleigh-Dickinson
Track	— May 25-26	Virginia State Col. (Petersburg)
Soccer	— Thanksgiving Day	To be determined
	1963	Host
Baseball	— June 7-8	To be determined
Golf	— June 4-5	To be determined
Tennis	— May 24-25	To be determined
Track	— May 24-25	To be determined
Soccer	— Thanksgiving Day	To be determined

#### Midwest Region

	1962	Host
Baseball	— June 5-6	Valparaiso University
Tennis	— June 5-6	Ohio Wesleyan University
Track	— June 2	Knox College
Wrestling	— March 8-10	DePauw University
Soccer	— November 16-17	MacMurray College
	1963	Host
Baseball	— June 4-5	To be determined
Golf	— June 4-5	To be determined
Tennis	— June 4-5	To be determined
Track	— June 1	Baldwin-Wallace College
Wrestling	— March 7-9	Knox College

#### Midwest Region

	1962	Host
Baseball	— May 18-19	Arkansas State College
Golf	— May 18-19	Southwest Missouri State Col.
Tennis	— May 25-26	Washington U. (St. Louis, Mo.)
Track	— May 25-26	Kansas State Teachers College
	1963	Host
Baseball	— Undecided	To be determined
Golf	— May 17-18	To be determined
Tennis	— May 24-25	To be determined
Track	— May 24-25	To be determined

### Pacific Coast Region

1962	<i>Host</i>
Golf — May 18-19	Santa Barbara, California
Tennis — May 18-19	Santa Barbara, California
Track — May 18-19	Santa Barbara, California

1963	<i>Host</i>
Baseball — Undecided	To be determined
Golf — May 17-18	Davis, California
Tennis — May 17-18	Davis, California
Track — May 17-18	Davis, California
Wrestling — March 24	Fresno State College

6. Approval of the new three-year contract for conducting the National College Division Basketball Tournament at Evansville, Indiana.

Outstanding regional events were held during the year including:

Midwest regional track meet held at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa and the golf meet at Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri.

Mideast regional track meet at Chicago University, Chicago, Illinois, the tennis meet at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio and the baseball tournament at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.

Atlantic Coast—track and tennis meets at Cortland, New York.

Pacific Coast—Track, golf and tennis meets held at Fresno State College, Fresno, California.

Over one hundred individual institutions participated in the regional and national NCAA College Division Championships during 1961.

Much of the progress of the College Division during the past year has been the direct result of the efforts of the members of the College Committee, the Basketball Tournament Committee, the Cross-Country Tournament Committee, and the directors and coaches of all sports involved in the regional events.

Your Vice-President-at-Large has endeavored to serve as liaison between the College Committee, the Executive Committee and the Council. It has been his responsibility to bring to these important administrative committees the desires of the member institutions of the College Division, and in turn, to relay information to the College Division schools



through the College Newsletter, along with personal contact with the members as time has permitted.

Your Vice-President-at-Large urges that member schools take an increasing interest and responsibility in affairs of the Association through participation in the national Conventions, support of your representatives on NCAA committees, and enforcement, without compromise, of NCAA rules and regulations, designed to strengthen intercollegiate athletics.

## *Reports of Rules and Tournament Committees*

### BASEBALL

THE NCAA BASEBALL RULES COMMITTEE is faced with several matters likely to result in various changes in tournament format as it prepares for the 16th annual College World Series June 11-15 at Omaha, Nebraska.

The matter of automatic qualification and selection of teams continues to be a problem. As reported here a year ago, there has been sentiment in certain districts toward revamping the system of qualifying teams for the National Collegiate Baseball Tournament. These districts have indicated a desire to permit second-place teams in automatic-qualifying conferences to compete in district-round play leading to the eight-team double elimination finals.

Exceptions to the rule that only the champion of an automatic-qualifying conference can compete were made in several instances in plans for the 1961 tournament; however, unavoidable circumstances prevented implementation of this plan and the Committee has not had an opportunity to determine the benefits such an arrangement might lend to the operation of the tournament.

The Executive Committee at its August meeting adopted an Executive Regulation providing that National Collegiate Championship competition shall not be conducted on Sunday, necessitating a change in dates for the district and finals baseball tournament play. Whereas the College World Series at Omaha in the past has started on Friday, with a full schedule of play on Saturday and Sunday, the 1961 dates have been revised so that the tournament will begin on Monday, June 11. The new Executive Regulation will also result in a change of dates for district-round competition inasmuch as several of the district tournaments have utilized Sunday as a playing date.

The Committee is saddened by the untimely passing of A. J. Lewandowski, University of Nebraska athletic business manager, who served as director of the College World



Series since 1950 when it was moved to Omaha under sponsorship of the University of Nebraska. "Lew" was an instrumental force in the development of the tournament as an outstanding fixture in the National Collegiate Championship series and his absence will require a general reorganization of finals arrangements.

Attempts are being made by collegiate representatives and other representatives of amateur baseball to organize a United States Baseball Federation to represent this nation in the International Amateur Baseball Federation. Baseball is now part of the Pan American games and it is hoped that this proposed Federation will represent the United States at such time as the sport is recognized as part of the Olympic structure.

The University of Southern California defeated Oklahoma State, 1-0, in the final game of the 1961 College World Series to become the first institution to win three National Collegiate baseball team championships. USC won previous titles in 1948 and 1958. The championship game was played before a fine crowd of 5,704, although the total attendance of 24,778 was slightly below that of the previous year.

JOHN H. KOBBS, Michigan State University  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## BASKETBALL

THE NCAA BASKETBALL RULES COMMITTEE met March 26, 1961, in Kansas City, following the annual meeting of the National Association of Basketball Coaches. All members of the Committee were present except John Benington. The newly-appointed members who will assume Committee membership January 1, 1962, also attended.

The chairman submitted a report to the Committee which included the following information:

- a. Appointment of Edward Steitz, Springfield College, as assistant editor to John Bunn.
- b. Representatives of the high school and junior college groups were instructed in the purpose of their appointments.
- c. New members of the Committee will now have January first as the effective date of their actual appointment. There is also a possibility of the four-year

term being extended to six years for Committee members who are a part of the National Basketball Rules Committee. [This was approved at the 1962 NCAA Convention.]

d. The Committee was urged to assume public relations responsibilities regarding the game of basketball and the work of the Rules Committee.

John Bunn submitted a progress report relative to the National Basketball Committee's efforts to obtain designation as this country's representative in international basketball competition and strengthen international play. The NCAA Basketball Committee endorsed the work done so far and urged a speed-up of future plans.

Mr. Bunn also reported on his work as official rules interpreter, and stated he felt basketball rules were better understood as a result of the many clinics that were held around the country. A real improvement has been made these last few years in uniformity and improvement should continue. He stressed there is still a need for additional clinics.

Rules Editor Bunn asked for help from the Committee in phrasing the rule book through suggestions for better word usage.

Harlan Carter, reporting as the high school representative, stated that the number one high school problem is the need for more consistency with college calls. He indicated more clinics conducted by the official interpreter to be open to high schools would help this condition.

The College Division and junior college representatives reported the same problems that confront the entire college group. They felt their interests were well represented in the coaches meetings and through the NCAA Committee to the national rules body.

General discussion followed concerning rule recommendations referred from the coaches convention, and it was agreed that these points would be taken to the national body.

The following proposals were endorsed by the Committee:

a. The chairman was instructed to write all commissioners in hope for improvement in the coaches bench behavior during games. Also to be included with the letter would be the adopted coaches creed. Help from all commissioners in their respective conferences is needed in this connection.



b. Action was also approved to invite FIBA officers to attend the 1962 NCAA Basketball Tournament and Rules Committee meetings. The National Rules Committee also acted to invite the executive secretary and president of FIBA to attend the Rules Committee meeting as observers. NCAA Executive Committee approval is needed for NCAA Rules Committee action.

The NCAA Basketball Committee members who also serve on the National Basketball Committee met with that body March 27-29. Again, general feeling was good concerning the rules of basketball. This feeling was reflected by the record 10,805 questionnaires that were returned. A "slow policy" was again followed and careful research was planned for any further suggestions on major changes. The changes for the 1961-62 rules were all researched thoroughly during the past one or two years.

The standing committees again performed effective work with fine results for the good of basketball. Great effort was made by a new committee in an endeavor to better international basketball competition. The national body approved a plan to form a National Federation of Basketball for the United States.

Aside from the usual minor word changes for clarity and better understanding, the following changes were adopted:

a. A substitute who is ready to enter may do so when the ball is dead and time is out, following a violation.

b. When a common foul is committed by the offensive team, during player control, the foul will be charged, no free throw will be awarded, and the ball will be handed to the offended team for a throw-in at the nearest spot.

c. Coaches may legally signal to their players to call time-out and may communicate with them while the game is in progress. However, bench behavior must be above reproach and penalized by the officials if conduct is disrespectful.

d. A buffer zone twelve inches in width will separate players in spaces one and two along the free throw lane at the time a free throw is attempted. Players will be prohibited from breaking the plane of the boundaries of this zone until the ball has hit the basket or back board.

e. During jump balls, the jumper will be required to have only one foot touching or inside the two-foot circle. This may reduce contact and allow greater freedom.

The Rules Committee is agreed that special consideration be placed on the following situations by the officials:

1. Conduct of the coach and persons on the bench.
2. Traveling on the jump shot.
3. Use of elbows by the rebounder.
4. Goal tending and basket interference.
5. Intentional foul.

The Basketball Rules Committee thanks the many conferences for their help in research that has resulted in the betterment of the game. Without this help our progress would be much slower.

H. E. FOSTER, University of Wisconsin  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

FOR THE FIFTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR, the finals of the NCAA College Division Basketball tournament were played in Roberts Municipal Stadium, Evansville, Indiana. In the championship game, Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio, an exponent of control basketball, defeated Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, 42-38. South Dakota State College, Brookings, won over Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, 77-76, to win third place.

Your Committee believes that the make-up of the 1961 final tournament proved that this College Division event has become an attraction on its own merit. Only one Evansville area team, Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee, won its way into the final eight-team tournament and was eliminated in the first round. The Committee was gratified with the excellent manner in which the 1961 event was supported.

Eight teams survived competition in the 1961 regional tournaments and advanced to Evansville to compete for the coveted title of national champion. These eight had been reduced from an original field of 32 teams which made up the regional tournaments. Eleven of the 32 were champions of NCAA allied conferences and 21 were selected from teams at-large. The regional champions were:

South Central—Austin Peay State College  
East—Mount St. Mary's College  
Northeast—Williams College



Midwest—Wittenberg University  
Great Lakes—University of Chicago  
Southwest—Southeast Missouri State College  
Midwest—South Dakota State College  
Pacific Coast—University of California, Santa Barbara

The Committee is pleased to note that all 1961 regional tournaments, with one exception, reached a break-even or better financial return and for the fifth consecutive year all game and team expenses were paid. Also, for the first time official NCAA watches were awarded to members of the 1961 championship and runner-up teams.

NCAA College Division basketball is becoming stronger each year and competition more spirited. This is illustrated by the fact that not a team which was in the final eight in 1960, was able to win its way back to Evansville in 1961, and the winners of the first four places in 1960 were eliminated in first-round regional competition in 1961. Further, it is interesting to point out that during the five-year operation of the tournament, the teams of 97 institutions—nearly one-third of the Association's College Division membership—have participated in the College Division tournament.

Plans for the 1962 tournament are progressing and were placed into action at the 1961 summer meeting of the Committee held at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, August 10-11. Again, four teams will compete in each of eight regionals, March 9-10, with the winners advancing to Evansville, for final play, March 15-17. The Committee is pleased to announce that arrangements have been completed to hold the finals tournament in Evansville in 1962, 1963 and 1964, with Evansville College as host institution.

The 1962 regional selection committees have been appointed and are now actively examining the progress of at-large teams in their areas and watching the development of races in the allied conferences which have voted to automatically qualify their championship teams for tournament competition.

Replacing Walter Bryant, University of the South, on the Tournament Committee is William R. Maybry, Southwestern College, Memphis, Tennessee. At this time it is appropriate to recognize the splendid contributions made by Mr. Bryant

to NCAA College Division basketball and its tournaments during his tenure on the Committee.

HARVEY C. CHROUSER, Wheaton College  
*Chairman, Tournament Committee*

## UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

THE MAJOR CHANGE in University Division Basketball Tournament operations in 1962 will be the implementation of a provision that all first-round and regional games shall be located in facilities owned and operated by educational institutions.

This proviso was adopted by the University Tournament Committee at its July 9-11, 1961, meeting at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and endorsed by the Executive Committee in August.

The policy shall not necessarily apply to the finals which have unusual housing and related demands associated with them. For example, the finals site must be able to offer extensive housing facilities to accommodate the annual meetings of the National Association of Basketball Coaches and the followers of the competing teams.

As a result of this change in policy regarding sites, two new regional sites have been selected for 1962 play. The East Regional will be held at the University of Maryland, College Park, and the West Regional at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

The 1962 tournament dates and sites are as follows:

*First Round—March 13*

On campuses—To be selected

*Regionals—March 16-17*

East—University of Maryland, College Park

Midwest—State University of Iowa, Iowa City

West—Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah

*Finals—March 23-24*

Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center—  
Louisville, Ky.

Host—University of Kentucky



Only other change of note regarding tournament operations in 1962 is that H. B. Lee, Kansas State University, will replace Roy S. Keene, Oregon State University, as chairman of the Western Selection Committee. Mr. Keene's term on the Tournament Committee expired September 1, after many years of outstanding service to the tournament and intercollegiate basketball.

The tournament pattern will be substantially the same as 1961 with 10 at-large teams joining 15 champions of automatically-qualifying conferences in the bracket.

Seven conferences will receive first-round byes on the basis of past records in National Collegiate Tournament play. These are: the Middle Atlantic, Southeastern, Big Ten, Big Eight, Missouri Valley, West Coast and Big Five Conferences.

These remaining automatic-qualifying conferences must enter first-round play, along with the at-large selections: Yankee, Atlantic Coast, Southern, Mid-American, Ohio Valley, Southwest, Border and Skyline.

The 1961 National Collegiate tournament produced the second largest financial return in the history of the 24-year-old tournament. The total was \$355,679.32. with half of that distributed to competing teams in shares ranging from \$2,822.87 to \$15,525.65. Sellout crowds watched play in the first-round games in New York, the East Regional at Charlotte, N. C., the Mideast Regional at Louisville, Kentucky, and the finals at Kansas City, Missouri.

The finals at Kansas City was one of the most thrilling ever played as No. 2-ranked Cincinnati edged first-ranked Ohio State, the defending champion, 70-65, in overtime. It was the third time in the past five years that the nation's two top-ranked teams appeared in the final round of four. Of the consensus top 15 teams in the Associated Press and United Press International polls, 10 were in the starting field and the other five were eliminated in conference races.

This report would not be complete without a word of commendation for A. C. Lonborg, University of Kansas, my predecessor as chairman of the Tournament Committee. The Association is deeply indebted to Mr. Lonborg who served 14 years as chairman of the Tournament Committee before retiring from the post after the 1960 tournament.

Under his supervision, the tournament has expanded from an eight-team format to its present triple size, and

has continued to reach new attendance peaks despite the promotional hazards implicit in moving the event from city to city around the country.

BERNIE A. SHIVELY, University of Kentucky  
*Chairman, Tournament Committee*

## BOXING

THERE WAS LITTLE ACTIVITY in intercollegiate boxing during the past year although it is the conviction of the NCAA Boxing Rules Committee that this inactivity is of a temporary nature.

Because of the limited number of institutions conducting an intercollegiate program, the NCAA Executive Committee at its January, 1961, meeting voted to discontinue boxing as one of the National Collegiate Championship events conducted by the Association. This action was endorsed by the 55th annual Convention in Pittsburgh.

It is the opinion of the chairman of the Boxing Rules Committee that boxing, *per se*, is an excellent physical fitness sport and will emerge on a local or regional level within the near future.

In this connection, the Boxing Rules Committee is working on various plans to stimulate interest on the institutional and regional levels and intends to compile and distribute information which will be beneficial to such a program.

No regular meeting of the Committee was held during the past year although it is anticipated that the group will meet the early part of 1962 to crystallize the aforementioned plans.

A. R. CURRERI, University of Wisconsin  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

THE FOURTH ANNUAL National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships (College Division) were held November 18, 1961, over the four-mile clover-leaf course of the Chicago Golf Club in Wheaton, Illinois. Wheaton College again acted as host for the meet.

A new record of 30 institutions, including 16 complete teams, from the 15 states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New



York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin participated in the meet. One hundred and eighteen (118) men started and finished the race.

John R. Mulholland, a senior from Loras College (Iowa) won and established a new course record for the second year in a row when he crossed the finish line in 20:06.9. This was 21.1 seconds faster than his record of last fall. Joseph Thomas, a sophomore from Southern Illinois, by finishing in 20:12 and senior Oddvar Heljesen of North Dakota State one second later, also bettered the old record of 20:28.

Mulholland jumped into an early lead, closely followed by Heljesen and Leslie Hegedus of Central State. Hegedus took over a small lead at two-and-one-half miles but Mulholland swept back into the lead as they passed the three-mile mark in 14:59. He opened up a 20-yard lead in the next quarter-mile to assure himself of victory.

Southern Illinois in placing four men in the first 10 and scoring a record low total of 33 points made a shambles of the team race. South Dakota State was a distant second with 82 points. Slippery Rock from Pennsylvania, 113; Ball State of Indiana, 121, and Springfield of Massachusetts, 147, rounded out the first five teams to finish.

Wheaton College is to be commended for the efficient manner in which the meet was conducted.

It is the recommendation of the Cross-Country Meet Committee that the 1962 College Cross-Country Championships be held November 17 at Wheaton College.

WILFORD H. KETZ, Union College  
*Chairman, Meet Committee*

## UNIVERSITY CROSS-COUNTRY

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, competing in the University Division Cross-Country Championships for the first time in the meet's 23-year history, swept individual and team honors November 27, 1961, at Michigan State University.

Dale Story, a slender 143-pounder, ran the four miles bare-foot in 32-degree temperature in 19:46.6. Story set a national high school mile record of 4:11 in 1959 in Orange, California.

The meet record is 19:12.3, set by Max Truex of the University of Southern California in 1957. The 1961 field of 134 runners was hampered by a 20-mile-an-hour wind which diminished any chances of equalling the mark.

Al Lawrence of Houston, attempting to become the first man in the event's history to win three national championships, was slowed by a sore Achilles tendon and finished 59th.

Second was Brigham Young's Matti Raty, who finished 30 yards behind Story. Pat Clohessy of Houston placed third, Jeffery Fishback of San Jose State fourth and Tom O'Hara of Loyola (Chicago) fifth.

Oregon State placed four of its point-winners among the top 25, including first, twelfth, fifteenth and twenty-fifth, to score 68 points. San Jose State was second with 82, defending champion Houston third with 122, and Kansas was fourth with 124.

GEORGE EASTMENT, Manhattan College  
*Chairman, Meet Committee*

## FENCING

THE 1961 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Fencing Championships were held March 24-25 at Princeton University, under ideal conditions. The spacious gymnasium and gallery provided ample room for the required number of strips, with sufficient space between them to satisfy the most exacting standards of comfort and safety for the competitors and officials. Facilities for spectators and press were more than adequate. Electrical equipment for the foil and epee events complied with the standard international specifications, including full-length insulated copper strips for both weapons.

A distinguished group of top-ranked amateur officials from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were on hand to assist the coaches in managing the event. A well-qualified technical staff was available to keep the electrical apparatus and weapons in the best operating condition with a minimum of delay.

The results of the 1961 Championships set a new record. For the third straight year, one institution swept all the titles, team and individual. This time, New York University repeated its 1960 triumph with a completely new team, even though two of its three winners of last year, Gene Glazer in



foil and Gilbert Eisner in epee, were still in the University and eligible to compete. The individual 1961 champions were Herbert Cohen in foil, Jerry Halpers in epee, and Isidore Colon in sabre.

Earlier in the season, the NCAA Fencing Rules Committee circulated its recommended rules for the conduct of dual and triangular meets in the absence of any contrary agreement between the competitive colleges. These rules have met with general approval.

During the coming year the Committee will study ways and means of effective collaboration with the Olympic Development Committee, as well as with the program of the Junior Olympic Fencing Committee, of which Coach Hugo M. Castello of New York University is national co-chairman.

MIGUEL A. DE CAPRILES, New York University  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## FOOTBALL

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Football Rules Committee was held at Miami Beach, Florida, January 13-15, 1961.

Chairman Neyland reviewed the solution presented in 1960 by H. O. Crisler concerning the benefits to college football derived from the appointment by the NCAA of a person whose assignment would be to gather historical data, statistics, direct a public relations program, and assume other allied duties.

The following major rule changes were made effective for the 1961 football season:

1. The rule governing substitutions was amended to permit the first substitute of each team to enter the game at any time between successive downs and not be recorded.

2. "The Rules Committee deprecates the use of substitutes to convey information to players on the field continuously on successive downs throughout the game" was added to the rule prohibiting sideline coaching.

3. The definition of a down on a try was rewritten in order to permit single substitutions to be made at that time in the same manner prevailing at other times during the game.

4. Symbols indicating the type of signal to be used by officials was inserted after each penalty.

The commissioners were requested to assist in the solution of the following administrative problems through their directives to the athletic directors, coaches and officials:

Rule 1, Section 4, Article 1—Urge all colleges to conform to uniform numbering of players as recommended.

Rule 4, Section 1, Article 1—When ball is declared “ready for play” the official should not interfere with putting the ball in play promptly by Team A. He should be alert and move away from the ball quickly.

Rule 9, Section 2, Article 1e—This rule prohibiting “piling on,” should be strictly enforced.

Rule 9, Section 2, Article 1—Grasping the face mask of an opponent is prohibited and should be strictly enforced.

Rule 9, Section 3, Article 1c—Signal calling by the defense which “obviously disconcerts their opponents” is not permitted and can be stopped by strict enforcement.

The following recommendations were unanimously approved:

1. That the NCAA appoint a full-time employee to supplement the functions of the Football Rules Committee. The duties and responsibilities of this appointee shall be as prescribed in the resolution adopted by this Committee in 1960.

2. That the NCAA establish a special committee to study all types of equipment in which hard and unyielding material is used.

3. That the Question and Answer book formerly published by E. C. Krieger be continued as an official publication of the NCAA under the supervision of the Football Rules Committee.

Chairman Neyland expressed appreciation to all members for their thoughtful consideration of the suggestions and proposals discussed during the sessions. He commended the subcommittees and advisory committees for the manner in which they completed their assignments.

The Committee is grateful for the invaluable assistance and helpful cooperation of the NCAA Officers, Council and Executive Committee.

ELLWOOD A. GEIGES, E.C.A.C.  
*Secretary, Rules Committee*



## GOLF

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Golf Tournament Committee was held June 17, 1961, just prior to the 64th National Collegiate Golf Championships held at Purdue University.

Duke University was selected as the site of the 1962 Championships, with June 18-23 as the dates, and Charles P. Erickson, University of North Carolina, was appointed tournament manager.

The need for an executive director to manage the golf tournaments was considered by the Committee and it was agreed that the matter should be referred to the NCAA Executive Committee. It was pointed out that under the present procedure the coach of the host institution, in the midst of the golf season, and often with his own team participating in the event, is required to handle the myriad details pertaining to the conduct of the Championships. (Subsequent to this meeting, Ted Payseur, honorary member of the NCAA Golf Tournament Committee, was appointed executive director of the Championships.)

A total of 67 institutions with 28 full teams and 190 men competed in the 1961 Championships. For the first time in tournament history the qualifying took place on two courses—the north and south courses at Purdue—which prevented congestion. The team championship was won by Purdue University, with a score of 584. Jack Nicklaus of Ohio State won the individual championship by defeating Mike Podolski, also of Ohio State, with a score of 140 for 36 holes. Arizona State and USC were runners-up.

Each member of the Committee was assigned a specific detail to handle for the 1962 Championships so that the needed experience and training could be achieved toward his ultimate conduct of future championship events.

CHARLES E. FINGER, Stanford University  
*Chairman, Tournament Committee*

## GYMNASTICS

THE 1961 ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Gymnastics Rules Committee, in a series of four sessions, was held April 6-8 at Champaign, Illinois, following the 19th annual National

Collegiate Gymnastics Championships at the University of Illinois.

Major rule changes included the elimination of the flying rings event from future NCAA championship meets and the re-adoption of the name "trampoline" instead of "rebound tumbling." A very timely rule on the selection of judges for NCAA Gymnastics events was approved. Under this rule all judges will be selected and assigned by the Gymnastics Rules Committee. The total of nine judges must be appointed from the three areas of the United States with not more than four from any one section. Not more than two judges from any one area may be assigned to one event.

The University of New Mexico was chosen as the 1962 championship site and March 29-31 selected as the dates.

Many proposals were discussed and some were added to the list for consideration at the 1962 meeting. The trend of thought seemed to be toward the establishment of a more unified set of rules and events for all areas, aiming toward the Olympic Games event.

The 1961 NCAA Gymnastics Championships, conducted at the University of Illinois April 7-8, had a fine list of entries and wide representation but spectator attendance was not equal to the 1960 record. The attendance may have been affected by some injuries to the Illinois squad which reduced the possibility of its team victory.

For the third straight year, the team championship was won by Penn State, with only one individual winner in Gregor Weiss who captured the all-important all-round event. Southern Illinois University and University of Southern California followed Penn State.

Area reports show a marked increase in high school gymnastics and a greater interest in the sport is resulting. This will undoubtedly lead to more college-sponsored teams in the future.

NCAA Gymnastics Championships are setting the standard for the many new gymnastics programs which are springing up around the nation.

GENE WETTSTONE, Pennsylvania State University  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## ICE HOCKEY

THE 1961 MEETING of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Ice Hockey Rules Committee was held in St. Paul,



Minnesota, March 25-27. The meeting was held in conjunction with the American Hockey Coaches Association to facilitate communication between the coaches and the members of the Rules Committee.

The National Collegiate Championships were held at the University of Denver, March 16-18, 1961, with the following results:

- First round: St. Lawrence 6, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 3  
University of Denver 6, Minnesota 1
- Consolation: Minnesota 4, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 3
- Championship: University of Denver 12, St. Lawrence University 2

Intercollegiate ice hockey is indebted to Chancellor Chester M. Alter, Director of Athletics Elton E. Wieman, and the staff of the University of Denver for their hospitality and expert management of the Championship event.

The Rules Committee wishes to express its appreciation for the work of Jerry Carle, Colorado College, and Paul Mackesey, Brown University, and the members of their respective Selection Committees for their service to the NCAA in selecting the four teams to represent the nation in the Ice Hockey Championship.

A few changes in the rules were made to improve the play of the game:

1. It was decided to increase the dimension of the center red line from two inches to 12 inches in width.

2. Clarification of the rule regarding a player leaving his skates or diving to play the puck.

3. A new emphasis has been placed on the rule regarding pushing, charging or bodychecking an opponent into the side or end boards or goal cages. In such cases when the check is made by the opponent from the rear it shall be considered a flagrant violation of the rule requiring a major (5 minute) time penalty on the offender.

Colgate University and Hamilton College will co-host the 1962 Championships March 15-17 at Utica, New York.

Boston College submitted a request to host the National Championship in 1963 at its campus rink as a part of its centennial celebration. The Rules Committee has recom-

mended the NCAA Executive Committee's approval of the Boston College request.

The American Hockey Coaches Association recommended that the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Eastern College Athletic Association and the Western Collegiate Hockey Association or other conferences playing ice hockey in the United States add the following to their existing eligibility rules:

"A player who has played on a team that has provision to pay salaries to its players or in a league that has in its constitution or by-laws provision for paying salaries, be declared ineligible to play hockey in their association or conference.

"N. B. The provision for paying salaries is very often evidenced by limits placed on the amount that any team or league can pay the players."

The Rules Committee endorsed this recommendation and referred it to the NCAA Executive Committee. The NCAA has appointed a special committee to study this problem.

The Committee voted to have the first-round games in the 1961 Championships matching the teams East versus West.

HERBERT W. GALLAGHER, Northeastern University  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## LACROSSE

LACROSSE HAD ONE of its finest years in 1961, with very interesting games and close races in all divisions.

The national championship was decided in the final college game of the year, between Army and Navy at Annapolis. Navy entered the game undefeated, and Army with only one loss to the University of Virginia. The fine Army team came from behind in the last half to beat Navy and to tie for the title.

The North-South game was held at Annapolis before a very fine crowd, and was a thriller right up until the end, when the South finally went ahead and won this annual contest.

The general lacrosse picture appears extremely bright for the future, as many more high schools and preparatory schools are including the sport in their athletic programs, and again this year there were several new colleges and schools starting the sport for the first time.



The Rules Committee met again last December in New York at the time of the annual Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association meetings. There were few rule changes made, and most of the time was spent on clarifications, interpretations, and the techniques of officiating. An informal meeting of the Rules Committee was held at the time of the North-South game in June and a few clarifications have been made for the coming season.

In general, the entire lacrosse picture seems to be in excellent shape, and we're looking forward to a banner year in 1962.

FERRIS THOMSEN, Princeton University  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## SKIING

THE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER regained the National Collegiate Skiing team title in the eighth annual Championships held March 10-12, 1961, at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont.

Denver edged host Middlebury and defending champion Colorado in a tightly-contested team race. Denver scored 376.19, as compared to Middlebury's 366.94 and Colorado's 365.54.

Buddy Werner of Colorado was the meet's only two-event winner as he captured both the slalom and alpine.

Several organizational meetings have already been held for the ninth Championships to be held March 22-24, 1962, at Squaw Valley, California, under joint sponsorship of the Universities of California and Nevada.

It is interesting to note that during the nine-year history of the Championships that eight different sites have been utilized in conducting the event.

Intercollegiate skiing continues to grow and it is hoped that this staging of the Championships in the various sections of the country will serve as a stimulus to collegiate competition in the areas involved.

WILLY J. SCHAEFFLER, University of Denver  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## SOCCER

SEVERAL MINOR ADDITIONS were made to the soccer rules at the NCAA Soccer Rules Committee meeting held in January, 1961. These changes were as follows:

A. Law IV—Players equipment

1. Recommended that the home team wear colored jerseys and visiting team white or other light color.

B. Law IV—Players equipment

1. Knee braces with any metal parts are permissible provided no metal is exposed.

C. Law VI—Linesmen

1. All balls used in the game shall be of the same make.

D. Offside diagrams 9 and 10 were invalidated.

The third annual National Collegiate Soccer Championship was outstanding in every respect. Crowds were excellent at the semifinal and final rounds held at St. Louis University with some 4,000 watching the semifinal game between St. Louis and Rutgers and a crowd estimated at 6,500 for the national championship game.

Officiating, too, was excellent. Two officials represented the New England area, and there was one each from Pennsylvania, Illinois and St. Louis. Bob Stewart and his staff at St. Louis University are to be commended for the administration and conduct of this event.

West Chester State College of Pennsylvania dethroned two-time champion St. Louis as 1961 national champion by scoring two goals in the final period to win, 2-0. St. Louis downed Rutgers, 6-1, and West Chester defeated Bridgeport, 2-0, in semifinals matches.

First-round results were as follows:

Bridgeport 1, New York University 0

West Chester 4, University of Maryland 2

St. Louis 1, University of San Francisco 0

Rutgers University 3, Brockport State University 1

The Rules Committee has established an area rotation principle in selection of the site for the national championship as a means of stimulating interest in intercollegiate soccer in all parts of the country and to permit advance planning of the Championship.

The tentative rotation schedule, including the sites of the first three Championships, is as follows:

1959—New England area (University of Connecticut)

1960—New York State area (Brooklyn College)

1961—Midwest (St. Louis)

1962—Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware



- 1963—Far West (California)
- 1964—New England
- 1965—South (Baltimore area)

The Rules Committee believes inauguration of the Championship has been a wholesome influence on the growth of intercollegiate soccer in this country and considers the sport as one of the most rapidly-expanding segments of the intercollegiate program.

JOHN Y. SQUIRES, University of Connecticut  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## SWIMMING

THE NCAA SWIMMING RULES COMMITTEE held its annual meeting April 20-22, 1961, at Columbus, Ohio, with all members present.

The cooperation from the high school delegation on the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee is greatly appreciated, and the Chairman feels this is an excellent method of having these two bodies exist in complete harmony.

No major changes were made in the rules for competitive swimming, but many clarifications were made, and we feel the Official Scholastic-Collegiate Swimming Guide, published by the NCAA Service Bureau, is now a fine instrument for swimming people.

Following are various points of discussion and a summary of the more important rules changes:

1. The 400-yard freestyle was added to the high school dual meet program as the first event; after long consideration, it was decided to retain the 220-yard and 440-yard events in the college program for the present.

2. After long consideration, it was decided to retain the hand touch requirement in free style turns for collegiate competition.

3. Any contestant or relay team shall be disqualified if a teammate jumps into the pool before all other contestants have finished the event.

4. The required dive must be performed first.

5. A standing forward dive may be permitted if announced.

The University of Michigan regained the National Collegiate swimming title from the University of Southern

California by edging the Trojans, 85-62, in the race for 1961 team honors March 23-25 at the University of Washington.

It was Michigan's 10th team championship and tied Ohio State in the all-time standings in the number of team titles won in the 38-year history of the Swimming Championships.

The 39th annual Swimming Championships will be held March 29-31, 1962, at Ohio State University, Columbus.

PHILIP E. MORIARITY, Yale University  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## TENNIS

SINCE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY served as host for the 1961 championships, I found myself operating in the dual capacity of Committee chairman and tournament director.

A number of procedures were changed and others clarified during the year in preparation for the competition. These necessitated considerable correspondence with Committee members, first for their thinking on proposed changes and second for the formal ballot.

Changes made include:

1. The change in team scoring. Scoring was expanded to the round of 64 in singles and to 32 in doubles. Formerly, it had stood at 32 and 16. This change approximately doubles the points to be won with the result that more schools will score in the Championships. The Committee felt this would add to the interest.

2. A similar change was made in the scoring on the Bennett Bowl. Here scoring was expanded to the round of 16 in both the singles and doubles, whereas, previously, this scoring had been restricted to start with the round of eight in each. The permanent possession total was proportionately raised from 20 to 45 points. Clarification of procedures in the event of close finishes for this possession was also formulated.

It might be well to add at this point that the Executive Committee was solicited to make an exception to the regulation concerning the uniform NCAA awards and permit this Committee to continue its tradition of a traveling Bowl. USC retired the Ackerman Bowl in the 1960 Tournament.



Northwestern University wished to donate the Bennett Bowl in memory of the late Paul Bennett, long-time coach and past chairman of this Committee. The Bowl became a reality upon the approval by the Executive Committee.

The 1961 Championships held at Iowa State were of high calibre. The total number of entries was 60. There were more top-level players in attendance than in any of the past 10 years of my membership on the Committee. Allen Fox of UCLA proved a standout in the singles while the doubles were very closely contested. In the doubles finals, Rafael Osuna and Ramsey Earnhart of USC defeated James McManus and William Hoogs of California, 8-6, 9-11, 6-4, 9-7.

The struggle for the team championship was between UCLA and USC with UCLA winning the Championship by one point when Fox won the singles crown. However, in the Bennett Bowl competition these two teams tied with seven points each. Consequently, they share possession of it during the next year.

The Championships were played on nine courts of Laykold surface. Another four similarly-surfaced courts were reserved for practice.

The local committees on officiating and housing deserve special commendation. The players and all visitors were housed in one wing of a men's dormitory within 300 feet of the courts. A cafeteria in this same dormitory made food service very convenient.

All matches except four were officiated. This officiating was the most thorough of any previous NCAA tournament I have experienced.

Four members of the Committee were on hand. They were Theron S. Parmelee, William E. Murphy, J. D. Morgan and myself. In addition, Clarence Chaffee of Williams, who assumed the Committee membership September 1, 1961, served as referee.

Special events in conjunction with the tournament were a reception and dinner on Sunday evening sponsored by the Coaches Association; the coaches dinner and meeting on Monday, and the players complimentary dinner on Tuesday.

My final official act as chairman of the Committee has been to conduct the selection of the 1962 host and to make this recommendation to the Executive Committee. Stanford will conduct the 1962 meet June 18-23.

In concluding my 10 years of service on this Committee, I wish to thank all of those with whom it has been my pleasure to work; fellow Committee members, host institutions and NCAA officials.

HARRY J. SCHMIDT, Iowa State University  
*Chairman, Tournament Committee*

## TRACK AND FIELD

THE 1961 MEETING of the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee was held June 14-16 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the 40th running of the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

Two particular aspects of conduct and administration of the national championships were discussed by the Committee. The Committee felt that a closing date for acceptance of entries should be designated and suggested that future Games Committees of the championship meet set a 10-day deadline for entry.

It was the unofficial feeling of the Committee that any track that does not have eight full lanes outside of the curb should not be selected as a site for the championship meet. It was further felt that it is not in the best interest of the competition to have the field events any considerable distance from the main arena. No action was taken on either of these points.

Several other matters pertaining to the administration and conduct of the championship meet were discussed by the Committee and incorporated in that section of the NCAA track and field rules pertaining to the organization of the meet.

Among the new materials adopted relative to the Championships were several changes in suggested qualifying standards for National Championship competition. The new standards adopted are:

100 yard dash	9.5
220 yard dash (curve)	21.4
440 yard dash	47.3
880 yard run	1:51.1
Mile run	4:08.0
Three-mile run	14:13.0
120 yard high hurdles	14.4
Steeple Chase	9:26.0
Hammer throw	168'9"
220 yard low hurdles	23.5



440 yard intermediate hurdles	52.3
High jump	6'6"
Broad jump	24'2"
Pole vault	14'6"
Shot put	55'6"
Discus	165'10"
Javelin	227'8"
Hop, Step & Jump	46'4"

The Committee adopted IAAF specifications for the javelin as part of the NCAA track and field rules but decided not to resolve ties in accordance with IAAF rules.

In matters of records, the Committee voted to delete the note under Rule 3 and adopt the following language from the handbook of the Amateur Athletic Union:

"No record will be accepted in races on straight course, in the broad jump or the hop, step and jump, if the competitor obtains any assistance from a wind blowing at his back, either directly or in a slanting direction. For this purpose a following wind exceeding an average of two meters per second (393.7 ft. per minute— $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles per hour) will be considered to be of assistance to the competitor.

"The velocity of the wind shall be determined by scientific methods at a point half-way between the start and the finish, at a level of four feet above the ground at the edge of the track and facing the runner."

In other action, the Committee appointed a subcommittee to study hurdles and report back to the next meeting.

Southern California won the team title of the 1961 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships with a 65-point total. The University of Oregon was second with 47, Villanova University third with 40 and San Jose State fourth with 20 4/5.

Oregon did not score in the field events and USC failed to score in the flat races.

There was a complete revision of Franklin Field records and seven new championship meet marks were established. Four of the new championship meet records were set by defending champions and two others by a pair of sophomores.

The 1961 Championships were highly interesting, featuring close competition, especially in the field events. Weather was excellent and the University of Pennsylvania management is to be commended for its fine administration. This commendation to Pennsylvania officials was made by

the Track and Field Rules Committee and followed by similar action of the NCAA Executive Committee.

LEO JOHNSON, University of Illinois  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## WRESTLING

THE 31ST ANNUAL National Collegiate Wrestling Championships were held at Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, March 23-25, with 183 contestants and 58 teams participating.

The Midwest again dominated the tournament with the superbly-balanced Oklahoma State University team setting a new scoring record in winning its 22nd National Collegiate Championship by scoring 82 points and winning two of the 10 individual titles. The University of Oklahoma was second with 63 points, Iowa State University was third with 29 points, and Oregon State University was fourth with 28 points. Forty-two teams shared in the scoring.

In individual performances, all three of last year's champions repeated. Gary Simons, Lock Haven's slick 115-pounder, was voted the tourney's outstanding wrestler; Larry Hayes won his third consecutive championship, repeating at 147, and Dale Lewis, Oklahoma's two-time Olympian, again won the heavyweight title.

Of the other seven champions, five are seniors: Duwant Miller, of Oklahoma; Larry Lauchle, Pittsburgh, who won at 130 after twice being a finalist in previous meets; Norman Young, 137, Michigan State; Don Conway, 167, Oregon State's first NCAA champion, and Len Lordino, 191, first NCAA champion for Colorado State College.

Bob Johnson, who won at 177 for Oklahoma State, is a junior, and Phil Kinyon, Cowpoke winner at 157, is a sophomore.

Of the 40 place winners, 27 represented the Midwest, seven wrestled for the East, and six for the West.

Six sessions were required to complete the tournament and it was necessary to make use of five mats in the early rounds. Eight officials, representing all areas from coast to coast, were used. The Committee especially commends Oregon State University for the fine way in which it handled this tournament.



The regular meeting of the Rules Committee was held March 26, 1961. Much time was spent on clarification of existing rules with only two major changes:

1. First takedown by each wrestler will count two points. Each subsequent takedown will count one point.

2. The value of the predicament was changed from one point to two points.

The Committee voted to recommend to the NCAA Executive Committee that Oklahoma State University be accepted as host to the 1962 NCAA Wrestling Championships, March 22-24, at Stillwater, Oklahoma.

FRITZ G. KNORR, Kansas State University  
*Chairman, Rules Committee*

## *Minutes of Executive Committee and Council*

*The following minutes of the Executive Committee and Council are printed in abridged form.*

### **Executive Committee at Washington, D. C. April 23, 1961**

1. The meeting considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual general income and expense for the seven-month periods ended March 31, 1960, and March 31, 1961. The report showed that income for the first seven months of the current fiscal year was \$85,433.09, or 39.7 per cent of the budget, and expenses totaled \$131,213.20, or 61.0 per cent of the expense budget.

(b) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual income and expense for the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau for the seven-month periods ended March 31, 1960, and March 31, 1961. The report reflected income for the first seven months of the fiscal year of \$92,444.37, or 74.9 per cent of the income budget of \$123,500 and expenses of \$66,258.85, or 53.6 per cent of the budget.

(c) Voted to receive a report on the NCAA investment program showing a total of \$250,708.23 in the NCAA investment trust and \$213,834.18 in the Association's funded cash reserve.

(d) A report of the Executive Director stated that \$6,550.19 had been expended during the 1960-61 fiscal year for meetings of special committees. This exceeded by \$1,550.19 the budgeted amount in the special committee reserve fund. Mr. Byers indicated that additional meetings of special committees were anticipated during the remainder of the fiscal year and suggested that the reserve fund be supplemented.

Voted that an additional \$5,000 be appropriated for the special committee reserve fund.

(e) Following the review of a final statement of 1960 television finances it was voted to receive the report and the Executive Director be authorized to proceed with distribution of funds to the contributing institutions. The statement showed \$125,022.25 in income derived from the four per cent assessment against receipts from the national series and expenses of \$47,626.54 or 78.7 per cent of the expense budget of \$60,500. The report reflected a balance of \$77,395.71 or 61.9 per cent of income to be distributed to the contributing institutions.

(f) Voted that a football television budget of \$64,500 be adopted for 1961 and that an assessment of four per cent be made against the football television receipts derived from the 1961 national series.



(g) Voted to recommend to the Council that a special committee be appointed to study the growth of college basketball television and its effect upon college basketball game attendance.

(h) Voted to approve and receive a final report on the 1960 Olympic fund drive showing that a total of \$263,821.45 had been collected.

2. The meeting turned its attention to the report of Richard C. Larkins, chairman of the special committee authorized by Executive Committee action of January 7, 1961, relative to the appointment of a football rules supervisor and other matters pertaining to the administration and conduct of the sport of football.

(a) Voted to approve the recommendations of the special committee and that it be authorized to select a nominee for the position of football rules editor.

(b) Voted that the Executive Director be requested to work out a similar arrangement with John W. Bunn, editor of the basketball rules.

(c) Voted that the Executive Committee recommend to the Council that it sponsor the necessary amendments to the By-laws to extend the terms of members of the Football and Basketball Rules Committees from four to six years.

3. The meeting turned its attention to a series of reports and recommendations pertaining to the administration of National Collegiate Championship tournaments.

(a) The Executive Director reported the unanimous approval of the Executive Committee by mail vote taken under date of January 24, 1961, of a plan to permit the selection of second-place teams of automatic-qualifying conferences for the 1961 College Division Basketball Tournament. He cited certain reservations expressed by members of the Executive Committee relative to this decision, but noted that the permission was granted for a one-year experiment. Mr. Byers called attention to the reactions—favorable and unfavorable—to this selection procedure.

(b) The Executive Director reported that the Ice Hockey Rules Committee abandoned the playoff system for the 1961 Ice Hockey Tournament and reverted to the outright selection of four teams to compete in the 1961 finals which was held at the University of Denver. Mr. Byers indicated that several Eastern institutions had expressed dissatisfaction with this procedure because of the problem of selecting two teams from approximately 50 Eastern institutions which conduct intercollegiate hockey programs.

(c) Voted to table the recommendation of the Ice Hockey Rules Committee that the 1962 National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship be held March 15-17, at Utica, New York, under sponsorship of Colgate University and Hamilton College, and the 1963 Championship be held March 14-16, at Boston College, until further study can be made into the operations of the Ice Hockey Tournament.

(d) Voted that a special committee composed of representatives of the Eastern College Athletic Conference, Western Collegiate Hockey Association, NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee and the NCAA executive director be appointed to study the problem of

professionalism and the influx of Canadian players in American collegiate ice hockey.

(e) Voted that the College Committee be authorized to conduct a survey to determine the interest of College Division member institutions in regional or national championship football games.

(f) The Executive Director reviewed past contractual arrangements between the Association and the College Tourney Sponsor Corporation, a committee of Evansville, Indiana, businessmen which has served as the underwriting agency for the College Division Basketball finals. Mr. Byers outlined provisions for a new three-year contract.

Voted to approve the terms of the three-year contract as recommended by the College Basketball Tournament Committee.

(g) Voted that the 1961 Soccer Championship be held November 23-25 at St. Louis University.

(h) Voted to hold the 1962 Wrestling Championships March 22-24 at Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

4. Wilbur C. Johns, U.C.L.A., chairman of the Special NCAA Committee on Olympic-AAU relations, submitted an interim report which included the results of a meeting of AAU, Olympic and NCAA representatives, February 3, 1961, in New York.

It was the sense of the meeting that the special committee should hold an additional meeting in the immediate future, as recommended by the chairman, and it was requested to submit a complete report at the August meeting of the Executive Committee.

5. Operations of the 55th annual Convention held at Pittsburgh and plans for the 56th Convention to be held January 11-13, 1962, in Chicago at the Conrad Hilton hotel, were reviewed by the Executive Committee.

6. Voted to approve a waiver of Executive Regulation IV, Section 1, (a), to permit receipts of the Mercy Bowl football game to be donated to the California State Polytechnic College Student Memorial Fund.

7. Voted to table the request of the Youth Fitness Committee that a follow-up survey on athletic, physical education and recreational participation and facilities be conducted during 1961, on the basis that such a survey would follow too closely the original study and would not be of value at this time.

8. Voted to finance one annual meeting of the Public Relations Committee of the Association.

9. Voted to appropriate funds for a second National Athletic Directors Workshop to be held in conjunction with the 1962 National Collegiate Basketball finals.

10. It is the sense of the meeting that the Executive Director and the Director of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau should arrange for appreciation gifts to members of the statistical committee of the Football Writers Association of America.

11. It was voted that Ferris Thomsen, Princeton University, be appointed rules editor for the NCAA Lacrosse Rules Committee, as recommended by the Committee chairman.



12. Voted to endorse the position of the Olympic Committee and to urge allied conferences to institute regional competition in certain sports on the Olympic schedule which are not included in the National Collegiate Championship series; further, the Officers shall be authorized to implement this program prior to the next meeting of the Executive Committee once it receives more specific information from the NCAA Olympic Committee.

### **Executive Committee at Seattle, Washington August 14-15, 1961**

1. The meeting reviewed the report of the Special Committee on AAU-Olympic Relations, submitted by Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles, chairman, who supplemented his written report with oral comments on different aspects of the Committee's negotiations and deliberations.

(a) Voted that no further meetings be held between AAU representatives and the Special NCAA Committee on AAU-Olympic Relations.

(b) Voted that the present Special Committee on AAU-Olympic Relations or a similar committee be authorized to meet with the officers of the U.S. Olympic Committee prior to September 15, 1961, if the Olympic officers call a meeting to consider AAU-NCAA-Olympic relations, and the NCAA representatives to this meeting shall be determined by the NCAA Officers.

2. The meeting gave its attention to various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive and approve a comparison of budgeted and actual general income and expense for the eleven-month periods ended July 31, 1960, and July 31, 1961. The report showed that income for the first 11 months of the current fiscal year was \$270,-136.45, or 125.5 per cent of the budget, and expenses totaled \$200,-110.38, or 92.9 per cent of the 1960-61 budget.

(b) Voted that the 1960-61 general operating expense budget be increased by \$5,000.

(c) After reviewing a statement of National Collegiate Athletic Bureau income and expense for the eleven-month periods ended July 31, 1960, and July 31, 1961, which showed income of \$116,782.91, or 94.6 per cent of the budget, and expenses totaling \$98,884.75, or 80.1 per cent of the 1960-61 budget, it was voted that the report be received and approved.

(d) Voted to approve and receive a financial summary of the 1961 University Division basketball tournament reflecting total net receipts of \$355,581.54 and distribution of \$177,790.78 to the 24 competing institutions.

(e) The Executive Director reported on the financial statements of the 1961 Track and Field and Ice Hockey Championships which showed net receipts of \$1,063.32 and \$3,858.48, respectively, after pro-rata and payment of team expenses, as provided in Executive Regulation II, Section 6.

(1) Voted to establish a reserve fund for track and field, using the \$1,063.32 net receipts from the 1961 Track and Field Championships as the initial deposit.

(2) Voted that the \$3,858.48 net receipts from the 1961 Ice Hockey Championship shall be divided equally between the competing teams and the ice hockey reserve fund.

(f) Voted that the financial reports of the various National Collegiate Championship events and expenditures from the various reserve funds connected with these events be approved.

(g) Voted that the athletic officials of the University of Pennsylvania be commended for their successful management of the 1961 Track and Field Championships.

(h) The Committee reviewed a report submitted by the Television Committee showing \$14,096.67 had been spent in connection with 1961 television operations, representing 21.8 per cent of the \$68,500 budget.

(i) Voted to approve and receive a report of the Association's investment program showing a total of \$250,687.36 accounted for in the NCAA investment trust and \$213,925.43 invested as part of the Association's funded cash reserve. The Committee commended the Executive Director for a good report.

(j) Voted that a total not to exceed \$5,500 be authorized for purchase of office equipment.

(k) Voted that the following allocations be approved: College Division reserve fund, \$4,000; Special Committee reserve fund, \$8,000; Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety, \$1,500, totaling \$13,500.

(l) It was the sense of the meeting that the reports of the Secretary-Treasurer and the Executive Committee to the annual Convention should include detailed information relative to the Executive Committee's policies in administering the Association's investments.

(m) Mr. Byers reported that Charles M. Neinas has been employed as assistant to the Executive Director.

(n) Voted that the Officers or a subcommittee appointed by the Officers be authorized to review the retirement program for the Association's executive staff with power to act in revising the retirement benefits in keeping with the needs and conditions of the times.

(o) Voted to approve a general operating budget for 1961-62 in the amount of \$248,000.

(p) Voted to approve the 1961-62 operating budget of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau in the amount of \$123,500.

3. The Executive Committee gave its attention to matters relating to the administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted that the recommended dates and sites for the 1962 National Collegiate Championship events in the sports of fencing, golf, gymnastics, skiing, swimming and track and field be approved, as follows:

Fencing	Ohio State University
Golf	Duke University

March 30-31
June 18-23



Gymnastics	University of New Mexico	March 30-31
Skiing	Universities of California and Nevada, Squaw Valley, California	March 22-24
Swimming	Ohio State University	March 29-31
Track and Field	University of Oregon	June 15-16

(b) Voted that as a matter of policy, National Collegiate Championship events shall be held on campus whenever possible; in those instances where it is necessary to conduct such competition on off-campus sites the host institution shall have complete control, supervision and management of the facility being utilized.

(c) Voted that the Executive Regulations of the Association be revised to specify that National Collegiate Championship competition shall not be conducted on Sunday.

(d) The Committee considered recommendations of the University Basketball Tournament Committee:

(1) Record was made of the Tournament Committee's decision that all first-round and regional University Division tournament games shall be located in facilities owned and operated by educational institutions but that the Committee may not apply this policy to the conduct of the finals because of the unusual housing and related demands associated with them.

(2) Voted that the recommended dates and sites of 1962 University Division basketball tournament games be approved as follows:

East Regional	Univ. of Maryland, College Park	March 16-17
Mideast Regional	University of Iowa, Iowa City	March 16-17
Midwest Regional	Kansas State Univ., Manhattan	March 16-17
West Regional	Brigham Young Univ., Provo., Utah	March 16-17
Finals	Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center, Louisville (Host: University of Kentucky)	March 23-24

(3) Voted to affirm the present policy which precludes payment of a rental fee to member institutions for the use of their facilities to conduct National Collegiate Championship events.

(4) Voted that the Executive Committee affirm its support of the present Tournament Committee policy, that the won-and-lost records of an institution in NCAA tournament play belong to the institution and are considered in the over-all won-and-lost record of its current conference affiliation.

(5) Voted to approve the recommendation of the University Basketball Tournament Committee that the six-team rule for automatic-qualifying conferences be temporarily waived in the cases of the Athletic Association of Western Universities and the Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

(6) Voted that the Executive Committee affirm the ineligibility provisions of Section 2 of Executive Regulation II in regard to the participation of St. Joseph's College in the 1961 University Basketball tournament; in particular, the individual and team awards are to be returned and the institution's tournament position and records vacated.

(e) The Executive Committee reviewed various recommendations of the College Committee and College Basketball Tournament Committee.

(1) Voted to recommend to the Council that it sponsor proposed legislation to Article V, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws, to provide authority to conduct regional College Division competition in all sports.

(2) Voted to recommend to the Council that it approve the procedures outlined by the College Committee for classification of member institutions within the College Division but that this classification be accomplished without amendment to the existing By-laws.

(3) Voted to approve in principle the College Committee's recommendation that national College Division competition be conducted in track and field, tennis, golf and wrestling beginning in 1963. The College Committee was instructed to submit specific plans for the conduct and administration of these events.

(f) In compliance with the Executive Committee's action in prohibiting Sunday play in National Collegiate Championship competition, it was voted that the Officers be authorized to approve arrangements for the 1962 NCAA Baseball Championship, after consultation with the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee.

(g) Voted to remove from the table and approve the recommendation of the Ice Hockey Rules Committee that the 1962 Ice Hockey Championship be held March 15-17 at Utica, New York, under joint sponsorship of Colgate University and Hamilton College, subject to the Officers' approval of plans by the host institutions and the Ice Hockey Rules Committee regarding proper control, management and supervision of the off-campus facility.

(h) Voted that the Officers consult the Tennis Tournament Committee in regard to the rescheduling of the NCAA Tennis Championships, in accordance with the action of the Executive Committee in prohibiting Sunday play in NCAA competition; further, voted that the Officers be authorized to approve the Tennis Tournament Committee's recommendation of dates and site for the 1962 Championships when the rescheduling has been accomplished.

(i) Voted that Ted B. Payseur, Northwestern University, be appointed an honorary member of the Golf Tournament Committee.

(j) Voted to recommend to the Council that it sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 3, (a), of the By-laws, to provide that members of the various tournament committees of the Association shall be on the staff of a voting member.

(k) Voted that Section 2 of Executive Regulation II be revised to provide that institutions which permit four seasons of varsity competition following the freshman year shall not be eligible for selection in NCAA meets and tournaments in which team championships are contested.

4. The Executive Committee considered recommendations of the NCAA Olympic Committee which urged 28 conferences to institute regional competition in certain sports on the Olympic schedule which are not included in the National Collegiate Championship series. It was the sense of the meeting that the Officers should direct letters to the conferences listed, urging support of the Olympic develop-



ment program by the selection of one or more of the sports assigned by the NCAA Olympic Committee for development on the regional level.

5. The meeting turned its attention to matters pertaining to the administration of NCAA playing rules.

(a) Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University, submitted the report of the Special Committee on Football Matters.

(1) Voted that the position of continuing secretary-editor of the Football Rules Committee be filled by the Committee, following further consultation with General R. R. Neyland, University of Tennessee, chairman of the Football Rules Committee.

(2) It was agreed that the membership of the Association be urged to conduct its intercollegiate football games under the official NCAA playing rules.

(b) Voted to approve and receive a report by the Executive Director on the purchase of the football Question-and-Answer publication from the E. C. Krieger estate.

(c) The Executive Director reported that negotiations were being conducted with the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners pertaining to rights to its officiating technique manuals in an effort to consolidate the various rules and officiating publications under the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau. It was agreed that such consolidation would be beneficial and that the Executive Director should continue negotiations.

6. It was the sense of the meeting that Los Angeles should be considered as the preferred site for the 1963 Convention of the Association and New York as the preferred site for the 1964 meeting.

7. The Committee again considered the report of the Officers on the basketball gambling conspiracy. It was agreed that each member of the Executive Committee should submit his views on this matter to the Executive Director by September 1 for incorporation by the Officers into a final report for Council action in October.

8. The Executive Committee resumed consideration of the report of the Special Committee on AAU-Olympic relations. It adopted various actions including the following:

(a) Voted to recommend to the Council that it support legislation to provide that student-athletes not be permitted to compete with outside organizations during the academic year.

(b) Voted that the Special Committee on AAU-Olympic Relations be authorized to participate in the organization of a new national basketball federation and to explore the creation of federations for other sports.

(c) It was agreed that the Officers should issue a special report to the Association's membership on Olympic matters and that a press release to the public should also be made.

## Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois January 10, 1962

1. It was agreed that minute number 3, (k), of the August 14-15 meeting be revised to read as follows:

"That Section 2 of Executive Regulation II be revised to provide that a team of an institution which regularly permits more than three years of varsity competition after the freshman year shall not be eligible for selection for National Collegiate events in which team championships are contested."

2. Wilbur C. Johns, chairman of the Special Committee on AAU-Olympic Relations, submitted a written report and outlined the steps taken subsequent to April, 1960, when the Council canceled the articles of alliance with the Amateur Athletic Union. Mr. Johns reported that despite four meetings which had been held with representatives of the AAU, no appreciable progress had been made. He advised that the September 15 meeting between AAU and NCAA representatives, under sponsorship of the officers of the U. S. Olympic Association, had ended in a stalemate. Acting under the authority of the Executive Committee, the Special Committee joined with the other groups to establish a new basketball federation.

Mr. Johns also referred to the U. S. Olympic Association's quadrennial meeting in Washington, D. C., in December, 1961, when a series of amendments designed to give the high schools adequate representation was defeated by AAU block voting.

Charles D. Werner, Pennsylvania State University, president of the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association, and William J. Bowerman, University of Oregon, chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Rules Committee, appeared before the Committee to outline problems encountered by the track coaches in their relationship with the Amateur Athletic Union and steps taken by the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association toward establishing a new track and field federation. A resolution sponsored by the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association, requesting the NCAA to take the lead in the organization of the new federation, was submitted by Messrs. Werner and Bowerman.

Voted to endorse wholeheartedly the organization of new federations in the sports of basketball, track and field and gymnastics for the advancement and betterment of these sports in the United States in all of their phases and to pledge support in any manner necessary to accomplish these worthwhile objectives; further, that the Council of the Association be urged to adopt similar action.

3. The Executive Committee reviewed the plans and program for the 56th annual Convention.

(a) Voted that H. J. Dorricott be designated to present the year-end Executive Committee report to the Convention.

(b) It was agreed that the Executive Committee, on behalf of the Association, express appreciation to the following institutions and conferences for their sponsorship of the reception for delegates to the Convention: Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference, Mid-



American Conference, University of Chicago, DePaul University, University of Notre Dame and Loyola University of Chicago.

(c) The Committee discussed plans to separate the voting and non-voting delegates at the business session of the Convention and it was agreed to leave this decision to the Officers of the Association.

4. The Executive Director presented a series of reports relating to the financial affairs of the Association.

(a) Voted that the audit of Association accounts for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1961, as shown on pages 75-85 of the 56th Convention Bulletin, be received and approved.

(b) Voted that a comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expenses for the four-month periods ended December 31, 1960, and December 31, 1961, submitted by the Executive Director be received and approved. The report listed income for the first four months of the current fiscal year in the amount of \$94,580.76, or 38.1 per cent of the budget; expenses for the same period were \$89,929.49, or 36.2 per cent of the budget.

(c) Voted to receive and approve a comparison of budgeted and actual income and expenses of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau for the four-month periods ended December 31, 1960, and December 31, 1961. The report showed income for the first four months of the current fiscal year in the amount of \$84,660.69, or 68.5 per cent of the budget, and expenses of \$38,954.36, or 29.1 per cent of the budget.

(d) Voted to receive and approve a report of the Association's investment program, showing a total of \$280,762.30 in the NCAA investment trust and \$213,925.43 in the Association's funded cash reserve.

(e) Voted to receive and approve a report of the 1961 NCAA television expenses, submitted by the Executive Director, showing expenditures as of December 31, 1961, in the amount of \$52,572.31, or 76.7 per cent of the budget.

(f) Mr. Byers reported that the Officers of the Association met in Kansas City in September, 1961, to formulate a comprehensive retirement program for the Association's executive staff. At that time the Officers authorized Mr. Byers to obtain several proposals for their consideration and subsequently the Officers agreed upon an employee retirement-insurance program. The plan provides that all full-time personnel of the headquarters staff shall be eligible for the retirement program after five years of continuous employment in the headquarters office and all full-time personnel of the headquarters staff and the executive and supervisory staff members of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau shall be eligible for participation in a group life insurance program after one year of continuous employment.

Voted to approve the employee retirement-insurance program as submitted by the Officers, together with the resolutions pertaining to the program as drawn up by the Association's legal counsel; further, that the Officers are empowered to name a committee to administer the provisions of the program.

5. The Executive Committee gave its attention to various matters relating to the administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted that the per diem allowance granted the Track and Field Rules Committee be extended to a total of five days (including travel time), with two days' allowance to be charged against the receipts of the track and field championships as an item of game management.

(b) A national volleyball championship, recommended by the chairmen of the Olympic Development and NCAA Olympic Committees, was discussed. It was agreed that the various allied conferences of the Association should be encouraged to institute and organize volleyball programs on an institutional and conference basis until such time as it seems feasible to conduct national competition in the sport.

(c) Mr. Byers reviewed correspondence from the Very Reverend J. Joseph Bluett, president of St. Joseph's College, relative to the return of individual and team awards, in accordance with Section 2 of Executive Regulation II. Reverend Bluett reported that diligent efforts had been made by St. Joseph's officials to comply with the action of the Executive Committee.

Voted that the report be received and that Reverend Bluett be advised of the Committee's appreciation of his efforts and that the matter be closed.

(d) A request of the Gymnastics Rules Committee for a change in awards for gymnastic championships was considered by the Committee.

Voted that the Officers appoint a subcommittee to review the Association's entire awards structure and that the Executive Director be included on the subcommittee.

(e) Voted that the 1962 National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships (College Division) be held November 17 at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois.

(f) College Committee recommendations, relative to the administration and conduct of College Division championship events, were considered by the Executive Committee.

(1) Voted to endorse amendments to Article V, Section 1, (a) and (b), of the By-laws, to establish national College Division events in golf, tennis, track and field and wrestling, beginning in 1963.

(2) It was agreed that if the above amendments are adopted provisional tournament and meet committees would be appointed to plan for the Championships until such committees are made a part of the By-laws at the 1963 Convention.

(3) It was the sense of the meeting that the income from the proposed College Division national championship events shall be applied and distributed in accordance with Sections 6 and 7 of Executive Regulation II.

(4) It was agreed that the matter of institutional and individual eligibility for College and University Division national championship events be tabled until the April meeting of the Executive Committee.



6. Mr. Byers reported on the agreement between the Special Committee on Football Matters and the chairman of the Football Rules Committee relative to the appointment of a continuing secretary-rules editor for the Football Rules Committee. Ellwood Geiges of the Eastern College Athletic Conference and David M. Nelson of the University of Delaware consented to serve jointly during 1962, Mr. Byers reported, with the understanding that Mr. Nelson would assume such duties on an individual basis in the future.

Voted that the appointment of Messrs. Geiges and Nelson be confirmed, further that the Committee be discharged with the appreciation of the Executive Committee for a job well done.

7. Voted that an expenditure not to exceed \$1,500 be authorized to finance the cost of a follow-up survey on athletic, physical education and recreational participation and facilities, as recommended by the Association's Committee on Youth Fitness.

8. Voted that the 57th annual Convention of the Association be held January 7-9, 1963, in Los Angeles, California, with the Statler Hilton Hotel to serve as headquarters.

9. The Executive Director reported numerous discussions with representatives of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame relative to the Association's support of NFFHF activities.

Voted to authorize the necessary funds to finance a meeting of the Association's district representatives on the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame Board of Directors with National Football Foundation officials to discuss ways and means the two organizations might complement each other in a positive program on behalf of intercollegiate football.

### **Council at Washington, D. C. April 24-26, 1961**

1. The Council took action to fill the vacancies in the membership of various NCAA committees.

(a) Gymnastics Rules Committee: Charles Vavra, University of Colorado, to replace R. M. Sullivan, Jr., U. S. Air Force Academy, resigned.

(b) Committee on Infractions: J. William Davis, Texas Technological College, to replace A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky, resigned.

(c) Voted that Glenn Dobbs, University of Tulsa, be appointed Fifth District representative on the Football Rules Committee to replace J. W. Orwig, University of Nebraska, who transferred out of the District.

(d) Voted that Harry Arlanson, Tufts University, be appointed as First District representative on the College Committee to replace Albert E. Lumley, Amherst College, resigned.

(e) Voted that the Officers be authorized to appoint two members to the Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety to represent physical education and coaching interests.

2. The Council considered the reports of special committees.

(a) Voted to approve in principle the recommendation of the Summer Basketball Committee but with the stipulation that the matter of the ineligibility penalty shall be an institutional responsibility; further, that the Officers shall be authorized to draft the necessary language for circularization prior to the October Council meeting.

(b) The Executive Director reported that the Committee on Administration of Need planned to submit its report at the October meeting of the Council.

(c) Voted to receive a progress report by Robert F. Ray, chairman of the Special Committee on Financial Aid Limitations-Academic Floor, indicating that consideration is being given the subject in the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference and other allied conferences.

(d) Developments in the Special Legislative Committee's program were reviewed by the Executive Director in his report on bills pending before Congress in the areas of professional sports and anti-trust statutes, federal aid to education and bribery and gambling.

Mr. Byers reported that the officers of six allied conferences recently met in Washington with members of Congress to discuss these bills.

It was voted to reconstitute the Special Legislative Committee to include: Paul W. Brechler, Mountain States Athletic Conference; Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference; Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference; Bernie H. Moore, South-eastern Conference; James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference, and William R. Reed, Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference, as chairman.

3. The Council reviewed the proceedings of the 55th annual Convention.

(a) The Secretary-Treasurer read excerpts from the report of the Constitution and By-laws Committee, as submitted by Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan, chairman. The language, placement and arrangement of official interpretations of NCAA legislation received particular attention.

Voted that the report be received.

(b) It was the sense of the meeting that a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at the Convention business session was sufficient to approve a Constitutional interpretation.

(c) Voted that no action be taken at this time toward revising Article II, Section 2, of the NCAA Constitution.

(d) Voted that the Officers be authorized to appoint a special committee to study the problem of complimentary tickets and to report back to the Council at the October meeting.

(e) Voted to authorize the appointment of a special committee to study pre-registration amendments and report to the Council at its October meeting.

(f) Voted that a special committee be appointed by the Officers to formulate proposed legislation on a national transfer rule.



(g) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VIII, Section 3, of the By-laws, at the 56th annual Convention to substitute the sponsorship requirement.

(h) Reactions of various state high school athletic associations and other interested parties to enactment of Article III, Section 10, (b), of the NCAA Constitution, were reported by Mr. Byers.

A motion "that the effective date of this legislation shall be postponed one year and that all-star high school games played during 1961 shall be exempt from this provision" was defeated by voice vote.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Council had no authority to set aside the legislation under consideration and that any further consideration of the legislation should be postponed until after the annual meeting of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

(i) Agreed that the Council, at its October meeting, should designate the persons to introduce Council-sponsored amendments at the 56th Convention.

(j) Mr. Byers reported that the Executive Committee had discussed possible methods of improving operation of the annual Convention and that the Committee had approved a suggestion that the voting and alternate delegates be separated from visitors and other delegates by means of specially-designated sections on the Convention floor. It was agreed that this division of delegates might facilitate the work of the Voting and Credentials Committees and that the Officers should proceed to work out such an arrangement.

4. The Council reviewed a listing of 10 proposals submitted for consideration and action by the Special Committee on College All-Star Games, Warren O. Thompson, University of Colorado, chairman.

Voted to approve the recommendations of the Special Committee on College All-Star Games and that the report be referred to the Association's Extra Events Committee with the understanding that legislative and administrative recommendations be drafted, including specification of penalties to be imposed, for consideration at the next Council meeting.

5. The Council gave its attention to requests for interpretations of NCAA legislation.

(a) Article IV, Section 1, By-laws: The all-freshman team of an institution may compete in an AAU event, be identified as the university's freshman team and not have this count as a season of participation under paragraph (e).

(b) Article VI, By-laws: If a coach has made a contractual commitment to coach in a high school all-star game prior to being employed by a member institution, and then becomes a member of the institution's staff before the game is held, the coach is obligated to observe the provisions of Section 4 and disassociate himself from the all-star game.

(c) Article VIII, By-laws: The assembling of one or more members (who have eligibility remaining) of an institution's football or basketball squad for demonstration purposes in connection with a clinic or the production of a film is not permissible if it occurs outside the allowable playing and practice season.

(d) Voted that the Officers be authorized to appoint a special committee to establish specifications for individual intercollegiate athletic awards.

(e) Voted to affirm the Officers' interpretation that the five-year rule became effective January 11, 1961, for those young men first entering a collegiate institution after that date.

(f) Voted to affirm O.I. 4 of Article III, Section 4, of the NCAA Constitution; in particular, when a student-athlete is receiving full financial assistance in the second semester of his senior year and receives a bonus from a professional sports organization which is in excess of the value of his remaining institutional aid, such institutional assistance must thereupon cease and the educational costs become the student's obligation, except that payments credited to his accounts which are not refundable by the institution to the scholarship office or other appropriate institutional agency need not become the student's obligation.

(g) Voted that the Council affirm the Executive Director's interpretation that the term "undergraduate period" shall terminate when the student-athlete receives his baccalaureate degree or satisfies the requirements for the degree.

(h) Voted to affirm the Executive Director's interpretation that it is not a violation for a member institution to arrange legitimate jobs for high school or junior college student-athletes.

6. Voted that certain exceptions to Article VI, Section 7, (a), of the By-laws be approved for the United States Air Force, Military and Naval Academies. The Council statement and listing of specifications follow:

"1. At its meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 10, 1959, the NCAA Council considered the request of the U. S. Military Academy for certain exceptions to Article VI, Section 7, (a), of the NCAA By-laws, concerning preparatory education for prospective student-athletes, and the Council approved the Military Academy's tutorial preparatory program as operated at Braden's School, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, on the basis that:

"(a) the school will accept prospective students regardless of athletic ability;

"(b) the U. S. Military Academy will not expend any funds under its control and jurisdiction for paying the educational costs of prospective student-athletes at Braden's School;

"(c) the Delafield Foundation, a non-profit outside organization, may collect funds from alumni and other friends of the Academy to pay the educational costs of student-athletes attending Braden's School;

"(d) the Braden's course for prospective student-athletes will be limited to a six-week period in the late winter or spring of the candidates' senior year of high school;

"(e) no prospective student-athlete will be enrolled at Braden's School without the approval of the principal of his high school;

"(f) no candidate who attends Braden's School under the sponsorship of the Delafield Foundation will be obligated to attend the Military Academy.



"The 1961 Council hereby affirms the foregoing.

"2. The NCAA Council now approves a further exception to Article VI, Section 7, (a), of the NCAA By-laws, in regard to the preparatory education programs of the U. S. Air Force and Naval Academies. This action provides that a non-profit, outside organization representing the interests of one of the academies may collect contributions from alumni and other friends of the academy for the purpose of assisting candidates in obtaining a preparatory education provided that:

"(a) the foundation's arrangements with the preparatory school or schools shall provide that the foundation's contributions shall be turned over to the preparatory school for the school's administration without interference or dictation from the foundation or the academy;

"(b) the preparatory school shall have sole jurisdiction in determining the recipient of financial assistance and the terms and conditions of the award;

"(c) the foundation may recommend candidates to the preparatory school; athletic staff members of the academy may not;

"(d) such a foundation shall provide preparatory education assistance for prospective candidates who do not have specialized athletic abilities as well as those who do. The number of candidates with recognized athletic ability and the number of candidates without such ability assisted each year as the result of the foundation's program shall be in equal ratio to the number of student-athletes on the regular intercollegiate squads of the academy compared to the total enrollment of the academy.

"3. It should be noted that the foregoing actions of the Council, as described in preceding paragraphs 1 and 2 and enacted under the authority granted to the Council by Article VI, Section 7, (b), do not provide clearance for all of the programs engaged in by the three academies at this time. It is expected that any preparatory program which does not meet the specifications of the foregoing action shall be abandoned or modified to conform promptly. The Council requests a report from each of the academies on the adjustments it has made by June 1, 1961."

7. A request of certain Eastern institutions for postponement of enforcement of Article VI, Section 5, (b), of the NCAA By-laws, as revised by the 55th Convention, was submitted to the Council by the Executive Director. Mr. Byers explained that the members felt this provision would impose a particular hardship on them.

Voted that the petition for postponement of the effective date for enforcement of Article VI, Section 5, (b), of the NCAA By-laws be denied.

8. Voted that the Officers be authorized to appoint a special committee to study problems connected with the administration of intercollegiate soccer.

9. Matters relative to NCAA membership were considered by the Council.

(a) Voted that Orange County State College, Fullerton, California, be elected to associate membership in the Association.

(b) Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article I, Section 4, of the NCAA By-laws, to provide for the transfer of membership by Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland, from District Three to District Two.

(c) Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article IV, Section 3, (b) of the NCAA Constitution, to grant to the New England College Athletic Conference the membership waiver now extended to the Eastern College Athletic Conference providing that a conference with 40 or more members may be eligible as an allied member if 90 percent of its member institutions are active members of the Association.

10. Voted that the probationary status of Auburn University be terminated and that the institution be restored to full rights and privileges of membership effective April 26, 1961, as recommended by the Association's Committee on Infractions.

11. Voted that Lewis P. Andreas, Syracuse University; Wilbur Hutsell, Auburn University, and K. L. Wilson, Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference, be presented commemorative awards of the Association.

12. The Council turned its attention to recommendations of the Executive Committee.

(a) Voted to endorse the appointment of a special committee to include representatives of the Eastern College Athletic Conference, Western Collegiate Hockey Association, NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee and the NCAA Executive Director to study the problems of professionalism and the influx of Canadian players in American collegiate ice hockey.

(b) Voted that the Council sponsor the necessary legislation at the 56th annual Convention to extend the terms of the Football and Basketball Rules Committee members from four to six years.

## **Council at New York City**

**October 23-25, 1961**

1. The Council took action to fill the vacancies in the membership of various NCAA committees.

(a) Voted that Willis J. Stetson, Swarthmore College, be appointed Vice-President-at-Large to substitute for James C. Loveless, DePauw University, Mr. Loveless having requested a leave-of-absence to accept a State Department assignment in Afghanistan.

(b) Voted that Fritz S. Brennecke, Colorado School of Mines, be appointed Seventh District representative on the Football Rules Committee to replace John O. Roning, University of Denver, who has transferred out of District Seven.

(NOTE: It is understood that the Council has authority only to appoint personnel to serve until the next annual Convention of the Association.)

2. The Council proceeded to elect the NCAA Committee on Committees and the Nominating Committee to serve at the 56th annual Convention, January 11-13, 1962.



(a) Voted that the following Nominating Committee be appointed:

District 1—R. Victor Stout, Boston University  
District 2—Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University  
District 3—Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference  
District 4—Robert F. Ray, State University of Iowa  
District 5—Witt A. Blair, North Texas State College  
District 6—Delbert Swartz, University of Arkansas  
District 7—Milton Hartvigsen, Brigham Young University  
District 8—Glenn W. Holcomb, Oregon State University  
At-Large—Mox A. Weber, Hamilton College  
At-Large—John Waldorf, Missouri Intercollegiate A. A.  
At-Large—Don Adey, Chico State College.

Chairman—Glenn W. Holcomb

(b) Voted that the following Committee on Committees be appointed:

District 1—Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University  
District 2—Edmund W. Donald, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute  
District 3—Lloyd Jordan, Southern Conference  
District 4—Stuart W. Holcomb, Northwestern University  
District 5—Gordon H. Chalmers, Iowa State University  
District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference  
District 7—Paul W. Brechler, Mountain States Athletic Conf.  
District 8—Pete Newell, University of California  
At-Large—Francis E. Smiley, Jr., Colorado School of Mines  
At-Large—Walter Hass, University of Chicago  
At-Large—William A. Bell, North Carolina A & T College

Chairman—Howard Grubbs

3. The Council turned its attention to reports of special committees.

(a) The Executive Director submitted a progress report by the Special Committee on Olympic-AAU Relations and outlined steps that had been taken subsequent to April, 1960, at which time the Council canceled the Articles of Alliance with the Amateur Athletic Union.

Mr. Byers reported that the members of the Special Committee had participated in four meetings with representatives of the AAU but that no appreciable progress had been accomplished. Following the September 15, 1960, meeting which was sponsored by the officers of the U. S. Olympic Association, authorization was granted by the Executive Committee for participation by the NCAA in the formation of a new United States Basketball Federation. An outline of the proposed Federation was distributed to members of the Council.

The Executive Director referred to the Special Report on Olympic Matters which the NCAA Executive Committee submitted to the membership August 24, 1961. He said that the NCAA Olympic representatives had formulated a series of amendments for consideration at the U. S. Olympic quadrennial meeting, December 4-5, and expressed the hope that these amendments would be adopted, along with others which, if enacted, would strengthen the Olympic organization.

Voted that the Council endorse and approve the actions of the Special Committee on Olympic-AAU Relations and the Executive Committee, and that the Special Committee be continued.

(b) The history of college baseball's relationship with professional baseball and its efforts to obtain an adequate agreement to enable student-athletes to complete their education prior to signing professional contracts, was reviewed by Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University.

Mr. Barnes stated that the college player rule enacted December 1, 1960, was not satisfactory; however, it was the sense of the Special NCAA Committee on Professional Baseball that the colleges should support the rule, with the hope that it might be strengthened in the future.

Voted that the report be received and approved and that the Committee be continued.

(c) The Executive Director presented the report of the Association's Special Committee on College-Professional Relations. He indicated that the Special Committee had joined with a similar committee of the American Football Coaches Association to develop an agreement with the professional football leagues relative to the drafting of undergraduate student-athletes.

Mr. Byers reported that in response to a joint request from the two committees, the National Football League had stated it would conduct its draft December 4 and the American Football League had given assurance that it would not hold its draft meeting prior to December 2. Mr. Byers noted that any draft date before January 1 is only partially satisfactory to the colleges and the committees had requested that discussions continue with a view to the possibility of establishing a more satisfactory draft date.

Voted that notice be directed to the NCAA membership, giving information relative to the draft dates agreed upon by the professional football leagues.

(d) Ivan B. Williamson, chairman of the NCAB Statistical Classification Committee, reviewed the procedures followed by the Association and its Service Bureau in classifying institutions for football and basketball statistical purposes.

Voted that the Committee on NCAB Statistical Classification be continued and that a further report be submitted at the January meeting of the Council.

(e) The Executive Director reported that through the cooperative efforts of a number of member institutions and allied conferences, the NCAA Special Legislative Committee had been successful in including protective features for intercollegiate football in Congressional bill H. R. 9096.

(f) Robert F. Ray, State University of Iowa, chairman of NCAA Special Committee on Financial Aid-Academic Floor, reported consideration being given to the subject by the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference. Mr. Ray indicated that the Committee planned an additional meeting prior to the annual Convention and stated that a report would be made to the Council at that time.

4. George H. Young, University of Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee on Infractions, submitted the report of his Committee.

(a) It was agreed that representatives of the Committee on Infractions would withdraw from Council discussion of an infraction case after the appearance of institutional representatives.



(b) Mr. Young reported on the case involving East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, and submitted a letter from President Burgin E. Dossett, East Tennessee State College, for consideration by the Council.

Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to East Tennessee State College:

*Whereas*, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, and reported its findings to the Council;

*Whereas*, the Council has found that East Tennessee State College violated the provision governing the offer and providing of financial assistance or like inducements to a prospective student-athlete (Article VI, Section 1, of the NCAA By-laws), in that the head basketball coach of the College offered a prospective student-athlete cost-free use of a room in one of the College's dormitories prior to his enrollment at East Tennessee State College and provided him with cost-free transportation from the site of a summer job to his home;

*Whereas*, the Council has found the College to have violated the provision governing payment of pre-college costs for prospective student-athletes (Article VI, Section 7, (a), of the NCAA By-laws), in that the institution provided a prospective student-athlete housing without charge in one of the College's dormitories for a period of approximately two weeks prior to his enrollment at East Tennessee State College;

*Whereas*, the Council has found East Tennessee State College to have violated the provision prohibiting tryouts (Article VI, Section 3, of the NCAA By-laws), in that the College permitted the use of its basketball facilities and equipment during the summer months by varied groups, including prospective student-athletes, and on at least one occasion, two prospective student-athletes demonstrated their abilities in the sport of basketball to the head coach of the College;

*Whereas*, the College took prompt corrective action concerning the use of its basketball facilities and whereas the Council believes that the other occurrences were isolated incidents which did not reflect a regular recruiting pattern;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that East Tennessee State College be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (October 24, 1961), and prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of East Tennessee State College.

(c) The Council considered the case involving Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville. Everett Derryberry, president, and R. Hooper Eblen, athletic director of Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, appeared before the Council.

(1) Voted that the report submitted by the Committee on Infractions be received and the findings of the Committee approved, subject to certain revisions.

(2) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Tennessee Polytechnic Institute:

*Whereas*, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, and reported its findings to the Council;

*Whereas*, the Council has found Tennessee Polytechnic Institute (TPI) to have violated the principle pertaining to the gradation of institutional aid (Article III, Section 1, of the NCAA Constitution), in that its head football coach exercised the authority to reduce or cancel financial assistance awarded to a student-athlete if he did not demonstrate a desire to work and perform to the best of his ability;

*Whereas*, the Council has found TPI to have violated the principle governing the administration of financial aid (Article III, Section 4, (c), of the NCAA Constitution), in that the institution did not provide its student-athletes written statements of the amount, duration, conditions and terms of their institutional financial aid until approximately October 1, 1960, a year and nine months after this requirement was adopted;

*Whereas*, the Council has found TPI to have violated the provisions pertaining to the recruitment of student-athletes enrolled in other collegiate institutions (Article VI, Section 8, of the NCAA By-laws), in that TPI offered and provided financial assistance to a student-athlete after he had completed his freshman year at another institution, this action being taken without the necessary clearance provided by the By-law provision in question;

*Whereas*, the Council has noted that TPI has taken steps to correct its procedures;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Tennessee Polytechnic Institute be placed on probation for a period of two years from this date (October 24, 1961) and prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the first year of this probationary period Tennessee Polytechnic Institute shall be ineligible to enter student-athletes or teams in any National Collegiate Championship event or any of the invitational or like events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that during both years the institution's athletic teams shall not be eligible to participate in any television programs subject to the administration or control of this Association and the institution shall not make any commitments for such a television appearance before it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of Tennessee Polytechnic Institute.



(d) Voted that the probationary status of Montana State College, Bozeman, be terminated and that the institution be restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

(e) Voted that the probationary status of Arizona State University, Tempe, be terminated and the institution restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

(f) Mr. Young reported some institutional delays in responding to inquiries of the Infractions Committee which results in an unusually large number of cases to be considered at a future date.

Voted that the Committee on Infractions be empowered to specify a time period in which institutions shall be required to respond to inquiries of the Committee and that failure to meet this deadline shall be taken into consideration in the Council's disposition of the case.

5. The Council resumed consideration of reports of special committees.

(a) The Executive Director submitted an interim report of the Special Committee on Ice Hockey Recruiting and Eligibility. He stated that the Committee had distributed a questionnaire to determine the practices of Canadian teams in recruiting and compensating players. Mr. Byers explained that it may be necessary to use an investigator in order to develop complete information concerning such practices. The Committee expects to submit a more complete report at the January meeting of the Council.

(b) President Hardt discussed the Special Report on the gambling-bribery problem which was distributed to NCAA membership on October 9. Mr. Hardt reported that this report had been sent to more than 3,700 college presidents, faculty representatives, athletic directors, conference officers and members of the football and basketball coaches associations by the officers of the various collegiate organizations involved.

(1) Voted that recommendation No. 2, second paragraph, of the Special Report be revised to read as follows:

"We believe this problem should be considered by the regional accrediting agencies and member institutions along with our allied conferences. We recommend and urge that the appropriate agencies re-examine admission requirements and, also, study the courses which are offered for credit to the end of strengthening or eliminating those courses which in their judgment are not deserving."

(2) It was voted that the following statement, related to recommendation No. 13 in the Special Report be adopted by the Council:

"The Council commends all of those sports writers, editors, publishers and all others charged with making policy for the mass news media who have declared they will give no publicity to gambling odds, gambling point-spreads, handicapping and similar information incidental to gambling on intercollegiate contests. The Council earnestly seeks the help of all citizens concerned with intercollegiate athletics in a massive effort to curtail the threat and danger posed by organized gambling."

(3) Voted that the Special Report be approved, it being understood that the legislative recommendations contained in it would be considered later in the Council meeting.

(c) The report of the Special Committee on Pre-Registration, submitted by Chairman McGuirk, was considered by the Council.

Voted that the report of the Special Committee, as revised, be approved and that the Council sponsor the necessary legislative proposals at the 56th annual Convention to implement the Committee's recommendations.

(d) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article IV, Section 2, of the By-laws, to implement the recommendation of the Special Committee on Accelerated Academic Programs.

6. The Council reviewed a number of proposed amendments to be submitted to the 56th annual Convention.

(a) It was voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution, relative to high school all-star games.

(b) The Council voted to sponsor amendments to implement a recommendation of the Special Committee on Gambling-Bribery to prohibit outside basketball competition.

(c) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article IV, Section 3, (b), of the Constitution, to change the requirements for allied membership.

(d) The Council voted to sponsor amendments relative to transfer of membership of Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland; Howard University, Washington, D. C., and the University of Arizona, Tucson.

(e) Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 2, (a), third paragraph, of the By-laws, extending the terms of the Basketball and Football Rules Committees from four to six years.

(f) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 3, (a), third paragraph, of the By-laws, to provide that members of tournament committees, unless otherwise specified, shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association.

(g) Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (d), of the By-laws, to provide that a student who transfers from a collegiate institution after being disqualified or suspended for academic or disciplinary reasons must complete two calendar years of residence at the certifying institution.

(h) Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article V, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws, to provide that College Division Championship competition may be conducted in track and field, wrestling, golf and tennis.

(i) Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article VI, Section 5, of the By-laws, to provide that if institutional or conference regulations prohibit an institution from financing one visit of a prospective student-athlete as provided in Section 2, said institution may permit any person, at his own expense, to pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the institution's campus one time, regardless of whether the person accompanies the prospect on his visit or not.

(j) Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article VII, Section 1, of the By-laws, to require that certified post-season bowl



games follow eligibility rules governing individual participation as demanding as those governing National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments (Article IV of the By-laws).

(k) Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article VII, Section 2, of the By-laws, establishing procedures and requirements for certification of all-star games by the Association's Extra Events Committee.

(l) It was voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article VIII, (b), of the By-laws, clarifying the status of informal practice scrimmages.

(m) Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article VIII, Section 3, of the By-laws, eliminating the sanctioning requirement.

(n) It was agreed that the Council-sponsored amendments be introduced to the 56th Convention's business session by various Council or Executive Committee members.

7. The Executive Director reported that a meeting had been held October 22, 1961, between representatives of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations and a special NCAA committee composed of Messrs. McGuirk, Holcomb, Barnes, Cornwell, and the Executive Director, relative to the application of Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution.

(a) Voted that the Officers shall have authority to draft necessary revisions in present legislation for consideration of the 56th annual Convention, if deemed advisable.

(b) Mr. McCoy presented a telegraphic request from Al Clark, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, official of the "Big 33" all-star football game, that this contest be classified as a pre-college event under NCAA legislation and that it be exempt from the provisions of Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Council could not grant Mr. Clark's request under present NCAA legislation and that the game should fall within the legislation governing participation in high school all-star football or basketball games.

8. The Council turned its attention to a series of recommendations from the Association's Executive Committee.

(a) Voted to approve the procedures outlined by the College Committee in regard to classification of member institutions in the College Division, it being understood that this classification be accomplished without amendment to the Constitution or By-laws; further, that the classification procedures be included in the appropriate publications of the Association.

(b) It was the sense of the meeting that the issues involved in the present relationship with the Amateur Athletic Union should be clearly defined in a report to the membership.

(c) Voted to approve Executive Committee action in authorizing the Special Committee on AAU-Olympic Relations to participate in the organization of a new national basketball federation and to explore the advisability of creation of federations for other sports.

9. Voted that the Officers be empowered to appoint a committee to study the problem of advanced football scheduling, it being stipu-

lated that the committee should include at least one representative of the American Football Coaches Association who serves as a director of athletics.

10. Voted to approve the following revision of O.I. 1, of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, as submitted by the Special Committee on Complimentary Tickets:

“(d) Payment of excessive expense allowances. It shall be permissible to provide only actual and necessary expenses on intercollegiate athletic trips; it is not permissible to pay money to team members for unspecified or unitemized expenses.

“(e) Payment for complimentary tickets. Complimentary tickets awarded to a squad member shall not exceed four and must be clearly identified such as ‘complimentary ticket—may not be sold’. A squad member may not receive anything in kind from his institution for or in lieu of complimentary tickets issued to him; too, he shall not receive other than the actual face value for any ticket or tickets he has purchased.”

11. Plans for the 56th annual Convention to be held January 11-13, 1962, at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, were reviewed by the Council.

12. Voted that the National Association of Gymnastics Coaches and the International Association of Approved Basketball Officials be elected to affiliated membership in the Association.

13. Voted that the Association's commemorative award be bestowed upon Karl E. Leib, State University of Iowa; Arthur C. Longborg, University of Kansas, and Homer F. Cooke, Jr., National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.

14. It was the sense of the meeting that a statement should be included in the Executive Regulations specifying that member institutions are expected to support the meets and tournaments of the Association.

15. A review of miscellaneous interpretations of NCAA legislation was made by the Council.

(a) Voted that the Council affirm the Officers' interpretation that the phrase, “traditional fall season,” as used in Article VIII, Section 1, (a), of the By-laws, shall be interpreted to include a period from the second Friday in September through the second Saturday in December.

(b) The Council considered several questions concerning the payment of pre-college admission and testing fees and other institutional fees by member institutions.

(1) Voted that in institutions where all incoming freshmen are required to take tests for orientation-counseling purposes, the testing fee for prospective student-athletes must be paid by the prospect. If the student-athlete actually enrolls and is granted financial assistance covering tuition and fees, the testing fee may be rebated to him as one of the institutional fees.

(2) Voted that in cases where institutional or conference rules require pre-admission academic testing, the testing fee for prospective student-athletes must be paid by the student, although if he



enrolls and is granted financial assistance covering tuition and fees, this testing fee may be rebated to him as one of the institutional fees.

(3) Voted that the athletic department may not guarantee advanced payments on tuition for incoming freshmen unless such a waiver of fees is consistent with institutional policy which applies to all applicants.

(4) Voted that it is not permissible for an institution's athletic department to relieve a student-athlete of the requirement of paying the dormitory deposit against possible damage to the student's room.

(5) Voted that it is not permissible for an athletic department to guarantee the deposit to the ROTC department for a student-athlete's military uniform, thus relieving the student-athlete of the responsibility of paying the deposit.

(c) Voted to affirm the Executive Director's interpretation as to permissible medical attention for student-athletes; that is, an institution may pay for medical attention which is necessitated because of a young man's athletic participation.

(d) Voted that the Council affirm O.I. 19, of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, to the effect that no tangible awards be given to student-athletes for outstanding performances in particular games.

(e) Voted to affirm the Executive Director's interpretation that it is not permissible under NCAA legislation for a member institution to pay the educational costs of one of its student-athletes to attend the summer school of another institution.

(f) Voted that the phrase "collegiate institution," as used in Article VI, Section 8, of the By-laws, applies to both senior and junior colleges.

(g) Voted that an institution may not pay expenses of a student-athlete for a trip made expressly for recruiting purposes; however, expenses of the student-athlete may be paid by the institution if he accompanies a coach or other institutional personnel as a representative of the institution to a public function.

(h) Voted that a student-athlete may "bank" hours of work required under his grant-in-aid agreement by working more than a specified number of hours in a given year and apply them to a later period.

(i) Voted that a prospective student-athlete not eligible for admission to an institution may not be provided financial assistance to attend summer school in an effort to improve his academic record to gain admittance to a regular term.

(j) Voted that a student-athlete may be engaged in promotional work for the institution and receive the regular institutional rate for such work performed, but that no special commissions shall be paid.

### **Council at Chicago, Illinois January 9-11, 1962**

1. The Executive Director reported that the Council, in response to his memorandum of November 24, 1961, had voted by mail to:

(a) Substitute Edmund W. Donald, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, for R. Kenneth Fairman, Princeton University, as District Two representative on the Committee on Committees; substitute William M. Bell, North Carolina A&T College, for James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference, as at-large representative on the Committee on Committees.

(b) Withdraw sponsorship of an amendment to Article III, Section 10, of the Constitution, to provide for a one-year transfer rule for all intercollegiate competition.

(c) Revise paragraph (d), (3), of the proposed amendment to Article VII, Section 2, of the By-laws, relative to certification to college all-star games, to limit permissible expenses to those of the student-athlete.

It was the sense of the meeting that the mail vote was in order and no further action was necessary.

2. The chairman called for the reports of special committees which had been appointed by the Council.

(a) Ivan B. Williamson submitted the report of the Special Committee on National Collegiate Athletic Bureau Statistical Classification.

Voted that the "strength-of-schedule" formula be continued as a means of classifying institutions for statistical purposes, subject to periodical review by the Council.

(b) Robert F. Ray, chairman of the Special Committee on Financial Aid—Academic Floor, indicated his Committee would conduct a segment of the Round Table meeting entitled "Predicted Academic Success as a Basis of Athletic Aid."

(c) Everett D. Barnes reported that a meeting of the Special Committee on Professional Baseball and representatives of organized baseball was held in New York in October, 1961, at which time the college player rule enacted December 1, 1960, was reviewed. Mr. Barnes indicated that collegiate baseball representatives were hopeful of obtaining a more satisfactory rule and that the American Association of College Baseball Coaches planned to submit a resolution to the 56th annual Convention requesting that organized baseball not sign college student-athletes between their freshman and sophomore years.

Voted that the report be received.

(d) Voted that the Special Committee on Need Principle be discharged, following a report by Abner McCall, chairman, in regard to developments in this area.

(e) William R. Reed, chairman of the Special Legislative Committee reviewed the work of the Committee since its organization in 1959. He reported that the Committee had been active in four specific areas during 1961: (1) sports monopoly legislation; (2) gambling and sports bribery legislation; (3) federal aid to education, and (4) relations with professional football regarding premature contract signings.

Mr. Reed requested the Council to endorse and support a four-point program designed to strengthen the activities of the Committee.



(i) Commend members of Congress for enactment of HR 9096 providing protective features for college football.

(ii) Endorse revisions in federal aid to education bills to eliminate language discriminatory to physical education and recreational sports programs in schools and colleges.

(iii) Urge passage of federal sports bribery legislation proposed by Senator Keating (S2182) and Congressman Zelenko (HR7384) by endorsing a resolution to be presented to the 56th NCAA business session.

(iv) Endorse a resolution to be presented to the 56th NCAA Convention Business Session, supporting a program to cope with the professional football signing problem and to investigate the necessity of Congressional support.

Voted to endorse and support the program of the Special Legislative Committee as presented by Mr. Reed.

3. The Chairman called attention to suggested plans and procedures for the 56th annual Convention.

(a) President Hardt outlined the Convention program and the schedule for the various meetings of the Association.

(b) It was agreed that James K. Sours would present the year-end report of the Council to the Convention at the opening session, January 11, and that the Convention delegates should be advised that consideration of the report, and approval of Council actions, as well as a review of the Official Interpretations of Regulations formulated since the 1961 Convention, would be the first items of business at the January 13 Business Session.

4. George H. Young, chairman of the Committee on Infractions, appeared before the Council to submit the report of the Committee. He referred to the written reports regarding the University of Utah, New Mexico State University, Humboldt State College, and Whitworth College. Following a summary of the relevant points of each case Mr. Young answered questions submitted by Council members.

5. Proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, as set forth on pages 113-122 of the Convention Bulletin, were reviewed and the Council's position on those amendments it had not voted previously to sponsor, was clarified.

(a) It was agreed that if the amendment to Article III, Section 5, of the Constitution, relating to pre-registration failed to pass, the Council's sponsorship of a By-laws amendment which proposed a new Article IX would be withdrawn. It was agreed, however, that a resolution from the floor requesting consideration of the proposed By-laws amendment would be in order under governing parliamentary procedure.

(b) Mr. Byers reported that an amendment to the five-year rule [Article III, Section 10, (a), of the Constitution] had been proposed by the service academies and the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

Voted not to endorse the proposed amendment to Article III, Section 10, (a), of the Constitution, which would grant an exception to the five-year rule to the national service academies.

(c) The Council reviewed its action relative to Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution, pertaining to all-star high school games.

Voted that the proposed amendment to Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution, as set forth on page 114 of the Convention Bulletin, be endorsed by the Council, subject to the substitution of "in place of" for the word "for."

(d) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 10, of the Constitution, by the addition of a new paragraph (c), as set forth on pages 114-115 of the Convention Bulletin.

The matter of a waiver of this provision to permit student-athletes to participate in the Maccabiah Games was discussed, and it was the sense of the meeting that such exceptions could be granted if the events were approved and sanctioned by the State Department of the United States.

(e) Voted that the Council sponsor the proposed amendment to Article I, Section 3, (a), (8), of the By-laws, permitting the Council to set a lesser amount for affiliated membership dues when advisable.

(f) The Executive Director reported that the proposed amendment to Article III, Section 2, (a), second paragraph, of the By-laws, pertaining to rules committee authority, as set forth on page 116 of the Convention Bulletin, was submitted by the University of Notre Dame.

Voted not to endorse or sponsor this amendment.

(g) Voted to revise the proposed amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (d), of the By-laws, pertaining to the eligibility of transfer students by the substitution of the words "while he is" for "after being."

(h) Voted not to sponsor the proposed amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (e), of the By-laws, pertaining to loss of eligibility for participation in outside competition during the regular college year.

(i) Proposed amendments to Article VII, Section 2, of the By-laws, pertaining to college all-star games, as set forth on pages 120-121 of the Convention Bulletin, were considered.

(1) Voted that (d) be revised to read "Certifying only college all-star football and basketball games which meet the following requirements:".

(2) Voted that item (6) of the proposed amendment be revised to read: "The management of a game must obtain the athletic director's written permission before inviting a student-athlete to compete in its contest."

It was the sense of the meeting that the parenthetical note in the proposed amendment be incorporated as part of the Association's Recommended Policies and Practices.

President Hardt assigned Council and Executive Committee members to introduce amendments to the Convention's business session.

6. Consideration of the report of the Committee on Infractions was resumed.



(a) A. Ray Olpin, president of the University of Utah, David Hiner, faculty representative, and James R. Jack, director of athletics, appeared before the Council. After a general discussion of the case the Utah representatives withdrew from the meeting.

(b) The following representatives of New Mexico State University appeared before the Council to discuss the case involving their institution: James F. Cole, assistant to the president; Warren B. Woodson, director of athletics, and Kenneth Browne, athletic business manager.

(c) Voted that in consideration of the favorable report of the Committee on Infractions, the University of North Carolina's probationary status is terminated and the institution restored to full rights and privileges of NCAA membership.

(d) Voted after consideration of the favorable report of the Committee on Infractions the probationary status of Loyola University (New Orleans) is terminated and the institution restored to full rights and privileges of NCAA membership.

(e) Voted that the probationary status of the University of Arizona be terminated and the institution restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

(f) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Humboldt State College, Arcata, California:

*Whereas*, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, and has reported its findings to the Council;

*Whereas*, the Council has found Humboldt State College to have violated the provisions governing participation in extra events (Article VII, of the NCAA By-laws), in that the institution's football team participated in two post-season football games, one at Eureka, California, December 3, 1960, and the second at St. Petersburg, Florida, December 10, 1960, neither of these contests being certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee as meeting the requirements of Article VII, of the NCAA By-laws;

*Whereas*, officials of Humboldt State College have annually received notices from the Officers of the Association as to which post-season football contests are certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee, the College thus having been reminded each year of the particular By-law requirement;

*Whereas*, the 1960 Officers of the Association distributed to faculty athletic representatives and athletic directors of all member institutions, under date of November 1, 1960, a listing of the 11 post-season football games which had been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in connection with the 1960 football season and the games at Eureka, California, and St. Petersburg, Florida, were not included in the list, and at the time of Humboldt State College's participation, the management of the games had not applied for certification;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Humboldt State College be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (January 11, 1962), and prior to the expiration of this

probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, Humboldt State College's football team shall end its season with the final regularly scheduled, in-season game and it shall not be permitted to participate in any post-season competition.

(g) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Whitworth College, Spokane, Washington:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Whitworth College, Spokane, Washington, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Whitworth College to have violated the provisions governing participation in extra events (Article VII, of the NCAA By-laws), in that the institution's football team participated in a post-season football game at Eureka, California, December 3, 1960, this contest not being certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee as meeting the requirements of Article VII, of the NCAA By-laws;

Whereas, officials of Whitworth College have annually received notices from the Officers of the Association as to which post-season football contests are certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee, the College thus having been reminded each year of the particular By-law requirement;

Whereas, the 1960 Officers of the Association distributed to faculty athletic representatives and athletic directors of all member institutions, under date of November 1, 1960, a listing of the 11 post-season football games which had been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in connection with the 1960 football season and the game at Eureka, California, was not included in the list, and at the time of Whitworth College's participation, the management of the game had not applied for certification;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Whitworth College be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (January 11, 1962), and prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, Whitworth College's football team shall end its season with the final regularly scheduled, in-season game and it shall not be permitted to participate in any post-season competition;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of Whitworth College.

(h) A memorandum of the Committee on Infractions dated January 2, 1962, regarding Indiana University's appeal for modification of existing penalties, was reviewed by Mr. Young. J. W. Orwig, director of athletics, Indiana University, appeared before the Coun-



cil to supplement the written appeal distributed to Council members under date of November 25, 1961.

It was moved and seconded that Indiana University be relieved of disciplinary actions imposed in all sports other than football. The motion was defeated.

(i) The Council resumed consideration of the case involving the University of Utah.

(1) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report of case number 151, involving the University of Utah, be received and the findings of the Committee approved, subject to certain revisions.

(2) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Utah:

*Whereas*, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, and reported its findings to the Council;

*Whereas*, the Council has found the University of Utah to have violated the principle governing amateurism and financial aid (Article III, Sections 1 and 4, (b), of the NCAA Constitution), in that:

(1) At least one student-athlete, enjoying benefits of institutional financial assistance, obtained and held part-time employment which in combination with the institutional award provided an income during the college year in excess of the University's defined normal educational expenses;

(2) Representatives of the athletic interests of the University made a special 30-day loan to an enrolled student-athlete which had not been paid over 18 months after maturity and provided part-time employment for which, in some instances, he was paid for work not done, so as to provide extra benefits not available to the student body in general;

*Whereas*, the Council has found the University of Utah to have violated the provisions pertaining to recruitment and financial assistance to prospective student-athletes (Article VI, Section 1, of the NCAA By-laws), in that representatives of the athletic interests of the University provided cost-free transportation from his home to the University for the purposes of enrollment to a prospective student-athlete in order to insure his enrollment at the University of Utah;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Utah be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (January 11, 1962), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during this probation the basketball team of the University of Utah shall be ineligible to participate in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship and those invitational and like basketball events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Utah.

(j) The Council turned its attention to consideration of case number 152, involving New Mexico State University.

(1) It was voted that the report of the Committee on Infractions in case number 152 be received and the findings of the Committee approved, subject to certain revisions.

(2) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to New Mexico State University:

*Whereas*, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by New Mexico State University, University Park, and reported its findings to the Council;

*Whereas*, the Council has found New Mexico State University to have violated the principle governing sound academic standards (Article III, Section 3, of the NCAA Constitution), in that the University permitted several student-athletes to represent it in athletic competition although they were not admitted to the University in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of the institution;

*Whereas*, the Council has found New Mexico State University to have violated the provisions governing the offer of improper financial inducements to prospective student-athletes (Article VI, Section 1, of the NCAA By-laws), in that a member of the coaching staff offered a prospective student-athlete financial assistance contrary to the rules and regulations of this Association;

*Whereas*, the Council has found New Mexico State University to have violated the provisions pertaining to the recruitment of student-athletes enrolled in other collegiate institutions (Article VI, Section 8, of the NCAA By-laws), in that a member of the coaching staff recruited and offered financial assistance to at least two student-athletes enrolled in other collegiate institutions without contacting the appropriate athletic officials of the institution as required by said By-law provisions;

*Whereas*, the Council has noted the action taken by the University's administration in terminating the appointment of the staff member who was a party to the above described recruiting violations, the transgression being considered as a major factor in not renewing his appointment;

*Whereas*, although the Council has not found the University to be in violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the NCAA Constitution, because of the differential between awards made to single and married student-athletes, the Council regards the practice of allowing student-athletes to receive a maximum of aid based on internal institutional charges to the athletic department for board or other services which are different from the published estimated costs of attending the University as questionable and undesirable;



Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that New Mexico State University be placed on probation for a period of three years from this date (January 11, 1962), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during this probation the University's athletic teams shall not be eligible to participate in any television program subject to the administration and control of this Association and the institution shall not make any commitments for such a television appearance before it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the first two years of the probationary period the University shall be ineligible to enter teams or individuals in National Collegiate Championship competition and those invitational or like events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of New Mexico State University.

7. Wilbur C. Johns, chairman of the Special Committee on AAU-Olympic relations, appeared before the Council to present the recommendations of the Special Committee and the Executive Committee. Mr. Johns presented a resume of the report he had submitted to the Executive Committee and reviewed actions taken by the Executive Committee in endorsing the proposed federations in the sports of basketball, track and field and gymnastics.

Voted to support the action of the Executive Committee in the belief that organization of these federations represents an important improvement in the administration of amateur athletics and that they will greatly enhance and advance the United States' strength in these sports.

8. The Council turned its attention to consideration of high school all-star games.

(a) The following representatives of various high school all-star games appeared before the Council to submit presentations relative to the operation of their games in relation to Article III, Section 10, (b), of the NCAA Constitution:

W. A. Spoonts, Marcat Temple, Wichita Falls, Texas  
Richard J. Berry, Frank Collins, Rich Grant and others,  
American Legion All-Star Corporation, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Robert Munson, Walter Jameson, Kennard Kooms, Lions Club,  
Erie, Pennsylvania

W. L. Doepkin, Robert Roe, Ohio-West Virginia All-Star  
Game

William Shover, Indianapolis Star

Following a general discussion, the visitors withdrew from the meeting.

(b) Ernest B. McCoy submitted information relative to the operation of the "Big 33" all-star game and observed that he believed this particular game could qualify as an acceptable all-star game under criteria established by the Association.

9. The Council reviewed interpretations approved by the Council during 1961, listed on pages 123-125 of the Convention Bulletin.

(a) Voted that the proposed new paragraph (e) of O.I. 1, Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, be deleted and paragraph (d) be revised as follows:

"(d) Payment of Excessive Expense Allowances. It shall be permissible to provide only actual and necessary expenses on intercollegiate athletic trips; it is not permissible to pay money to team members for unspecified or unitemized items. Complimentary tickets awarded to team members shall not exceed four per person."

(b) Voted that the proposed revision of O.I. 16, Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, be revised by deletion of the word "all" from the eighth line.

(c) Voted that new O.I. 8, Article VIII, Section 2, of the By-laws, as set forth on page 125 of the Convention Bulletin, be revised by deletion of the words "such as."

10. Lewis W. Pyle, faculty representative, Allegheny College, appeared before the Council to petition for the restoration of the amateur status of Glen Beckert, whose expenses were paid to New York City by the New York Yankees for a baseball tryout.

Voted that the Council deny Allegheny College's petition for restoration of the amateur status of Glen Beckert.

11. Edward Chui, director of athletics, University of Hawaii, appeared before the Council to explain his institution's status in regard to fulfilling the membership obligation set forth in Article IV, Section 2, (5), of the NCAA Constitution. Mr. Chui reported that the University of Hawaii conducts competition in cross-country, swimming, track and field and wrestling; however, not all teams compete against collegiate competition because of the unique geographical restrictions imposed upon the institution.

It was the sense of the meeting that the University fulfilled this particular membership requirement.

## **Council at Chicago, Illinois**

### **January 14, 1962**

1. The Council considered the recommendations of the Special Basketball Television Committee:

(a) That a periodic study be made to determine if the televising of basketball games is becoming a national problem, and

(b) That the membership be notified that a basketball television problem on the regional level exists and suggest to those institutions currently televising basketball games that they voluntarily establish policies which will minimize the amount of television competition with the games of other institutions.



Voted that the report be received and that the Association's membership be notified of the recommendations of the Basketball Television Committee.

2. Chairman Robert F. Ray reviewed the work of the Special Committee on Financial Aid-Academic Floor. Mr. Ray submitted three recommendations of his Committee:

(a) That the Committee be continued;

(b) That \$5,000 be appropriated to conduct a special study of statistics on test scores at the time of a student-athlete's enrollment, correlated with his high school rank, for the purpose of determining the predictability of academic attainment and to determine whether such a program might be useful for purposes of national policy, and

(c) That if additional monies are needed to finance the operations of the Committee, the Association consider the possibility of requesting subsidies from educational foundations.

Voted to authorize the continuance of the Special Committee on Financial Aid-Academic Floor and request the Executive Committee to appropriate an amount not to exceed \$5,000 to finance the Committee's operations and studies.

3. Voted that the national service academies be requested to submit annual reports for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 on their preparatory educational activities on behalf of prospective student-athletes, and that this information be considered in relationship to the exception authorized by the Council at its April, 1961, meeting.

4. Voted that the Committee on Accelerated Academic Programs be continued for the purpose of keeping advised of developments in this area and that Robert F. Ray be designated to replace Warren P. McGuirk as a member of this Committee.

5. The Council turned its attention to the appointment of various NCAA committees for 1962 and the selection of personnel to fill vacancies on continuing committees.

(a) Voted to elect the following persons to the 1962 Executive Committee:

Jefferson J. Coleman, University of Alabama  
H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado  
Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles  
Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University  
Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas  
Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University  
R. Victor Stout, Boston University.

(b) Voted to elect the following persons to the 1962 Advertising Committee:

District 1—Thomas Doherty, University of Rhode Island  
District 2—Charles Moravec, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute  
District 3—W. W. Cobey, University of Maryland  
District 4—Walter Paulison, Northwestern University  
District 5—James Dynan, Bradley University  
District 6—Lester Jordan, Southern Methodist University  
District 7—James L. Sankovitz, Colorado School of Mines

District 8—Walter Frederick, University of California  
At-Large—Charles P. Erickson, University of North Carolina  
(Chairman).

(c) Voted to elect the following persons as the Association's representatives to the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame:

District 1—Warren P. McGuirk, University of Massachusetts  
District 2—David M. Nelson, University of Delaware  
District 3—William D. Murray, Duke University  
District 4—Ray Eliot, University of Illinois  
District 5—Reaves E. Peters, Missouri Valley I.A.A.  
District 6—Clyde B. Smith, Arizona State University  
District 7—Robert L. Davis, Colorado State University  
District 8—Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California.

(d) Voted that the following appointments be made to the 1962 Public Relations Committee:

(1) James Tarman, Pennsylvania State University, to fill the unexpired term of John T. Cox, formerly of the U. S. Naval Academy, as District Two representative.

(2) Wilbur Evans, Southwest Athletic Conference, re-elected to a three-year term as District Six representative.

(3) Frank W. Soltys, University of Arizona, elected to a three-year term as District Seven representative.

(4) Wiles Hallock, University of California, elected to a three-year term as at-large representative.

(5) Fred W. Stabley, Michigan State University, elected to a two-year term as Committee chairman.

Further, it was agreed that the Eastern College Division representative be selected by the Officers after consultation with the chairman of the Public Relations Committee.

(e) Voted that A. C. Bundgaard, South Dakota State College, Fifth District; Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California, Eighth District, and T. J. Hamilton, Athletic Association of Western Universities, at-large, be appointed to four-year terms on the Committee on Youth Fitness, with Mr. Hamilton to serve as chairman.

(f) Voted to appoint Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University, to a six-year term on the Eligibility Committee.

(g) Voted that Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan, and N. M. McKnight, Columbia University, be elected to two-year terms on the Committee on Ethics.

(h) Voted that J. William Davis, Texas Technological College; N. M. McKnight, Columbia University, and George H. Young, University of Wisconsin, be elected to the 1962 Committee on Infractions, with Mr. Young to serve as chairman.

(i) Voted to elect T. A. Bickerstaff, University of Mississippi; Walter L. Hass, University of Chicago, and E. D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University, to serve on the 1962 Insurance Committee, with Mr. Mouzon to serve as chairman.

(j) Voted that Ralph O. Coleman, Oregon State University; John H. Kobs, Michigan State University; Walter Rabb, University of North Carolina; George L. Shiebler, Eastern College Athletic Con-



ference, and J. A. Tomlinson, Arkansas State College, be appointed to serve on the 1962 Summer Baseball Committee, with Mr. Shiebler to serve as chairman.

(k) Voted that Stuart K. Holcomb, Northwestern University, be elected to a three-year term on the Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics.

(l) Voted that Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University, be elected to a one-year term as the NCAA representative on the National Committee for Amateur Baseball.

6. The Council reviewed the amendment to Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution, adopted at the Business Session of the annual Convention, January 13, 1962, authorizing the Council to designate a committee to act in place of any state high school athletic association which declines to assume jurisdiction on all-star football or basketball contests.

Voted to designate the Executive Committee to assume the responsibility described in Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution.

7. B. T. Harvey, commissioner of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, appeared before the Council to clarify the membership status of the SIAC as an allied member of the Association. Mr. Harvey indicated that three Conference member institutions, Alabama A&M College, Normal; Alabama State College, Montgomery, and Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina, had lost the academic accreditation of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, placing the membership status of the Conference and the institutions in question, in accordance with Article IV, Section 6, (b) and (d), of the Constitution.

Mr. Harvey reported that termination of accreditation resulted from (a) inadequate pupil-teacher ratio, (b) insufficient appropriations for library purposes, and (c) appointing persons not holding doctoral degrees to staff positions as department heads. He further stated that the three institutions were making diligent efforts toward re-establishing their accreditation status, but that local conditions were handicapping these attempts.

Voted that the Officers direct letters of inquiry to the executive officers of the three institutions as to the progress being made toward regaining accreditation status; further, that no action be taken at this time affecting the active or allied membership of the institutions and the Conference.

8. The Council reviewed the resolution adopted by the 56th annual Convention relative to NCAA-AAU relations.

(a) Voted that the Special Committee on AAU-Olympic Relations be continued, as constituted.

(b) Voted that the question of a future meeting involving the NCAA and AAU be left to the judgment of the Special Committee.

(c) Voted to refer to the Special Committee the question of federal mediation of the NCAA-AAU dispute, it being understood that the Special Committee confer with the NCAA Legislative Committee before submitting its recommendation regarding federal mediation to the Council.

(d) Voted that the Special Committee be directed to submit a complete report on developments to the April meeting of the Council. It was the sense of the meeting that a fully informative report on the controversy should be distributed to Council and Executive Committee members for their local use.

9. The Council considered an interpretation to Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, relative to the payment of expenses of student-athletes to non-college athletic events.

Voted that a member institution may pay the regular and necessary expenses incurred by its student-athletes in competing in intercollegiate contests; it shall not be permissible to pay expenses incurred by its student-athletes in competing in non-college events in which the payment of such expenses is prohibited by the rules governing such meets and tournaments. A member institution may not pay the expenses of student-athletes in such meets and tournaments if the events occur during a time when the student-athlete is not regularly enrolled in a full-time program of studies. The institution may pay such expenses for participation in national AAU championship events, Olympic-qualifying competition, competition during the Christmas and spring vacations as listed on the institution's official calendar, or tours approved and sanctioned by the Department of State.



## SECTION III

### *Proceedings of the Annual Convention*

#### OPENING BUSINESS SESSION

Thursday, January 11, 1962

THE OPENING SESSION of the 56th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened at 2:10 p.m. in the Williford Room of the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, Henry B. Hardt, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Gentlemen, it is my pleasure and privilege to welcome you to the 56th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and to call to order this first session of the Convention.

We have already been welcomed. We have been given a very warm welcome by the city of Chicago, although the temperature outdoors may be just a little bit cold for some of us.

I am very proud to say to you that your organization has a very dedicated and a very capable Council and Executive Committee and at this time I take pleasure in presenting to you the members of these groups.

(President Hardt introduced members of the Council and the Executive Committee.)

I would like to introduce the members of the Kansas City staff of the NCAA. I find that most of them are here, but not in this room. They are working hard, and they have done a very good job.

The Executive Director is, of course, Walter Byers, a most efficient and a very wonderful man, and I think you can be very proud of him.

In addition, there are here at this Convention, A. J. Bergstrom, Wayne Duke, Charles Neinas, Marjorie Fieber, Marie Leschin and Ruth Ragan. There is one more full-time person in the office, Eleanor Smalley.

Please remember the reception tonight in the Williford Room. This is set forth in the blue program that you have. We hereby officially thank the hosts of that reception.

#### 1. ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

PRESIDENT HARDT: We will now proceed to the announcement of the special committees for this Convention. These committees are listed in the back of your program: the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, Voting Committee, Committee on Credentials, Memorial Resolutions Committee.

## **2. EXPLANATION OF VOTING PROCEDURES**

PRESIDENT HARDT: May I explain to you the voting procedure to be used at the Saturday business session of this Convention?

The voting delegate will wear a white badge. The alternate delegate, who will vote if the white-badge man is not voting, will wear a blue badge. The visitors, a goldenrod badge. The press will wear a pink badge.

The method of voting will be by voice vote. For those votes where two-thirds majority is required we will have a standing vote, and if it is absolutely necessary we will have a written ballot box vote. We hope to avoid that simply for the sake of conservation of time and effort.

The order of business will be as listed in our program on page 3. We hope to complete most of what is listed on page 3 of the program, if not all, today. If we do not, we will take up at that same point at 9 a.m. Saturday.

So far as the order of business is concerned, it has been requested that the Memorial Resolutions Committee report immediately before the report of the Committee on Committees. If that is satisfactory, then please make the change.

If no other change is suggested, we will follow the program as scheduled, exactly as presented to you.

## **3. REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS**

PRESIDENT HARDT: You have in the Bulletin which you received on arrival the reports of the Vice-Presidents. That is the next item of business. I hope that you have read them. I hope that they will amount to more than just a literary effort on the part of the Vice-Presidents, so that if there is anything constructive in them we will be able to make use of them as we go along.

I believe it would be in order at this time to have a motion to receive the reports of the Vice-Presidents. (The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

## **4. REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES**

PRESIDENT HARDT: The next will be the reports of the rules and tournaments committees. You will find these in the Convention Bulletin, beginning on page 23. You also have had an opportunity to look at those, and I hope that you are ready now to accept them for the record. (The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

## **5. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER**

REV. W. H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara): The Secretary-Treasurer is happy to repeat the message of previous years, namely, that the finances of the Association are in a sound and healthy condition. I shall confine myself to an account of the highlights of the auditor's report, which may be found in detail on pages 75 to 112 in the Convention Bulletin. This report covers the fiscal year ending August 31, 1961.



General income amounted to \$272,286.83, which is slightly higher than the previous fiscal year by \$5,103.45. General expenses amounted to \$221,233.08. Expenditures were also higher, as compared to the previous fiscal year, by \$9,582.38.

The total general income exceeded the general operating expenses by \$101,000. The NCAB, the wholly-owned sub-unit of the Association with offices in New York, is allocated a grant of \$50,000 annually; and since the net income of NCAB amounted to \$23,299.06, an operating loss of \$26,700.94 was charged to NCAA operations. This sum represents the difference between the \$50,000 grant and the NCAB net income.

Deductions for expenditures other than those arising directly from operations, including bonuses to NCAB personnel and transfer of funds to special reserves, as listed on Exhibit A, Schedule 3, amounted to \$31,014.94. This left an excess of \$50,097.98 in income over expenditures to be added to the surplus balance, which now amounts to \$490,460.43.

The reserves of the Association are allocated to two separate funds: the first is the funded cash reserve and the investment trust account (found on pages 77-78 of the Convention Bulletin). The funded cash reserve amounts to \$214,415.69. An additional \$63,271.02 of the reserves are set aside for various events and committees, bringing the total in reserves to \$277,686.71.

The second is the investment trust account, consisting of Treasury Bonds, corporate stocks, and corporate bonds. The value of these investments in August, 1960, amounted to \$270,720.03, a decrease of \$9,661.08.

The main source of revenue for the Association continues to be the basketball tournament. The tournament last year was staged during the low point of an economic recession, but due to the efficient work of the Tournament Committee, headed by Bernie Shively of the University of Kentucky, the net receipts of the tournament amounted to \$355,581.84, with the NCAA receiving half of this amount. We hope this tournament will continue to be successful.

With regard to my report on membership, it will have to be very brief, because the files on that particular area have been lost some place between Kansas City and Chicago, and I cannot give you the list of the new members for this past year. However, the total NCAA membership now stands at an all-time record of 582 colleges and universities, athletic conferences, and associations. This was as of November, 1961, and there has been an increase, I think, of about five or six since that time.

Membership has increased at a rate of 79 per cent over a 10-year period from 1950 through 1960.

Mr. President, that concludes my report. I move it be received. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

PRESIDENT HARDT: I might report that as of noon today, there were registered 231 voting members, 77 alternate members, alternates to the voting members, and 47 visitors. I think, considering the weather conditions, that is a very good record. There will, of course, be considerably more before the end of the week.

## 6. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

H. J. DORRICOTT (Western State College of Colorado): It is my privilege to present this year-end report of the Association's Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is the 10-man administrative committee, appointed annually by the Council at the time of the Convention to administer the NCAA's business affairs and to supervise the conduct of the 15 national meets and tournaments conducted by the Association.

I am going to touch just some of the highlights in the Executive Committee's affairs for the past 12 months inasmuch as the abridged minutes of the Committee's first two meetings of the year are contained on pages 52-59 of the Convention Bulletin and Secretary-Treasurer Crowley has commented on various financial aspects.

### Playing Rules Matters

Again this year, your Executive Committee has devoted considerable time in each of its meetings to the matter of playing rules. The Committee has undertaken a six-point program, designed to improve the administration of the playing rules. These are as follows:

(a) Amendment to Article III, Section 2, (a), of the By-laws, to extend the term of the football and basketball rules committee members from four to six years. This amendment was proposed by the Football Rules Committee and endorsed by the Executive Committee and the Council with the thought of providing greater continuity in the composition of the various important committees.

You will act on this recommendation at the meeting on Saturday.

(b) Amendments to Article III, Section 2, (a), of the By-laws, to provide for continuing positions on the Basketball and Football Rules Committee for secretary-rules editors. These amendments, too, were proposed by the Executive Committee and endorsed by the Council following a request of the Football Rules Committee and a study of the over-all matter by a special committee of the Executive Committee. It should be reported that John Bunn of Colorado State College, who has ably served as rules interpreter for the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee the past several years, will assume the official position of secretary-rules editor for the Basketball Rules Committee; also, it should be reported at this time that the Executive Committee, at its meeting here this week, appointed Ellwood Geiges of the Eastern College Athletic Conference and David Nelson of the University of Delaware to serve in a similar capacity for the Football Rules Committee.

(c) The Executive Committee has reaffirmed its position that member institutions conduct their intercollegiate athletic contests under the official playing rules of the Association in the form of a recommendation to the Council. The Council subsequently endorsed this proposal and included such language in the recommended policies and practices of the Association, as noted on page 129 of your Convention Bulletin.

(d) As a fourth means of strengthening the administration and conduct of our playing rules, the Executive Committee during the



past year authorized purchase of the Football Question-and-Answer publication from the E. C. Krieger estate and this publication was produced this fall for the first time through the Association's Service Bureau located in Forest Hills, New York.

(e) Along these same lines, negotiations are being conducted with the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners pertaining to rights to its officiating technique manuals in an effort to further consolidate the rules and officiating publications under the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.

(f) The Executive Committee is still investigating the possibility of developing a basketball rules interpretation film which, if it is implemented, should provide a most convenient, beneficial service to the sport of basketball.

While several of these items relative to playing rules are yet to be fully implemented by the Executive Committee, I bring them to your attention at this time as it is the belief of the Committee that each will serve to strengthen the administration of the playing rules and promotion of the two sports involved.

### **Olympic-AAU Relations**

I shall not dwell in this report upon the various matters relating to our present relationships with the Amateur Athletic Union and the United States Olympic Committee as an hour-long segment of the Friday General Round Table meeting has been allocated for that purpose. Your Executive Committee has devoted considerable time to a comprehensive study of the issues involved and urges careful attention and consideration of this matter on the part of the entire membership.

The Association's Executive Committee has followed closely the efforts of our special committee, under the chairmanship of Wilbur C. Johns, to realize some reasonable solution to the many problems associated with the administration of amateur athletics in this country. The high schools and colleges have combined together in the conviction that this nation's educational institutions should have an important voice and vote in policy matters which vitally affect the conduct of our programs. We do not believe that the AAU should be the sole and exclusive authority in determining these matters when their decisions directly affect us. Yesterday the Committee voted to support the proposals which have been formulated for new United States federations in the sports of track and field and gymnastics. Previously, we have taken similar action concerning basketball. We have committed ourselves to strongly support these undertakings and we hope that you agree with our decision.

### **Revisions in Executive Regulations**

May I ask you, please, to refer to pages 126-127 of your Convention Bulletin? These pages reflect several important revisions in the Executive Regulations adopted by the Executive Committee since the last Convention of the Association.

I, Institutional Eligibility, is self-explanatory in its application. The purpose of this rule is to strengthen the eligibility requirements for National Collegiate Championship events.

II, Return of Awards, merely reflects a slight change in wording of this particular section; however, it should be pointed out that the Executive Committee, at its August meeting, affirmed the ineligibility provisions of Section 2 of Executive Regulation II in ruling that the individual and team awards of St. Joseph's College be returned and the institution's position and records in the 1961 University Division Basketball Championship be vacated.

The third change in the Executive Regulations noted on page 126 specifies that "member institutions shall be expected to support the meets and tournaments of the Association, unless it is their decision not to engage in season-end or post-season competition."

The revisions of Executive Regulation II, Section 10, set forth on page 127, reflect three important changes as follows:

1. As a result of the report of the Special Committee on Gambling and Bribery, the Executive Committee adopted the following policy that "National Collegiate championship events shall be held on the grounds or in the buildings of educational institutions whenever possible; in those instances when it is necessary to conduct such competition at other sites, the host institution(s) shall have complete control, supervision and management of the facility being used."

2. At the request of several member institutions, the Executive Committee also adopted a policy that National Collegiate championship competition shall not be conducted on Sunday. This provision has necessitated a change in dates for our annual baseball championship, both district-round and championship-round competition.

3. As a means of closer supervision of National Collegiate Championship events by the Executive Committee, the Committee adopted a third provision relative to designation of the sites by requiring that a prospective host institution shall submit with its proposed budget a statement for plans for administering the event and a résumé of accommodations for participants and spectators.

The Association's Executive Committee is empowered by the Constitution to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution or of the By-laws. These revisions are reported here for your approval since all Association committees are responsible to the annual meeting.

### **College Division Competition**

The Executive Committee is pleased to report endorsement of a recommendation of the College Committee that national College Division competition be inaugurated in 1963 in the sports of track and field, wrestling, golf and tennis. This recommendation was referred to and endorsed by the Council and will be considered at the business session on Saturday. Implementation of this legislative proposal would increase the 78-year old National Collegiate Championship series to 19 national meets and tournaments in 13 sports.

### **Employment of Charles M. Neinas**

During the past year, the Executive Committee authorized and approved the appointment of Charles M. Neinas as assistant to the Executive Director. Mr. Neinas joined the NCAA executive staff in



Kansas City approximately four months ago and has already made many valuable contributions to the affairs of the Association. His primary areas of responsibility will be the administration of the various meets and tournaments conducted by the Association and coordination of the diversified College Division activities in this rapidly-expanding segment of our membership.

### **Mercy Bowl Game Waiver**

It should be noted that the Executive Committee, at its April meeting, approved a waiver of Executive Regulation IV to permit receipts of the Mercy Bowl Football Game, played Thanksgiving Day in Los Angeles, to be donated to the California State Polytechnic College Student Memorial Fund. Your Committee was pleased that it could participate in this most worthwhile cause.

### **Athletic Directors' Workshop**

The Executive Committee again authorized joint sponsorship of an athletic directors' workshop to be held March 22-23 at Louisville, Kentucky, in conjunction with the National Collegiate Basketball finals. Joining with the NCAA in the sponsorship of this workshop will be the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the College Physical Education Association. The first workshop conducted in 1959 was a most successful affair and it is expected that the 1962 Workshop will be equally as successful.

### **College Division Basketball Finals**

The Executive Committee wishes to call to the attention of the Association's College Division membership that contractual agreements were consummated during the past year to return the College Division basketball finals to Evansville, Indiana, for a period of three years, beginning in 1962. As the agency charged with the responsibility of administering all of the Association's meets and tournaments, the Executive Committee is most pleased with the progress the College Division basketball tournament has made since its inception in 1957. This has become an important fixture in our National Collegiate Championship series and interest in College Division basketball throughout the country has been heightened by the tournament.

### **Olympic Development Program**

While a report of the Olympic Development Program will be a part of the General Round Table following this session, it should be reported here that the Executive Committee endorsed a recommendation of the NCAA Olympic Committee urging 28 conferences to institute regional competition in certain sports on the Olympic schedule which are not included in the National Collegiate Championship series. The Executive Committee directed the Officers to issue letters to the conferences listed urging support of the Olympic Development Program by the selection of one or more of the sports assigned by the NCAA Olympic Committee for development.

### **1962 Dates and Sites**

For a matter of record, I would refer you to page 144 of your Convention Bulletin, on which is set forth a listing of the dates

and sites of 1962 National Collegiate Championship events approved by the Executive Committee. This Association should feel justifiably proud of this historic series. More than 3,000 student-athletes compete annually in these events. The support of this competition provided by the membership in matters of entering student-athletes, serving as host institutions and providing administrative personnel has made this an outstanding series.

### **Annual Convention**

The Executive Committee recommends that the NCAA's 57th annual Convention be held in Los Angeles, California, next January, with the Statler Hilton Hotel to serve as headquarters. The dates for our 1963 Convention will be January 7-9.

President Hardt, as I mentioned at the beginning of this report, this is just a summary of some of the matters considered by the Executive Committee during the year. I move that this year-end report of the Executive Committee be accepted and approved, including the detailed accounting of all of our activities as set forth in the Convention Bulletin. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and the report was received.)

### **7. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL**

JAMES K. SOURS (University of Wichita): I am the spokesman today for your Council representatives who have served in the NCAA's behalf since our last Convention a year ago in Pittsburgh. We conscientiously have tried to work in the best interest of intercollegiate athletics during the past 12 months. We hope that our efforts have been successful and the results of our deliberations and conclusions will meet with your satisfaction.

The detailed record of our meetings may be found on pages 60-74 of the Convention Bulletin. There are several points contained in those minutes which I wish to highlight in a moment; before doing so, however, I want to speak on a matter which is of deep interest to your Council and I suspect will be of lively interest to you.

A decade has passed since the NCAA returned to the enactment of legislation governing athletics and the enforcement of same. We set aside the ill-fated "Sanity Code" but it was a recess of only one year. In January, 1952, at Cincinnati, Ohio, it was the considered judgment of the member institutions of this Association that the community of colleges—that is, the NCAA—must arrive at certain basic standards which would govern all of us; and to make those standards a reality, enforcement machinery must be created and made effective. The record of the past 10 years can be found in our annual Yearbooks. The current edition of the NCAA Constitution and By-laws represents a significant record, with the dates of enactment of the various legislative provisions spelled out in italics.

Has this record been to the betterment of intercollegiate athletics? I suppose mine is a prejudiced answer, but speaking for myself and the Council—and judging from the reports we receive from across the country—our answer must be strongly in the affirmative. Some said that national controls would dilute institutional responsibility. It seems that national legislation and its enforcement has stimulated



institutional responsibility and institutional determination to conform to the governing legislation of intercollegiate athletics.

Now, this brings me to the point I wish to emphasize. There is a growing restlessness that the NCAA is penetrating too deeply into the area of controls. We recognize the feeling of a segment of our membership that there are too many rules and regulations, considering institutional, conference and national requirements. Coupled with this are the multiple interpretations that exist nationally as well as at the conference level and institutionally. We are not unmindful of the fact that serious questions are being raised concerning the enactment of NCAA rules and the many official interpretations that ultimately accompany the enactment of such rules. For example, Article III consumes two and one-third pages; yet, the interpretations of that Article and all of its sections consume five pages. It should be pointed out, however, that the bulk of the interpretations relate to the principle of amateurism. This principle in the Constitution consumes only 10 lines of type; interpretations of this principle, however, consume three-quarters of a page.

Now, let me underscore this fact. The point I make here is that the NCAA Council is not conjuring up interpretations to add to the burden of the administrators of intercollegiate athletics. We must and are obligated to answer the questions of those members who are not certain what they may or may not do under the statutes which have been enacted by our member colleges.

We must face the fact that if we are going to adopt national legislation, interpretations are bound to result. The charge is made sometimes that the NCAA Council legislates through interpretations. We submit that it is inevitable that whenever a rule is enacted, and some agency is empowered to interpret and apply the rule, that agency in effect does extend and increase the legislation by answering the many questions that result. This is the inevitable process of living by law.

The NCAA started into the legislative field on the basis that it would enact broad principles and leave the details to the various athletic conferences and institutions. In the main, I hope the NCAA has held to its purpose. Only in the area of recruiting—which the airplane converted into a challenging problem which cuts across regional lines in a matter of minutes—can the point be made that the NCAA has delved into minutiae and details. I wonder if there is any other answer in this area?

I must say that the NCAA Council, through the years, has received many proposals for corrective and legislative action which the Council has rejected on the basis that the propositions did not fit the legislative philosophy of the Association. In general, we have tended to sponsor only that legislation which the substantial majorities agree establishes standards which all institutions should be willing to meet. I do not believe that the NCAA Council has taken the initiative to increase our legislative restrictions; in fact, it is my observation that the Council has resisted intemperate suggestions, delayed those proposals which were hastily conceived and referred for thorough exploration those thoughtful recommendations which on their face deserved consideration. Without a great degree

of historical study, I believe that virtually every piece of legislation which is embodied in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association was carefully reviewed by special committees of the Association; surveys were undertaken and there was thorough discussion on the floor of the Convention. We have not acted hastily.

In essence, the controlling legislation we now have in our Constitution and By-laws has been the result of thoughtful consideration through the established procedures of this community of colleges and we must conclude that the overwhelming majority of our member institutions have concurred that national controls are necessary and that with those controls come the inevitable series of interpretations. Thus, we must face-up squarely to the fact that for every problem that we consider and analyze, and for every rule that we enact to help in the solution of a problem, interpretations will necessarily result. Thus, the administration of intercollegiate athletics becomes more demanding and those who pursue this profession must apply themselves more diligently. This is the nature of society's expansion and efforts to realize common understanding and common standards. These are our goals.

Now to the specific record. Earlier, I remarked that the 1961 Council's record is printed on pages 60-74 of your Convention Bulletin. I want to touch briefly on these highlights:

1. We have had a special Legislative Committee, serving under the chairmanship of William R. Reed of the Big Ten Conference, a Committee which has provided an exemplary service to intercollegiate athletics by representing the colleges' interest before the Congress of the United States. The educational institutions of this country have interest in federal legislation which touches sports television policies; federal aid to education which relates to sports facilities and, of course, the burning issue of bribery and gambling restrictions.

The Committee accomplished protection for college football in this area of professional sports television and it is earnestly advancing our interests in the areas of federal aid to education and anti-gambling provisions.

2. The Council, under the provisions of Article VI, Section 7, (b), of the NCAA By-laws, has approved certain exceptions of Article VI, Section 7, (a), concerning the preparatory educational programs of the national service academies. Specifically, I call your attention to the actions which are detailed on pages 62-63 of the Convention Bulletin. Each of you should be acquainted with these decisions of the Council.

3. One of the most important undertakings of this Association during the past year and a half has been the efforts of your special committee, under the chairmanship of Wilbur C. Johns of UCLA, to arrive at some reasonable and equitable arrangements with the Amateur Athletic Union concerning the government of amateur sports. We have found that there have been a remarkable number of other groups to join us in a serious concern as to the way the AAU has administered amateur athletics in this country. A full report on this matter will be presented to the Round Table meeting tomorrow morning and I am sure the Business Session will give consideration



to this matter. It is sufficient to say, I think, that the NCAA Council has been apprised of these developments and has given its full support to the efforts of the special committee.

4. During the course of the year, the NCAA Council removed three schools from probation, North Carolina, University of Arizona, and Loyola, and took the following disciplinary actions:

(a) East Tennessee State College was placed on probation for a period of one year, beginning October 24, 1961, for the reason specified in the resolution set forth on page 67 of your Convention Bulletin.

(b) Tennessee Polytechnic Institute was placed on probation for a period of two years, beginning October 24, 1961, for the reason specified in the resolution set forth on page 68 of your Convention Bulletin; the Council specified that during the first year of this probationary period Tennessee Polytechnic Institute shall be ineligible to enter student-athletes or teams in any National Collegiate championship event or any of the invitational or like events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program.

At this meeting in Chicago the Council found it necessary to take other disciplinary actions.

(a) The Council has found Humboldt State College to have violated the provisions governing participation in extra events (Article VII, of the NCAA By-laws). The Council placed Humboldt State College on probation for a period of one year from this date, January 11, 1962, and prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions will review procedures for administration of athletics at that institution. During this period of probation Humboldt State College's football team shall end its season with the final regularly scheduled, in-season game, and it shall not be permitted to participate in any post-season competition.

(b) The Council has found Whitworth College to have violated the provisions governing participation in extra events (also Article VII of the By-laws). The Council placed Whitworth College on probation for one year from January 11, 1962. During the period of this probation, Whitworth College's football team shall end its season with the final regularly scheduled, in-season game, and it shall not be permitted to participate in any post-season competition.

(c) The Council has found the University of Utah to have violated the principle governing amateurism and financial aid (Article III, Sections 1 and 4 (b) of the NCAA Constitution). The Council has found the University of Utah to have violated the provisions pertaining to recruitment and financial assistance to prospective student-athletes (Article VI, Section 1 of the NCAA By-laws). The Council placed the University of Utah on probation for a period of one year from this date, January 11, 1962. During this probation the basketball team of the University of Utah shall be ineligible to participate in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship and those invitational and like basketball events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program.

(d) The Council has found New Mexico State University to have violated the principle governing sound academic standards (Article

III, Section 3 of the NCAA Constitution). The Council has found New Mexico State University to have violated the provisions governing the offer of improper financial inducements to prospective student-athletes (Article VI, Section 1, of the NCAA By-laws.) It has found New Mexico State University to have violated the provisions pertaining to the recruitment of student-athletes enrolled in other collegiate institutions (Article VI, Section 8, of the NCAA By-laws).

Although the Council has not found the University to be in violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the NCAA Constitution, because of the differential between awards made to single and married student-athletes, the Council regards the practice of allowing student-athletes to receive a maximum of aid based on internal institutional charges to the athletic department for board or other services which are different from the published estimated costs of attending the University as questionable and undesirable.

The Council placed New Mexico State University on probation for a period of three years from this date, January 11, 1962. During this probation the University's athletic teams shall not be eligible to participate in any television program subject to the administration and control of this Association and the institution shall not make any commitments for such a television appearance before it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

During the first two years of the probationary period the University shall be ineligible to enter teams or individuals in National Collegiate Championship competition and those invitational or like events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program.

One of the most significant developments during the year was the colleges' efforts to meet the insidious influences and the grave challenges of the gambling-bribery threat. The officers of this Association joined with the officers of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, the American Football Coaches Association and the National Association of Basketball Coaches in giving a thorough examination of this problem. Our research dealt not only with the best thinking that could be generated within collegiate circles, but included a survey and examination of the student-athletes who unfortunately became involved in the gambling conspiracy, interviews with the law enforcement agencies which have been most active in this area and a thorough discussion with the policy boards of intercollegiate athletics. This resulted in the report which was circularized October 9, 1961, to more than 3,700 college presidents, faculty representatives, athletic directors, conference officers and other members of the various associations.

Now, this highlights the Council's report. The printed record is before you. Particularly, I would like to call your attention to the interpretations which have been issued by the Council and are set forth on pages 123-125 of the Convention Bulletin. Some represent new interpretations; others represent revised interpretations.

I can point out, if you will turn to page 123, that one of them represents, I suppose, a prerogative of Council members to change their minds.



Please refer to Roman numeral I, the first paragraph on the page, in bold type, beginning with the letter (e), "Payment for complimentary tickets." The Council at its Chicago meeting has rescinded this action and has instead voted to restore the paragraph just above, beginning with the letter (d), "Payment of Excessive Expense Allowances," with the exception that in the last line, where it says, "Complimentary tickets awarded team members shall not exceed six," the Council has changed six to four. Therefore, the bold type paragraph is deleted and we have substituted the word, four, for the word, six, in the last line of the first paragraph under (a).

Mr. President, I would like to file this report of the Council with the Association at this time. The report includes my oral remarks plus the printed material. I propose no action at this time; rather, I think that the delegates should have time to consider my remarks plus the supplementary material that is before them and then we can take action on these various matters at the time that the Business Session convenes Saturday morning.

This is a change in our procedure. We have always in the past presented our report on Saturday, but in the interest of saving time Saturday for discussion, we thought we might give the oral report today and give you people a chance to review our printed report prior to the discussion on Saturday. I think that the delegates should have time to consider these remarks plus the supplementary material which is before them, and then we can take action on these various matters at the time the session convenes on Saturday morning.

With your permission, sir, I would propose that this matter, by motion, be carried over until the next time the Business Session comes together at 9 a. m., Saturday, January 13, and I would so move. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

PRESIDENT HARDT: I think we have used to full capacity the hour assigned to us.

*The meeting was adjourned at 3 p. m.*

## GENERAL ROUND TABLE

Thursday, January 11, 1962

THE GENERAL ROUND TABLE convened in the Williford Room at 3 p.m., Rev. W. H. Crowley, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, presiding.

**CHAIRMAN CROWLEY:** Gentlemen, we have a number of interesting subjects to discuss this afternoon and some very competent speakers. I am sure that you are all anxious to hear them and perhaps to question them, but before we begin and before I ask our first speaker to come to the platform, I want to ask Mr. Dick Larkins to make an announcement to the group. Dick.

### Athletic Directors Workshop

**RICHARD C. LARKINS (Ohio State University):** It is my privilege this year to serve as representative of the NCAA as chairman of the Joint Committee for Athletics and Physical Education. The Joint Committee is composed of representatives of the College Physical Education Association, American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and our own Association.

On the table in the rear of the room you will find brochures which will give you information regarding the Workshop for Directors of Athletics, to be held at Louisville, March 22-23, just prior to the University Division Basketball Tournament. The Committee has worked diligently in trying to prepare a kind of workshop and clinic that might be of assistance to the directors of athletics of the United States in their efforts to coordinate what we think is important, the educational values in an educational institution of intercollegiate athletics.

We are not going to try at this clinic or workshop to bring up old matters of how to audit tickets or how to take people into turnstiles, etc. We feel we have a terrific responsibility as directors of athletics in trying to gauge our own responsibility and role in an educational institution. I might add this is a labor of love. We need a little help. We need your support. We need your attendance.

We would like to submit to you that this might well be as important a clinic or workshop as we will have during the course of the year. We will try in the next week to mail to each of you resource material which Lysle Butler of Oberlin will prepare. We want to sit and talk and see if there is some magic formula to help guide us in the administration of intercollegiate athletics.

We would like you to read the material when it arrives on your desk, and to make every plan to be with us in Louisville March 22-23.

### President Kennedy's Fitness Proposals for the Colleges

**CHAIRMAN CROWLEY:** Thank you, Dick. I think you have provided us with an introduction for our first speaker.

The NCAA, of course, is primarily interested in intercollegiate athletics, but according to our Constitution we are also interested



and should stimulate the improvement of intramural athletic sports, which means that we are interested in the physical development of our whole student body.

Our interest goes beyond the confines of our campuses, and we are also interested in something which is vital to the welfare of our nation, namely the health and fitness of all our American youth.

We know that the President of the United States is very interested in this problem, and he has appointed a very competent and dynamic leader as the Director of Physical Fitness, in the person of "Bud" Wilkinson. "Bud" as you know, has been very successful as a football coach. He is also athletic director of the University of Oklahoma, and we trust that he will be as successful in carrying out the President's program as he has been in developing fine football teams.

C. B. WILKINSON (University of Oklahoma): I appreciate this opportunity to talk to you. I will try to be as brief as I can and still give you the background that I believe is necessary to understand the proposal I wish to make.

In 1956 President Eisenhower created the President's Council on Youth Fitness. This Council was made up of seven cabinet officers. This was done in an effort to try to create in the public mind the definite concern that the government had about the fitness of American youth.

During President Eisenhower's administration a great deal of excellent groundwork was laid in making the public conscious of the fact that there was an extreme problem as it related to physical development and the fitness of American youth.

It doesn't matter particularly what tests you use in measuring this. There has been far too much argument in my opinion about the validity of this test as opposed to that test. The findings are the same and the reasons are apparent to anyone who looks at the technology of America. The accidental opportunity to develop physically rarely exists in this society any longer.

I think perhaps one of the notable examples is that an automobile has never been particularly conducive to muscular growth and development, but if you drove a car 10 or 12 years ago and you had to park it three or four times a day, you maintained adequate shoulder and hand fitness. With today's power steering you can do it with one finger.

You can go straight through the rest of the technological developments and find the basic cause of the problem. I think there are a number of other related factors that should not be discussed at this point, just in the interest of time.

Getting at it from an educational standpoint, there is one irrefutable fact, and I think those of us in intercollegiate athletics stand more guilty of allowing this than anyone else. The only programs today on fitness in America are for people who need them the least, if you speak from the educational level. Whether you are talking of high school or college athletics, and in some communities junior high school athletics, the best instruction, almost all the facilities, and more important the area of most intense interest is centered around a few people—the people of talent. The people

who do not possess this talent have no program, in most cases little or no instruction, and most important of all, rare interest on the part of anyone in whether they do or don't have an opportunity to develop.

Let me use the University of Oklahoma as an example, which I think is typical. We have a beautiful intercollegiate plant. We have around 10,000 students in our intercollegiate program. We probably expose these facilities to some 500 or 600 of the student body, and we have all the motivation involved in this group. The other 9,500 students have an intramural program that is handled within the resources of some eight intercollegiate-size football fields.

That is about the extent of our program. Maybe we are in worse shape than many institutions, but I think the point is well taken, that the only good facilities and the best programs exist for people who need them the least.

The voluntary program also creates a problem in this phase of development. Flint, Michigan, I think, has the best community-wide recreational program that I know of. Some of you perhaps have heard of the Mott Foundation. In this community in Michigan they provide activities for everyone. They use their schools 12 months in the year, from 7:30 in the morning until 11 o'clock at night.

I was asked to speak at the windup of their Summer Olympics, as they call it. When they met me at the plane I asked how the program was going. They had 5,000 boys and girls participating. I asked how many students there were in the elementary and secondary schools, and they said 38,000. So the 33,000, you see, who needed it the most did not participate.

If we are honest about our college programs, this same thing is true. I don't have statistics to quote in this manner, but if you are honest with yourselves in your schools, the point is the same, I think.

The President's Council possesses no funds. We have no authority. All we can do is to try to stimulate action on the part of already existing organizations to do something about a problem which has grave national implications.

We feel that the schools can provide a unique place to begin to improve the situation in the sense that the students are in the schools. If the leaders can be convinced that this is a problem, and if they will develop programs, the students will participate. Even though "required" is a bad word these days, I am going to suggest that there is nothing wrong with having a requirement or two if this is necessary to the well-being of the community and to the students of the institutions, and finally to our country.

Last summer, in attempting to stimulate action, we started with the elementary and secondary schools. The numbers there are greater. Also we felt that the leadership here is a little better organized and a little better defined in the area of health and physical education and recreation.

Since we have no authority of any kind, we asked the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation to develop a program that it thought would get at the beginnings of a movement that would tend to find a solution to the problem, and



we arbitrarily defined youth fitness as a very encompassing term. We are concerned with mental, moral, spiritual, emotional fitness, and all the other related particular phases of this very broad term. We took the position that physical fitness is the base fitness and therefore we would make our opening attempt in this area.

The AAHPER developed the program. We asked 10 other colleges to do the same thing for us, and we tried to put the material together, and came up with four very simple concepts.

What we are aiming for at the elementary and secondary level is a recognition that the school has a responsibility for physical development as well as intellectual development. This is not either/or; this is the total person, and we feel that we can't in any sense try to define curriculums, and we have no desire to do so, but we believe the recognition of these four concepts is important:

1. That every child ought to have continuing health appraisals. I won't try to expand on many of these things, but orthopedic disabilities, particularly, are easily correctable at early age and become totally uncorrectable at advanced age. You are not going to be fit if you have a diseased condition. That is point one. We must have continuing medical appraisal with reference to medical authorities. How a community does this is the prerogative of the community. We are trying to advance the idea.

2. The identification of the physically underdeveloped child, those people that have a totally inadequate state of muscular development.

3. Every child every day have at least 15 minutes of vigorous activity as part of his physical education program.

4. The use of tests and measurements for achievement, as in any other subject.

This program hasn't been universally adopted. We have, I think, had a reasonable acceptance of it and we are now at the point where we would like the colleges to do the same thing among their own student bodies.

I have this firm conviction, that the leadership of America 20 years from now, or 10 years from now, or in President Kennedy's case, 14 years from now, is enrolled in our universities at this time. Unless these people, while they are in school, are convinced that the concept of a sound mind and a sound body has great meaning, and unless they are motivated, and required to adequately develop themselves physically, there is very little chance 20 years from now that the population of America will think that these things are important. I am firmly convinced that this concept is vitally important. With that thought in mind, the President's Council would like to propose the following resolution, in the hope that the leadership of our universities feels that these proposals are sound and important as they relate to intercollegiate athletic programs for every student of the student body. Through your help and your support there will be some chance to convince the population that these things are fundamental and necessary.

I would like to stress one other point. This is only a minimum program. There is nothing specific suggested. How you do it and

exactly what you demand and what you achieve are the prerogatives of your community. This in a sense is an effort to provide a minimum base on which to build a program. We believe you must accept this minimum base to have a sound program. Here is the resolution:

*"Whereas, educated men and women, as responsible citizens, should understand the value of good health, vitality, and physical fitness; and should strive to develop and protect their own health and fitness and that of their family, community and nation;*

*"Whereas, to attain this goal, colleges and universities are urged to provide programs, services and facilities to insure that all students, men and women, will achieve the necessary knowledge of good health practices and maintain an optimum level of health and physical fitness;*

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,** that the National Collegiate Athletic Association at its 56th annual Convention enthusiastically endorses and supports the following minimum college-level program as recommended by the President's Council on Fitness:

"1. Entering students should be required to undergo a medical examination to determine health status. The examination may be provided by the family physician or through the institution's health service. Students should be counseled regarding their basic health needs. They should be encouraged to seek necessary medical and dental care.

"2. Students should be expected to attain and maintain a high level of physical proficiency. To insure this objective, each student should be given a physical achievement test at the beginning of each school year. Those students who do not make a satisfactory score should be required to take a physical development course.

"3. A test of basic health information (first aid, nutrition and like matters) should be included as part of the academic test battery administered to entering freshmen. Students failing to achieve a satisfactory score should be required to take a course in health education designed to provide the minimum basic information necessary for desirable health practices.

"4. Men and women students must be provided the opportunity to participate regularly in vigorous exercise. As an important part of the institution's educational and recreational facilities, leadership and programs in a variety of sports, aquatics and other activities should be made easily available to students and faculty.

"5. It is urged that varsity sports facilities, when not in use by varsity teams, be made available to the student body and faculty. The leadership and facilities of the institutions should, when possible, be used to serve the fitness needs of citizens in the local area and by organizations which lack adequate facilities of their own.

**"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that this resolution be distributed to the chief executive officers, faculty representatives and athletic directors of all member institutions and the executive officers of allied and affiliated organizations."

I would like to point out several pertinent factors related to items 2 and 3 of these recommendations. The physical test is ad-



ministered annually and if a student doesn't pass it, he is required to take a physical development course. The health examination, which consists of questions on first-aid, nutrition and the like, is administered to all entering freshmen and if the student fails this examination, he will be required to take a one-semester course related to these general subjects inasmuch as this is knowledge that every individual should have.

I feel the adoption of this resolution would put the Council in the position of being able to go to the university presidents and to the organizations which control our college programs. This will give us the impetus that we need to try to bring about a meaningful program—not to improve our NCAA athletics in any sense—but to give us something where it is needed the most, the lower 25 to 50 per cent of the student body.

In closing, I would like to make one point with you. After we had evolved this school program, we set up pilot programs to try to find out if it worked, what improvement could be made, in what length of time, and so forth. Trying to identify the physically underdeveloped child, we got the best advice we could from the best professionals. We were aiming to identify the lower 25 per cent of the school population.

Our pilot projects proved that what we thought would be a lower 25 per cent is a lower 49 per cent. We were just 100 per cent off in our calculations.

So I would like to leave you with that thought. The situation is twice as bad as we thought it would be, and I think everybody feels it is in need of improvement at this time.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: I think the proper place to introduce that resolution is Saturday morning under the business noted in the program—other resolutions. There will be other resolutions considered in that particular period. So this resolution can be proposed to the Convention at that time and subsequent action can be taken by the Council.

### **Olympic Development Program**

T. J. HAMILTON (Athletic Association of Western Universities): Gentlemen, I have put my thoughts on paper, because I think it will give you a better presentation. I want you to know the background of information and experience from which this is written, based on the fact that I have served on the United States Olympic Committee's executive board since 1948. Prior to the Melbourne games in 1956, we had a special committee to try to assist the various Olympic Games Committees combat the conditions confronting these teams by having the games in the fall. In 1958 this Olympic Development Committee was formed. I have had the privilege of serving, with Bill Hunter and Walter Byers, on this Committee, along with Jim Simms, Al Whittle, and Willard Greim of the AAU, and General O'Donnell of the Air Force. From that background of opportunity and frustration, I make these remarks.

You have just heard from one of our finest representatives, Bud Wilkinson, on the vital subject of fitness, which has such important significance toward our national survival. I speak on Olympic development, and there is a great inter-relationship between the two

subjects, as I attempted to point out in the report of the NCAA Fitness Committee last year. National survival is closely linked with the physical, mental, and moral virility and strength of our people, and has a direct bearing on the outcome of either a hot or cold war. If wars in the past have been won on the playing fields of England and the United States (and I think they have), then we should make sure that we devote sufficient effort to our athletic training to retain the important characteristics we will need in the future. One of the best methods we can employ to build physical fitness is to use the Olympic incentive to spur young men and women into broad and intensive participation in Olympic sports with their top goals.

Cold war battles are not limited to 50 megaton bombs and the issues in Vietnam and the Congo but include every mutual encounter between the United States and the Soviet Union systems for the minds of men. The peoples of the world are placing great significance on athletic competition as an evidence of strength which makes the Olympic games with their wide appeal very important in this intense international struggle.

If democracy brings out the best in men, it should show physically. Athletics emphasize individual effort joined for the common good in working successfully toward an ideal. Consequently the better the ideal, the better the effort. We dare not be second best in the field of athletics any more than in military hardware or hard-nosed diplomacy, and all of these areas require high resolve, constant diligence, and complete marshalling of our national resources and effort in order to be first.

What does the United States face athletically in this international competition? Results of the Melbourne and Rome Olympiads give an indication of a dismaying trend. Here are the total number of medals won by Russia and the United States in the last three summer Olympic games:

	1952	1956	1960
Russia	69	98	100
U.S.A.	76	74	68

The Soviet Union announced its intention at Helsinki in 1952 to whip us in Olympic competition, and it has gone all out to build up dominating strength in each of the sports on the Olympic calendar. The Russians have linked the movement properly with a great national consciousness for fitness. They have based their system on mass participation in all sports coupled with highly concentrated training for the selected best athletes rising from the ranks of the competition. Each sport has a government-appointed director with staff to administer the activity from bottom to top. Athletes train for long periods at national centers and are awarded positions and pay on equal standing with the medical and other leading professions. Consider that the Soviets claim to have over 800,000 registered competing gymnasts compared to less than 10,000 in our country. Even before judo was adopted as an Olympic sport for the 1964 Tokyo games, Russia employed eight leading judo coaches from Japan to teach Russian coaches and athletes. The U.S. has just formed a judo committee.



The Soviet propaganda booklet distributed at Rome to most nations other than the United States says, "In 18 months preceding the Rome Olympiad the number of people going in for physical culture and sport has grown by seven million. In 1959 more than 1,500,000 members of sports societies received athletic category ratings and 2,429 people qualified for the 'master of sport' title." This Soviet designation is earned only by athletes of national and international competitive rank.

Also other nations are directing great attention to building strong Olympic teams. Germany, through a strong central organization, has built up flourishing sports clubs in each town and has taken tremendous strides to develop athletes from beginners to polished performers in all sports. A member of a German four-oared crew was appalled when he asked one of his United States opponents how many races the United States boat had competed in before the Olympics. Our man said "six." The German said his crew had been together in more than 60 in the preceding year.

To our north, the Canadian House of Commons recently passed a bill providing \$5,000,000 per year to help finance the promotion and development of Canadian participation in national and international sports and physical fitness. It is reported that the French government has given approval to spend more than \$45,000,000 on the betterment and expansion of various sports programs. Italy has a very progressive program with money provided and a large force of administration directors employed. Australia, Japan and many other nations are making rapid programs, and even little Ghana had some excellent boxers at Rome. Obviously, our Olympic competition in the future will be much tougher.

What is the situation in the United States? For a long time through 1948, America was very successful in Olympic competition, and our Olympic organization concerned itself only with raising funds for the trips and conducting trials for the selection of teams. Although the competition has changed radically, we still find today the same smug and apathetic attitude in our nation—the dominance we have enjoyed in the few sports of track & field, swimming, rowing, and basketball means we do not need to worry about the other sports. Americans should realize that the United States no longer will be favored in our strong Olympic sports and that full attention must be devoted to sports in which we have exerted slight interest in order to hold our heads up in this cold war front. The United States should produce athletic teams and athletes in all sports who truly reflect and represent our nation's great strength and resources. In the present world climate, anything else is unpatriotic.

As chairman of the Olympic Development Committee, I can say our group has had a busy experience filled with satisfactions and frustrations alike. With many of the games committees we know that some notably satisfactory results came from clinics and training periods centered around the Pan-American trials and games and the pre-Olympic trials. The development efforts of the wrestling and boxing committees—paid off with three gold medals each. Also our winter games committees produced the best showing for the United States by their far-sighted plans and policies.

Some of the frustration is to observe that in many Olympic sports, despite the efforts of a few dedicated workers, our total productivity is so small and interest so limited that our United States teams in these sports are in no sense representative of the resources of our great nation. For example, in men's field hockey the United States has three club teams in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Connecticut playing the game. A combined team failed to qualify for Olympic competition. Our soccer team also failed to qualify. No United States canoeist placed in the Rome games. We have only five or six canoe clubs which develop competitors. In sport after sport, we find the United States of America, a nation of 186 million people, selecting Olympic teams from only a handful of contestants coming from isolated centers of activity.

What has happened is that Russia and other nations have applied the American methods for mass production, and the United States with all its genius for efficient organization and productivity has failed to place these methods in operation except in a few sports. What is the solution?

The United States can be sure of being successful in Olympic competition if we get rid of our apathy and blindness of the facts in the present situation.

Actually, no other country possesses anything to compare with the great high school and college sport system which the United States enjoys. We see tremendous development of athletes through a continuity of training in high school and college in the sports of football, basketball, baseball, and track. If we can apply the same system in the other sports, we will win not only the Olympics but also a great victory on the fitness and delinquency fronts.

The NCAA has requested the various collegiate conferences to initiate and conduct competition in various retarded Olympic sports. It is felt that if each conference will accept the responsibility of building competition in one or more Olympic-retarded sports that a great broadening of the base and rapid improvement would result. Then if the state high school athletic associations in the area of each conference will sponsor the same sport, a continuity of development will be accomplished. Tug Wilson and I had the opportunity of speaking to the National Federation of State High School Associations and we received an enthusiastic response from them, and I think they will produce great results tied in with our collegiate conference efforts. Thus, different sections of the country will have separate responsibilities for certain sports, but it is hoped all Olympic sports will be covered.

To further augment this system, it is hoped that the top Olympic potential athletes entering the armed services will be recommended by their college coaches for assignments in the armed forces which will permit them to continue their sports preparation for the Olympic trials.

Again, in an aside, Tug Wilson, Asa Bushnell and I had an opportunity to talk with President Kennedy on the government program for the Olympics, and he has great interest in this subject, and I feel that the proposals from the armed services will get his approval and they will conduct the type of program I have just outlined.



The AAU and other organizations could play their accepted roles by attempting to get a return to sponsorship by various athletic clubs of the nation to provide post-college competition and opportunities.

No other nation possesses the extensive school athletic facilities and systems that the United States enjoys. We should shake ourselves in order to eliminate the narrow habits we have been following and apply ourselves with American determination to many additional sports. Courageous selling will be needed to raise school athletic budgets sufficiently to permit these new Olympic activities in our school programs. Furthermore, action should not be too long delayed. While most of the plans are long range, results will show the sooner effort is applied.

Some of the Olympic sports can be expected to bloom rapidly in view of their limited present activity. With the great number of bicycles available in the United States, the initiating of some competition in cycling in college and high school should be relatively easy. Indiana University has developed a remarkable program in cycling which might be copied. Some intercollegiate cycling races took place in New England and in Utah last year which may indicate a start has been made.

Canoeing is an Olympic sport which should be attractive to a young athlete who seeks an Olympic trip but which, at present, requires that he defeat only limited contenders.

Volleyball and weightlifting are conducted on every campus. Increased encouragement and opportunities for regional club or intercollegiate competition should be immediately productive and quite economical.

There are many projects or facets of problems that you can also attack, but we would like to suggest the following:

1. Initiate or expand your teaching courses for coaches and instructors in those sports where competent teachers are in short supply. Gymnastics, fencing, wrestling, soccer, swimming, and water polo are being held back as much for lack of competent instructors as anything; and if high school competition is expanded, as hoped, a hue and cry will go up for instructors and coaches. Likewise, it is hoped that colleges and universities having excellent coaches and professional staffs in these sports will hold clinics for the benefit of high school personnel in the interest of progress.

2. Colleges and universities which do not already do so should establish and conduct day or regular summer camps for young boys and girls utilizing the campus facilities and their fine coaching and athletic personnel to teach basic skills and create motivation in Olympic and other sports. These camps would contribute equally to the youth fitness aims of President Kennedy. Fees charged could make these camps self-supporting or nearly so. It would be a shame if we cannot overcome the obstacles to allow our many fine athletic facilities to provide additional useful service.

3. The United States is lagging badly in women's sports in Olympic competition. As a worthwhile contribution in the fitness movement, a great effort should be directed to providing beneficial activities for our girls. Concentration of women's Olympic sports

can be a fundamental part of this movement. It is requested that you encourage, support, and cooperate with the well-qualified professional women in physical education to institute instructional and competitive programs in women's swimming, gymnastics, fencing, volleyball, and track & field. Many of our nation's most promising swimmers and others on the threshold of their potentialities could further brighten the U.S. Olympic picture if inter-collegiate training and competition were available to them. A progressive program in high school and college in gymnastics, fencing, volleyball, and track can be very beneficial to our girls in complete harmony with the development of their health and lady-like graces.

In conclusion, the Olympic competition is of prime importance to the United States in the present international climate. While the NCAA takes necessary and patriotic measures to attempt to correct weaknesses and defects in our national Olympic and sport relationships, all of us should not forget that the major role of producing a winning United States Olympic team rests on the colleges and high schools of our country. We should proceed to produce the very best results possible within our own activities. The time is now! If we think it is important that the United States Olympic teams should represent our full national potential and be successful, then it behooves us to make our moves as rapidly as possible. If new sports are to be developed successfully, the colleges and high schools must lay the foundations.

Our competitors are not waiting for us! Let's get moving!

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Thank you, Tom. I know I speak for both the Council and the Executive Committee in expressing the hope that there will be continuity of Olympic development through coordination and cooperation of NCAA institutions and conferences and by adoption of the program you have proposed.

### **Federal Legislation As It Affects College Sports**

WILLIAM R. REED (Big Ten Conference): The Legislative Committee of the NCAA was constituted in 1959 to examine bills which had been submitted to Congress in that year, particularly in the area of sports monopoly practices. These were bills which were intended to exempt professional basketball, professional football and professional hockey from the operations of the anti-trust laws. These bills were considered necessary because of certain court rulings which had been set down in the preceding years. It is necessary, therefore, to refer briefly to the background of the legislation as a prelude to the principal activities of our committee.

In 1922 the United States Supreme Court ruled that professional baseball was exempt from the anti-trust laws. In 1953, in a court case referred to as the Toolson case, this exemption for baseball was reaffirmed. At the same time, however, the Supreme Court noted that the exception being granted was only to professional baseball and was on the basis of privilege established by precedent.

In 1953 a Federal District Court action brought by the Justice Department against the National Football League in effect held that professional football was subject to the anti-trust laws in its tele-



vision practices. A consent decree was sent down at that time which permitted a certain form of television operation by the League, although with limited scope, the significance of the ruling, of course, being to affirm that professional football was subject to the anti-trust laws.

In 1957 another case came before the Supreme Court, the *Radovich* case, and again the Court held that professional football was subject to the anti-trust laws. At this time the Court observed that there had been created a discrepancy between the treatment of professional sports—that is, between baseball and other professional sports—and in effect suggested that the legislative arm of the government correct this discrepancy. This was the background of legislation which the Legislative Committee was asked to appraise.

Features of this legislation had to do with legalizing in effect—that is, legalizing with reference to the anti-trust laws, player selection practices, the draft practices of professional football and in other sports, as well as features of television agreements.

It was the conclusion of the Legislative Committee at that time that the players selection and related features were not sufficiently of direct concern to the Association to require us to take any position. However we believe that the television license which would have been granted in the legislation implied a cloak of legislative authority for professional football, in particular, to televise at any time, and this was a source of alarm to the colleges.

Accordingly, our Committee sought, through the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, where the legislation then rested, and we obtained amendments regarding television which would have the effect of limiting the televising of professional football games to areas outside the site of a college game, except on Sundays.

This legislation reached the Senate floor in the summer of 1960, but at that time, because of the introduction of certain baseball features that were highly controversial, it was defeated on the floor of the Senate by recommitment to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

It was following this, in 1961, that the Legislative Committee was reorganized to consist of myself and five commissioners—Commissioners Bushnell, Brechler, Grubbs, Weaver and Moore. This organization was based on the theory that the commissioners could fan out as quickly as any other groups in the country to establish contacts with people in college circles who, in turn, would have contacts with members of Congress that might be affected.

Since the reorganization of the Committee it has been concerned with legislation in four areas. The first of these areas is the sports monopoly practice legislation, the background of which I have recited to you.

In the first session of the 87th Congress, which is to say a year ago this time, Senators Kefauver and Hart introduced bills substantially of the same character as those which had been before Congress in the preceding session, and each with amendments providing protection to the colleges against television competition by professional football. No action, however, was taken on those bills. They were never brought to the floor.

In August, however, Congressman Celler introduced a bill at the request of the National Football League which was an offshoot of the legislation which we have been examining. This bill would have exempted professional football leagues and their contracts for pooling of television rights from the operations of the anti-trust laws. Again, we saw in this the same sort of threat that existed in the former legislation as it implied a scope of legislative authority for indiscriminate televising competition with the colleges.

This proposed amendment had been triggered by a ruling of Judge Grim in a Federal District Court in July, that a proposed contract between the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Football League was in violation of his 1953 ruling. The bill was also supported by the American Football League, whose contract with the American Broadcasting Company had similar attributes to the CBS and NFL contract.

We accordingly sought to attach an amendment to this bill similar to that which had gone into bills which were in committee. We testified before the anti-trust subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, and our amendment, which had been accepted by the Senate Judiciary Committee a year previously, was revised but was made a part of the pending bill, as a result of strong representations to Congress and the members of the House Judiciary Committee.

In this connection, I wish to record a special thanks to the efforts of many of you who responded to our request for communications to your members of Congress, and particularly to the efforts of Jim Corbett of LSU, Eppy Barnes of Colgate, Bill Flynn of Boston College, Rip Miller of Navy, Bernie Shively of Kentucky, Charlie Jordan of Duke.

As amended, the legislation was unanimously passed by the House and by the Senate, and is now public law. It provides that under the exercise of the license granted to professional football, which is to say exempting their contract from the anti-trust laws, there may be no televising in competition with college games on any Friday through Saturday in the period between the second week of September and the second week in December. We believe this is an effective control. Further details of this can be found in the report of the Television Committee.

We were especially gratified by the success of this effort, as it indicated a response on the part of members of the Congress to our representations, indicating strong Congressional support and sentiment for intercollegiate sports programs.

A second area of legislation which interested the Committee and the Association was that of gambling legislation. In 1961 the Attorney General introduced a battery of bills designed to provide further federal curbs upon gambling. One of these measures was in effect a prohibition against the transmission of gambling information or wagers in interstate commerce facilities. Through the Executive Director, the Association recorded support for this legislation. It was enacted and the bill to which I have referred has been reported especially effective in this area.

A third legislation of interest to the Association has been that of sports bribery. At the present time there are pending before Con-



gress two bills on this subject. They employ different approaches, but in their own way would make it a federal offense to offer, accept or consummate a bribe to effect the results of a sports contest.

One of these bills, S. 2182, was introduced by Senator Keating, of New York, and the other, a House Bill, H.R. 7384, was introduced by Congressman Zelenko of New York City.

By authority of the Council, the Committee endorses the purpose of these bills and will ask the Convention by resolution to urge Congress to adopt legislation in these areas in its present session.

The fourth area of concern has been that of federal aid to education. Through the Association's Fitness Committee we were alerted to language in pending bills before Congress on this subject which was discriminatory to the school and college physical education and recreational sports programs. The Committee and the Association take no position on federal aid to education legislation as such. We do object to any definition of academic facilities as contained in this proposed legislation, which would exclude gymnasiums or other facilities designed for or to be used for physical education, athletic or recreational activities.

We are not concerned with spectator facilities. We, therefore, have urged and will urge that in any pending or future legislation in this area there be a definition of educational or academic facilities which shall include to this effect "gymnasiums and similar facilities, except those intended primarily for exhibitions for which admission is to be charged to the general public."

We wish to commend especially the efforts of Bud Wilkinson, from whom you have heard today, for his efforts in seeking Congressional support for the principle stated in this definition.

Another area of activity has been assigned to the Legislative Committee, and I can say that it is without doubt the most troublesome, the most perplexing, and altogether the most difficult problem that we have encountered. It has to do with the college relations with professional football regarding contract assignments.

The NCAA is vitally concerned with the problem of college athletes signing professional sports contracts before the completion of their college careers.

This is so because such a signing, under all NCAA and conference legislation, renders the signer ineligible for all intercollegiate competition. If he accepts money at the time of signing, the student's grant-in-aid or scholarship status is affected under NCAA legislation which provides that any combination of grant-in-aid and earnings or emoluments exceeding educational costs shall require the grant-in-aid to be reduced or withdrawn so that the combination does not exceed those costs. Withdrawal from school to pursue a professional sports career so often means termination of the student's college career that NCAA authorities, as educators, are seriously concerned. Finally, pre-contract negotiations, particularly with athletes who have college competition remaining, are too often in an atmosphere of harassment and distraction which is unfair to the athlete, to his coaches, and his teammates.

The problem as it relates to professional baseball is not new to the NCAA. In its relation to professional football it has come into

sharp focus with the inauguration of a second league in this country, and intense competition between the National and American Football Leagues (as well as the Canadian League) for player talent.

Following highly publicized cases of contested signings in 1959, at least one of them before a player had completed his college competition in a bowl game, the Legislative Committee was asked to extend its offices to the matter of premature signings by professional football clubs. This assignment sprang from the Committee's acquaintance with draft and player selection practices in connection with its study of the sports monopoly practices legislation before Congress.

Any study of the problem requires an understanding of the player selection policies of professional sports organizations. Both National and American Football Leagues have by-laws which (a) prevent any college student (other than one whose class has graduated) who is eligible for intercollegiate athletics from playing with a league team; and (b) prevent a club from signing a boy to a contract until after the league draft meeting preceding the date of his class graduation.

It must be noted that the prohibition against signing before the draft is, practically speaking, the principal protection. However, this affords no protection at all if:

1. the boy has been drafted because his class has graduated and he is still in competition or has competition remaining;
2. the draft occurs during a player's season, that is, before the end of his regular season (as with the American League in 1960) or before a post-season game (as will be the case if the draft date is any earlier than January);
3. there is a signing to a personal services or similar contract to circumvent the prohibition against predraft signings.

Nor is there any protection whatsoever against harassment of boys eligible to sign.

The Canadian Professional League affords no protections. Under its procedures a club can set up a limited list of those to whom it will have exclusive negotiation rights, and can sign from that list at any time.

The problem is enormously complicated by the pressures of competition for talent among professional clubs and such factors as postdated contracts, secret signings, and personal service contracts. It is clear, however, that an important control point exists in the draft dates of the two United States leagues. Until negotiation rights have been established by the draft there is little, if any, reason to our knowledge, for clubs in those leagues to attempt negotiations or any form of contract with a player. Accordingly, our immediate efforts have been directed toward draft dates which would clear the college football seasons. Ideally, this means a date after January 1, in order to clear the various intercollegiate games played as late as that date.

In 1960, pursuant to representations on the part of the NCAA Committee, Commissioner Pete Rozelle of the National Football League undertook to establish for his League a draft date of December 27. That date was adhered to.



Commissioner Joe Foss was apparently unable to provide commitments on the part of the American Football League and in that year his league conducted an initial six-round draft on November 17-18, prior to the completion of the regular season for most schools, and completed the draft the following week.

The American Football Coaches Association joined with the NCAA in 1961 in seeking to negotiate with the two United States leagues on an acceptable draft date, through a joint committee of NCAA and AFCA, of which Jack Curtice of Stanford University and myself were co-chairmen.

This Joint Committee was successful in obtaining formal declarations from Commissioners Rozelle and Foss that their leagues would not conduct drafts in 1961 prior to December 2. In asking these declarations the Committee sought to emphasize such an agreement would be a progressive step in the solution of the premature signings problem, but that it would seek further negotiations leading to more complete solutions of such factors as secret signings.

In short, as of last summer, the Joint Committee had reason to think that a holding line had been established by the draft date agreement and was reasonably satisfied with its progress. Then, during the week of November 13, there appeared press reports that American Football League owners, apparently without the knowledge of Commissioner Foss, had conducted a secret draft of 48 college players and that negotiations for signing those players were under way.

The action was roundly condemned by the Joint Committee chairmen and others as a breach of faith, and the colleges whose players were involved in the draft were alerted to the fact and to the implications of signing before the end of the competitive season.

In response to protests from the colleges, Commissioner Foss on November 22 acted to void the secret and premature draft. However, the incident touched off a totally chaotic situation in which schools competing in post-season games were obliged to withhold squad members from competition in those games, or were seriously concerned that players' eligibility had been jeopardized by undisclosed signings.

The Joint Committee of the NCAA and the AFCA holds the view that the action of the American Football League owners in breaching the draft agreement made by their commissioner was reckless and defiant of the colleges' efforts to resolve, on a mutually satisfactory basis, a problem vital to college interests. As such it clouds all prospects for solution because of the ill feeling and mistrust that have been engendered. Implications of reprisals and "protective measures" from rival leagues simply place college interests in the middle of and at the mercy of a ruthless warfare.

The Joint Committee deplores and condemns all premature signings, whether of boys who have one post-season game remaining, eligibility in another sport remaining, or eligibility remaining for one or more football seasons. We believe these practices are an attack upon intercollegiate athletics and football in particular.

We do not believe that wise counsel within the respective professional football leagues wishes to victimize such an important na-

-representatives have consistently proclaimed they wish to do no harm to intercollegiate athletics. Indeed, professional football's representatives in this way. Indeed, professional football's representatives have consistently proclaimed they wish to do no harm to intercollegiate athletics.

We, therefore, intend to renew, with such strength as we have at our disposal, all our appeals to such counsel within professional football for cooperative effort in resolving the entire question of premature signings. We shall ask the NCAA Convention to authorize the Joint Committee to pursue its efforts to enjoin professional football from its disruptive activities in the area of premature signings with full vigor, and will resort to all available resources including the powerful influence of the coaches upon players along with Congressional support if necessary.

### **Report of Committee on Infractions**

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: In every organization, of course, there are some time-consuming, difficult, onerous, and maybe at times odious jobs to be done. This is true of the work of our Infractions Committee. This Committee has given a great deal of its time to the investigation of alleged violations. It has been generous in giving its time, and the Council could not proceed without its work.

It has been headed by George Young, dean of the law school of the University of Wisconsin. George and his Committee have carried on all the investigation and all the work of that Committee with a great deal of fairness and thoroughness, and, in my opinion, in the best legal traditions.

So I would ask George this afternoon to give us a report of the work of his Committee, its problems, and the progress it has made.

GEORGE H. YOUNG (University of Wisconsin): This brief history and report is made to you as the Association's enforcement program is completing its tenth year of operation. It started with a modest penalty structure (principally reprimand or probationary measures). In 1955, acting upon a recommendation of the 1954 Conference of Conferences, the Association's Council authorized more stringent penalties for two principal reasons—it was felt that after three years of enforcement, improved compliance should be expected and violations should be treated more severely; second, experience showed that probation without additional sanctions was not a meaningful action for those whom the colleges' enforcement program was designed to educate.

In setting up its revised penalty structure in 1955, the Council considered and rejected such measures as schedule cancelation, fines, and restrictions on an institution's recruiting and financial aid activities. The Council felt that measures of this nature more properly fell within the purview of conferences. The Council did believe that an institution should be expected to conduct its athletic affairs properly before having the privilege of competing for national championships; thus, it authorized ineligibility for National Collegiate championships and a number of national invitational and similar prestige events.

In a special report to all members December 1, 1956, the NCAA Council made this statement:



"In the administration of this penalty (i.e., ineligibility for NCAA events and cooperating invitational and like events), it has been the policy of the Council that when there are isolated or relatively minor violations in a given sport, the penalty shall be confined to that sport. If there are substantial violations in one or more sports and/or the situation is such as to indicate lax or inadequate athletic management, then the penalty has been applied to the full range of sports . . .

"The athletes of the institution are being denied post-season and invitational competition only, and this is a privilege, not a right. The institution forfeits the privilege when it becomes involved in violations of the type described above. It is important to note that this type of penalty does not interfere with an institution's in-season competition in any sport. The prohibition is directed toward those national championship-type events for which it seems reasonable to require that the athletic operations of participating institutions be basically sound and in conformance with governing athletic legislation."

The NCAA penalty philosophy was reviewed and endorsed by a Conference of Conferences and the NCAA Council in November, 1956. It was reviewed again in the fall of 1960 by a special Council-appointed committee and approved by the committee and Council. The Committee on Infractions knows of no recent action by the NCAA Council to change in any degree the basic principles which have guided the NCAA in penalizing its members. It recognizes and appreciates the fact that the Council in 1960 authorized the use of additional penalties.

There have been only two causes for possible modification of a penalty once imposed. They are the newly-discovered evidence and procedural error provisions described in paragraph six of the official procedure. Good behavior or the strengthening of athletic administration has not been considered grounds for reviewing penalties because it is assumed all institutions are dedicated to those propositions at all times.

Without question, one of the most vexing problems which confronts the NCAA enforcement program is the administration of equitable penalties. Another complicated phase of the program is our relations with the various conferences. The NCAA enforcement program encompasses these various classifications of members—(1) allied conferences with efficient administrative and enforcement machinery; (2) allied conferences with minimum enforcement machinery; (3) allied conferences with no enforcement machinery, and (4) independent institutions. In addition, each individual commissioner has his own methods of procedure and most commissioners react differently to given situations.

Nevertheless, we feel that during the past 10 years it has been possible to cope with this diversified administrative structure and provide reasonably consistent enforcement at the national level. Also, as near as we can judge, our relations with the various conferences have been pleasant and cordial in virtually every instance.

There has been, in our judgment, a limited amount of criticism of the Association's enforcement operations. There has been some;

but considering the seriousness of this undertaking and the delicate personal and institutional relationships involved, we have been pleasantly surprised by the general acceptance and appreciation of the program.

In the administration of the NCAA enforcement program, the Association's Council has utilized the following general penalty structure:

1. Reprimand and censure.
2. Probation.
3. Ineligibility to appear on the national football television series.
4. Probation and ineligibility for a particular NCAA event and those invitational and like events of the same sport which cooperate with the NCAA enforcement program.
5. Probation and ineligibility for all NCAA events and those invitational and like events which cooperate with the NCAA enforcement program.

When the NCAA initiated its enforcement program in 1952, the Council used a modest scale of penalties. Experience showed that modest penalties were not effective deterrents. Probation, for example, proved distasteful to the executive administrations of affected institutions; however, those responsible for the recruiting and coaching of student-athletes indicated they did not think that probation was much of a price to pay for a fine prospect or a winning season.

Accordingly, the Council made this problem a major item of discussion at the Conference of Conferences which was held in Chicago June 13-14, 1954. The following excerpt is taken from the minutes of that meeting:

"Subsequently, at the close of the June 14 session, after further discussion of the subject of penalties, it was moved by Wilson, seconded by Grubbs, and voted to recommend to the NCAA Council that it proceed to set up cooperative arrangements with the managements of all invitational college events to the end that an institution which is barred from an NCAA event or events be also barred from invitational events and that the Council include the football bowl games in this category; further, that the meeting go on record as recommending that each conference explore the advisability of using ineligibility for conference championships as a possible conference-imposed penalty."

With this support, the NCAA began consideration of a penalty system along the lines recommended by the Conference of Conferences. The Council felt that its task would be an unfruitful and unending one unless it could bring forcefully to the attention of the chief executive officers of member institutions the importance of all institutional athletic staff members knowing the governing legislation of intercollegiate athletics and abiding by it.

Accordingly, after the membership had been given more than two years to become acquainted with NCAA legislation and the Association's enforcement procedures, the NCAA Council undertook a "Certification of Compliance" program in May of 1954. This took the form of a communication to the chief executive officer of each



member institution, requesting that he review governing NCAA legislation with the athletic staff members of his institution and certify this institution's compliance. Each chief executive was asked to sign the following statement:

"As requested by the Officers of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, in their mimeographed letter of May 18, 1954, I have carefully reviewed the rules and regulations of the NCAA as they apply to the administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics at (Name of institution). I certify that the policies, procedures and practices of this institution, its staff members and representatives, fully comply with the governing legislation of the NCAA insofar as I can determine, and it is our intention to maintain such compliance."

This was a voluntary program. All but two member institutions undertook the review requested and returned the above statement, properly signed. Last year certification of compliance was put on an annual basis.

The Committee and NCAA Council recognize that all penalties have a degree of unfairness; for example, the father of a family is jailed for theft, thereby taking away the breadwinner for the mother and children. Possibly there is some unfairness in the penalty structure of the NCAA; however, the Council's position has been that the penalty system is as fair as it can be and still provide meaningful, punitive action.

One problem constantly plagues the Council. A great deal of time is spent on trying to make certain that the penalties in the various cases correlate and are proportionate to the violations involved. The administration of justice is a difficult task and, certainly, the NCAA has tried its best to be fair and equitable in the adoption of penalties.

Where do we stand after 10 years of national enforcement? This is not designed to be a self-saving statement, but the conclusion of the Committee on Infractions is that the climate and conditions of intercollegiate athletics have been markedly improved. This is not due solely to the NCAA enforcement program; on the contrary, our institutions and conferences throughout the country have stepped up their efforts in this direction.

These points are important, however, in the appraisal of the current situation:

1. The NCAA enforcement program, in my judgment, has not lessened institutional or conference responsibility. It has challenged institutions and conferences and they, in turn, have risen to the challenge. In general, institutions do not like to be found guilty of violations and this reinforces their desire to comply with the governing legislation—further, we believe that this directly stimulates the reinforcement of the institutional control and responsibility which is the first proposition set forth in Article III of the NCAA Constitution.

2. When the Association's enforcement program was inaugurated, some members of the Committee on Infractions and Council believed that after an initial period of heavy activity there would be a slump in business. In other words, they believed that after a few institutions had been penalized for violations, the "certification of

compliance" program had been completed and the membership in general had an opportunity to improve their administrative machinery—after all of this, there would be a sharp decline in violations. There has been a decline—but there is a continuing number of cases before the Committee.

Apparently there is a constant percentage of people in intercollegiate athletics not inclined to observe rules and regulations. Again, members of this Committee and previous committees have been misled on this point. It had been assumed that certainly, among athletic administrative and teaching personnel associated with our great educational institutions, there would be a much lower delinquency ratio than among the public at large.

However, let's keep this significant point in mind. In 1956 the colleges faced up to the crucial decision that they had to make on the responsibility for so-called outsiders; those representatives of the athletic interests of the institutions who were not staff employees—that is alumni, other friends of the institution, friends of coaches and so on. I have never ceased to admire the courage of college administrators when they answered this crucial question with a resounding "yes." This immediately made our educational institutions responsible for several thousands of individuals over whom they had no direct discipline. This was a courageous step. In fact, seldom has there been such a dramatic demonstration of the colleges' good intentions in this area.

3. The intense competitiveness of intercollegiate athletics—and who would have it otherwise—makes it imperative that there be vigorous enforcement to underscore institutional responsibility. Vigorous enforcement gives the honest administrator what he needs to deal with the local zealots. We will have to keep the line firmly.

In our opinion, educational institutions cannot with any degree of honor or dignity sponsor and engage in enterprises which tend to corrupt and degrade their standards and objectives. They cannot be party to any undertaking which breeds dishonesty and deceit.

Progress has been made . . . we ask your continued and staunch support. . . . Thank you.

### **The Colleges' Program to Combat the Gambling-Bribery Menace**

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: One of the really sinful and disgraceful aspects of college athletics has taken place, as you know, by the acceptance of bribes by over 30 athletes in the past few years, and last October a special report was drawn up on the problem of organized gambling and bribery. It was formulated by the officers of the NCAA, the American Football Coaches Association, the National Association of Basketball Coaches and the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners.

We have sometimes been accused of being rather indifferent or apathetic to this problem. I don't think that is the case. You have already heard Mr. Reed tell us about the interest and the encouragement that have been given to national legislation in this area in regard to the Keating and Zelenko bills. This report has pointed to certain matters which would be dangerous in intercollegiate



athletics and which might create an atmosphere in which bribery and dishonesty could occur.

I am now going to ask our distinguished chief executive officer, Henry Hardt, to give us a summary of that report and tell us about its reception by the membership, its influence, and how it can be further implemented.

HENRY B. HARDT (Texas Christian University): Organized gambling and the attendant evil of bribery represents an extremely serious problem for intercollegiate athletics. It is fair to assume that these insidious forces will continue to attempt to invade our colleges.

Your Officers, in conjunction with the officers of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, the American Football Coaches Association and the National Association of Basketball Coaches, recently submitted a special report to you representing the results of the extensive discussions and considerations on the part of those committed to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics. We asked that you read this report and that you and your associates take immediate, constructive action so that intercollegiate athletics may be protected from the corruptive influence of gambling and achieve its educational goal.

This 16-point program was directed to the combined membership of these four national athletic administrative and coaches organizations—to more than 3,700 college presidents, faculty representatives, athletic directors, conference commissioners and football and basketball coaches. It was also directed to federal and state legislative and judiciary authorities, to various members of state high school athletic associations, to more than 1,500 sports editors and reporters, fraternal magazines, and a number of miscellaneous parties whom we believed to be most interested in combating this menace.

The 16-point program was endorsed by the officers of the four national athletic administrative and coaches organizations following a review of information and suggestions obtained from a variety of college agencies, the New York County District Attorney's office and the U. S. House of Representatives' permanent subcommittee on investigations.

In submitting this report, your Officers emphasized that it is not sufficient to say that a fragment of one per cent of the estimated 14,000 young men who annually play college basketball have gone astray. We must continually strive for perfection and not settle for less. We urged a comprehensive attack on this problem involving national, state and local governments, educational institutions and our communications media, but stressed that the colleges must lead the way by pursuing their own self-improvement programs.

Eleven of the 16 recommendations contained in the report were directed toward improving basic procedures in college athletic administration which would be implemented by NCAA, conference or institutional action. Five others were leveled explicitly at the problem of organized gambling.

I should like to review for you the various points contained in this program and report the extent of the progress toward achieving each of these objectives.

Point No. 1. "We reaffirm that the primary purpose of every college is to educate properly its students. Institutional integrity is essential. All institutions have a sacred obligation to (a) avoid admitting students who are not qualified to realize the moral and intellectual goals of the institution; (b) insist that scholarship committees carefully and critically evaluate the backgrounds of candidates for financial assistance, and (c) require that all students perform their academic duties in a manner commensurate with the goals of higher education."

Point No. 2. "We have studied the case histories of those young men who have admitted accepting money to manipulate the scores of basketball games. It is evident that a number of these young men constituted an academic risk for higher education.

"We believe this problem should be considered by the regional accrediting agencies and member institutions along with our allied conferences. We recommend and urge that the appropriate agencies re-examine admission requirements and, also, study the courses which are offered for credit to the end of strengthening or eliminating those courses which in their judgment are not deserving."

Point No. 3. The NCAA has at work a committee studying the possibility of instituting a minimum academic score for intercollegiate eligibility. Recent developments in intelligence testing indicate that in the not too distant future, it might be possible to set a minimum score which students must attain before they may be eligible for participation in athletics. The NCAA shall continue to follow closely these developments and we believe the time is approaching when, for the best interests of intercollegiate athletics and higher education, the NCAA should legislate in this area and require a reasonable, continuing performance for eligibility.

4. There is a proposal before this 56th annual Convention, as noted on page 118 of your Convention Bulletin, to provide that the eligibility rules for National Collegiate championship events shall be revised to provide that a student who transfers from a collegiate institution after being disqualified or suspended for academic or disciplinary reasons must complete two calendar years of residence at the certifying institution. Passage of this proposal would implement recommendation number 4 of this special report.

5. To further strengthen and implement NCAA standards, it was recommended by the special committee that special intercollegiate events of national prestige, including football bowl games, shall be conducted under NCAA eligibility rules.

To implement this recommendation, the Council is sponsoring an amendment to Article VII, Section 1, of the By-laws, specifying that post-season football games certified by the Association's Extra Events Committee must be conducted under eligibility rules as demanding as those governing participation in National Collegiate championship meets and tournaments. This is set forth on page 120 of your Convention Bulletin.

In addition, the Council has adopted a revision in the Association's recommended policies and practices to provide that member institutions stipulate that their participation in invitational events shall be conditioned upon the understanding that the eligibility rules gov-



erning individual participation for the event shall be as demanding as those governing National Collegiate championship meets and tournaments. This may be found on page 129 of your Bulletin.

6. The Council, at its October meeting, endorsed a provision of the special report that the Association membership enact a national one-year residence requirement for all transfers except junior college graduates. Further consideration of this matter prompted the Council to withdraw this amendment in the belief that further study should be made of the matter, particularly in light of its effect upon transfers of student-athletes to College Division institutions.

7. The recommended policies and practices of the Association have been revised, in accordance with recommendation number 7 of the report, to provide that "Member institutions should conduct their athletic competition on campus grounds and in campus buildings. Where such campus facilities are not available or adequate, institutions are urged to play only on fields or in buildings over which the collegiate institution has complete control, management and supervision. All intercollegiate schedules should be arranged with a minimum of classroom interference."

8. Prior to issuance of this special report on the gambling-bribery problem, your Council voted to introduce legislation to this 56th NCAA Convention which would render young men ineligible if they participated in organized summer basketball. As a result of a recommendation in the special report, the Council extended its proposed legislation in this regard to cover not only organized summer basketball competition but all forms of organized basketball competition outside of the permissible collegiate playing season. This would be accomplished by an amendment to Article III, Section 10, of the Constitution, as noted on pages 114-115 of your Convention Bulletin.

9. The Council is considering an interpretation of NCAA legislation to implement recommendation number 9 of the special report. This would provide that a college coach of a member institution should not be connected with any instructional school where the enrollees have entered the junior year of high school.

10. In endorsing this report at its October meeting, the Council has signified its firm support of the provisions of recommendation No. 10 as follows:

"No rule enforces itself. The enforcement efforts of our conferences and the NCAA during recent years have done much to increase respect for the governing legislation of intercollegiate athletics. The annual certification of compliance program, inaugurated this past year by the NCAA Council, will give added impetus to observance.

"We recommend that the NCAA Council continue its program of vigorous enforcement. Penalties should not be softened; rather, we believe the severity of penalties should be increased, particularly for the institution which is found in violation more than once."

11. A special section entitled "Gambling and Bribery" has been incorporated in the Association's Recommended Policies and Practices." The matters contained in this section embrace recommendations numbered 11, 12, 14 and 15 of the special report. Please refer

to page 130 or your Convention Bulletin. With your indulgence, I shall cite these recommendations:

"A. College administrators are urged to redouble their efforts in counseling the student body at-large and athletes in particular as to the seriousness of the gambling problem. This is an unending and continual challenge and one to which we must constantly rededicate ourselves.

"B. All institutions should warn their athletic squads regularly against the threat and corruption attached to the activities of gamblers; cite existing and applicable Federal, state and local laws, review the tragedy which has struck some students, and post pertinent messages on this subject to remind the student-athletes of these facts.

"C. Institutional rules should provide that any student (athlete or non-athlete) shall be expelled from college for failure to report a solicitation to be a party to sports bribery; further, institutional regulations should provide that a student shall be expelled if he becomes an agent of the gambling industry through the process of distributing handicap information or handling bets.

"(NOTE: Institutions should encourage local authorities to enact and enforce laws prohibiting this type of activity on the part of any citizen.)

"D. Any additional steps that can be taken to make it more difficult for the briber to gain information or to make contact at the campus level should be undertaken.

"E. In those states which do not have anti-bribery laws or existing laws are inadequate, member institutions are urged to take the leadership in petitioning state legislatures to pass strong legislation to deal with this subject."

It should also be noted in this connection that following the distribution of the special report under date of October 9, a number of member institutions advised your Officers of enactment of institutional rules providing for expulsion of any student for failure to report a solicitation to be a party to sports bribery or if he becomes an agent of the gambling industry. The Officers commend these institutions for their actions in this regard.

12. William R. Reed has already reported on the activities of the Association's Special Legislative Committee and the Committee's support of anti-bribery legislation introduced by Senator Keating and a bill introduced by Congressman Zelenko. I shall not dwell upon this point other than to urge member institutions to lend whatever support they can to assure passage of these important bills striking at gambling and bribery.

It should be noted here that a very valuable service has been provided to those interested in this problem by the National Association of Basketball Coaches which conducted and printed a survey outlining state laws on offering and accepting bribes. This was initiated by Wilbur Stalcup, head basketball coach at the University of Missouri and president of the NABC. Copies of this survey have been provided to each member of the NCAA Council and your District Vice-Presidents have been requested to follow up with the states in their districts to see to it that adequate laws are enacted



where needed. Copies of this survey may be obtained from Mr. Stalcup at the University of Missouri.

13. Recommendation number 13 in the special report was revised by the Council, as follows:

"The Council commends all of those sports writers, editors, publishers and all others charged with making policy for the mass news media who have declared that they will give no publicity to gambling odds, gambling point-spreads, handicapping and similar information incidental to gambling on intercollegiate contests. The Council earnestly seeks the help of all citizens concerned with intercollegiate athletics in a massive effort to curtail the threat and danger posed by organized gambling."

Several important steps have been taken to implement this recommendation. The College Sports Information Directors of America, at its August meeting, took the lead in this area by adopting the following resolution:

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the College Sports Information Directors of America do hereby adopt as a firm principle and practice and do most earnestly recommend the same to all those engaged in the communications media who would write or speak about competitive sports hereafter, the following:

"In publicizing any athletic event make no reference to gamblers' activities, betting odds or point spreads, or use any terminology whatsoever which would foster the acceptance of or in the least identify the corruptive and destructive forces of gambling with the conduct of intercollegiate athletics."

Numerous conferences have been held with the news-gathering media by various collegiate agencies and it is hoped that additional progress may be made on this point in the near future.

Points 14 and 15 have already been considered under item number 11.

16. Recommendation number 16 in the special report cited the problem of young men attending college for purely sports reasons as "the greatest challenge facing collegiate administrators" and called for re-examination of athletic rules to make certain that selection of institutions be based on educational opportunities.

The support of the recommendations contained in this special report, as indicated by the legislative agenda for this meeting, attests to the sincerity of our nation's colleges and universities to achieve these most worthwhile objectives.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Thank you, Henry. That concludes our program for this afternoon, gentlemen.

*The meeting adjourned at five p.m.*

## GENERAL ROUND TABLE

Friday, January 12, 1962

THE GENERAL ROUND TABLE convened in the Williford Room of the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, at 9:10 a.m., Rev. W. H. Crowley, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, presiding.

**CHAIRMAN CROWLEY:** As you can see from your Convention program, there are many interesting subjects to be discussed today, and I am sure they will occasion considerable questions from the floor.

The first report that is to be given today is the report of the Television Committee. This year there is to be a new television contract negotiated. As you recall, the last contract was for two years, and while the problem of television may seem to pertain to a small number of universities and colleges, as it actually does, we are all interested in the work of the Television Committee and in seeing how it has devised a well-balanced program for the year. I have heard many complimentary remarks about the NCAA television program, as it was produced this last year.

The Committee is made up of members who are acquainted with all the very thorny problems connected with forming that television football program, and these men have had wide experience, and they are quite competent to tell us of the problems and also to make suitable recommendations.

The entire report will be presented because it has been printed, and you may find it at the back of the convention hall here.

### Report of Television Committee

**JAMES J. CORBETT** (Louisiana State University): You all have copies of this report. I would like to try to point out the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee this year.

Prior to that, I should like to name the members of the Committee who have pursued their course of duties very effectively and conscientiously throughout the past year, a group of dedicated men who have done a very wonderful job. They are: Paul Brechler, Walter Byers, William J. Flynn, Howard Grubbs, Leroy B. Hughes, Robert Kane, Norvall Neve, Chuck Taylor, Ivan B. Williamson, Rix Yard, and our very capable director, Asa S. Bushnell.

The inclusion of federal legislation to protect the interests of college football was probably the highlight of the past season. This ended a two-year contract with the American Broadcasting Company which we feel did a very excellent job in the presentation of college football.

The conclusions and recommendations, which are on page 37 of this report and which in resolution will be presented to the Convention tomorrow, are as follows:

"Serving in 1961 the first half of the term for which it was appointed by the NCAA, the current Television Committee acquired the common conviction of its predecessor committees, namely, that



the TV controls are essential to the continued health and welfare of intercollegiate football, and most assuredly must be maintained through future years in one form or another.

"The Television Committee considers the TV Plan operated by the Association in 1960 and 1961 as a satisfactorily effective machinery for application of the needed checks on what would otherwise be unlimited telecasting of college football. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that in the years immediately ahead the NCAA employ a television control plan basically similar to the one which has just run its course." This is a two-year plan.

"The Committee realizes that any set of rules dealing with the constantly developing television medium must be kept subject to ready change. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the current regulations be carefully restudied with a view toward possible improvement, and that they then be readopted with any advisable alterations duly consummated.

"The Committee notes a sudden surge in the use of closed circuit television as a means of giving football devotees the chance to see their favorite teams in games which they are unable to attend. Because of this, the Committee recommends that closed circuit presentations be encouraged where they are arranged primarily for the benefit of undergraduates and alumni, but that specific restraints be placed upon such offerings when they can create harmful competition with games being played in the same vicinities.

"The Committee is pleased by the success of the TV Plan which was in effect in both 1960 and 1961—the first of the NCAA's plans to cover more than a single year. It believes that the two-year arrangement could be duplicated to advantage in 1962 and 1963. Consequently, the Committee recommends that the next NCAA Television Plan (authorized by the Association's 1961 Convention for presentation to the membership for consideration and vote shortly subsequent to the 1962 Convention) be framed to encompass the two football seasons of 1962 and 1963.

"The several recommendations hereinbefore specified are now being referred to the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association gathered in Convention in Chicago, Illinois, on January 11, 12, 13, 1962."

Gentlemen, if there are any questions you would like to ask, we would like to refer them at this time to our director, Asa Bushnell.

I am very happy that you concur with this report. That is a compliment to the Committee and I hope your intelligence.

At this time I would like to call upon Danny Hill, of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, who has a report relative to football attendance.

DANNY HILL (National Collegiate Athletic Bureau): This will be brief, inasmuch as the patterns of football attendance and the factors which affect it have continued pretty much as in the last few years, but the Committee thought it might be helpful if I touched on some of the highlights of the attendance research.

This part of the report is included in the Television Committee report, starting on page 28, the booklet at hand.

The first part of our report merely reviews the attendance. The first table reviews the attendance over the nation in the last 13 years. Many of you may have seen wire service stories reflecting the over-all picture which shows that for the eighth year in a row there is an increase in college attendance. There is also an all-time record for each per-home schedule and per-game schedule.

For the first time this year we have included in the report a breakdown by conferences, which you will find in Table 2. This may be of interest to you in comparing the various sections of the country more specifically rather than just regional. It shows that almost every conference shared in the increase in the last year. I should point out the one conference which shows a great decrease. The Big Eight shows the decrease because the previous year was its all-time best, and in 1961 it still had the second-best attendance of all time.

The next two tables, which are on the page opposite page 30, show a different type of breakdown, and it might be of interest to you to notice in Table 4 the kind of teams which showed the most increase or decrease. As has been true in the last few years, the medium teams in the 5,000 or 10,000 bracket have shown the greatest increase.

The figure for the small colleges, a decrease of almost 20 per cent, is somewhat misleading because of the fact that this reflects all the teams which had a decrease in attendance but doesn't show those which jumped up because they went to a different class.

Lest we get carried away by the thought we continually gain attendance, there are some factors that show we probably should have been gaining attendance at a much greater rate. These are shown again in the rest of the tables in this report.

In Table 5, page 32, it shows that the college games faced the greatest competition from TV this year in history, and it makes sense, because almost any telecast now can reach almost any spot in the nation. There are two factors which govern the exposure. If there are more games on television and more games being played opposite it, there is more exposure. If there are no more night games or games away, when the television is on, there is less exposure, because the exposure is almost universal when there is a game being televised.

Table 6 is a continuation of a factor which has been evident year after year, that the areas or the teams which have the greatest exposure have shown the least increase. The two columns of Table 6 show the per cent of competition from television and the per cent of increase over pre-TV days, and as you can see, with one exception, it is an almost directly inverse ratio. Those sections of the greatest exposure have the smallest attendance since pre-TV days.

One other factor which shouldn't be blamed on television is weather. This year was very good weather, not as good as the year before, as Table 7 shows you. We had the all-time worst weather in 1959, and about the all-time best in 1960, and this year was pretty close to it. So weather conditions were favorable for increased attendance.



One guide for judging television attendance or studying it is the economic factor or the economic factors, and it has been shown over the years, and was evidenced prior to television, that football attendance pretty much paralleled the rise or decline of the economic factors, defined by disposable income of the population of the nation and the student enrollment of the colleges.

Since the advent of television this has not been true. Table 8 just gives a listing of the various factors year-by-year.

In Table 9 we have combined the three economic factors into one P-I-E—Population, Income, Enrollment—as we have in the previous years. You can see that in 1961, the economic factors are 151 per cent of pre-television days, but college football attendance is just up to 108 per cent. In other words, it is barely over what it was prior to television.

To make that more graphic, we have again used a graph on page 36, which is a little different than in previous years. It shows the relation between the economic factors and football attendance and how far behind football attendance is from the economic factors. It is behind almost 43 per cent. The theory is that if that is valid, and most of our checks and rechecks on the validity of this show that it is, without television football attendance would more nearly parallel the economic factors and would be some 40 per cent ahead.

### **Sports Injuries and Safety**

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: The NCAA traces its origin back to a meeting held 56 years ago by 13 colleges and universities. The representatives of those colleges and universities met to bring about reform in the playing rules of football. Previous to the meeting, President Theodore Roosevelt had summoned college athletic directors to the White House to urge that they take some action to stem the injuries that were resulting from the game of football.

We all are aware of the problem of football injuries. It is one that has caused considerable concern in the past year. Not only are people connected with intercollegiate athletics concerned about it but the general public as well.

What is the cause? Is it the equipment or is it lack of proper physical condition? Is there any one cause? Probably there is not.

What is the answer? Nobody knows. But if one man can give us some indication of what answers can be reached on this problem, it is Ernest McCoy, director of athletics of Pennsylvania State University, chairman of our Sports Injuries and Safety Committee. Mr. McCoy and his Committee have been making a thorough study of this matter, and we are happy to have him here to give a report on his Committee.

ERNEST B. MCCOY (Pennsylvania State University): Certainly we have no way to come up with all the answers. I am not sure that there are answers to this problem that would completely cut down injuries, but we have found some interesting things.

This report, as brief as it will be, has special significance, in my opinion, in light of the great amount of newsprint that has been

published in criticism of football and the injuries as well as the fatalities that have resulted this particular year.

The finger of suspicion has been pointed at equipment in general. I would assume the helmet with its attached face guard has received the greatest amount of discussion. The finger has been pointed at the rules of the game, at the coaches, the immediate supervisors, and the administrators. Almost anything and anyone connected with the game have received their share of criticism.

The American Football Coaches Association has long had a Committee on Fatalities and Injuries. The very tedious and painstaking annual accumulation and analysis of the data acquired by this Committee have resulted in changes in the rules, more careful selection and conditioning of players, earlier recognition of minor and major injuries, and better equipment. These accomplishments have done much to lessen the injury incidents in the game of football.

The NCAA, however, through the officers of the Council, created in January, 1957 a Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety with the mission of this committee stated as follows:

"Collect and develop pertinent information regarding the prevention and treatment of sports injuries and the utilization of sound measures at the college level.

"Disseminate such information as might be appropriately brought to the attention of the member institutions of the NCAA, and

"Recommend the establishment of policies and standards by NCAA rules and tournament committees, or the Association as a whole, designed to better the safety factor in college athletics."

This Committee completed plans for a survey of football injuries in a great number of institutions large and small, with a wide geographical distribution. The football injury survey form was given a trial run with approximately 25 athletic trainers to ascertain its completeness and clarity. Completion of the injury forms involved careful daily record-keeping by athletic trainers and team physicians in each of the cooperating institutions.

This data was collected and compiled for the season of 1958, again in 1959 and spot-checked again in 56 institutions for this past season, 1961.

As interested as all of us may be in finding ways, means and methods of reducing the number of injuries in football, we may be equally suspicious of a statistical treatment of this problem because of the subjective nature of any conclusions that may evolve from the data compiled.

Some very interesting, consistent patterns, however, have developed from the data collected which may be of interest to you. Naturally, time does not permit other than a quick summary. However, in my concluding remarks, I will offer some pertinent observations made by the Committee which, if heeded, we sincerely believe could have a real effect in further reducing the number and severity of injuries incurred in the game of football.

We were interested in the incidence of injury to the class rank. We found—and this was consistent—in each of the three years that



we checked, that sophomores lead the list. Thirty-six per cent of all injuries reported occurred to sophomores.

The juniors, interestingly enough, were second with 31 per cent, and the seniors last, with 28 per cent, and the freshmen naturally with 4 per cent, which is easily understood. They did not go through the same rigorous schedule and do not put in the same amount of time in any segment of the game.

It seems to us, at least from observation, that with 70 per cent of all the injuries reported occurring to the sophomores and juniors, that experience in the game of football and the mastery of techniques of blocking and tackling and other things comes only as the experience pattern is increased.

The week of practice in which the injury occurs was rather interesting to us. It may, I am sure, have been in the back of the minds of many of our coaches who have been in the game a long time, but it was of interest to us to find that 40 per cent of all injuries reported in each of the three years occurred during the first three weeks of practice. I should point out to you that this 40 per cent is not an average of the three years, but is the actual percentage of each of the three years surveyed. In other words, we didn't take the figures of the three-year period, put them together and arrive at an average.

Further, the fact that the vast majority of injuries occurred in blocking and tackling could lead to the conclusion as stated by many of the athletic trainers and football coaches in the report that not enough time is spent in teaching the proper techniques of blocking and tackling. The more experienced player received the fewer number of injuries.

Most colleges today play 10-game schedules. Therefore, with time being a factor, this demands an early-in-the-season emphasis on strategy and tactics, which cuts into conditioning, fundamentals and techniques, all injury preventatives.

The time of injury within the game was of interest to us, and again of most interest was the fact that in each of our reports it held almost consistent to the percentage point. Remarkable similarity occurred in each of our studies regarding the time of injury within the game and within the practice periods, and in each instance the two middle quarters and the two middle half-hour time units of practice periods revealed the highest injury incidence.

As far as the game was concerned, the first quarter reported only 12 per cent and we had over 2400 different reports on injuries. In the first quarter, 12 per cent; the second quarter, 33 per cent, and the third quarter, 36 per cent, with the fourth quarter 19 per cent. You can see that the two middle quarters came up with a figure of 69 per cent.

This will lead to one of our conclusions in my summary, the location of injury on the body. In this three-year study injuries in respect to location were almost identical.

As probably suspected by all concerned, the knee ranked first with 33 per cent; the ankle second with 27 per cent, or a total of 60 per cent between the knee and the ankle. The shoulder and neck

were third with 21 per cent; the head and face were next with 11 per cent; and the pelvic area with 8 per cent.

The fact that we found the low of 11 per cent for the head and face naturally does not mean they are of lesser concern, because any injury in this area can be really serious.

These have been very brief highlights of the data compiled and studied by your Committee.

We made a very careful analysis of this data and a careful study of other information available, such as the compiled reports of Dr. Floyd R. Eastwood, chairman, American Football Coaches Association Committee on Injuries and Fatalities; from the very excellent study reported by Drs. Richard C. Schneider and Elwood Reifel of the University of Michigan Medical School in cooperation with Herbert "Fritz" Crisler and Bernie Oosterbaan of the University of Michigan Athletic Department entitled "Serious and Fatal Injuries Involving the Head and Spinal Cord."

Our Committee offers the following conclusions in regard to injuries sustained in football:

1. Nowhere in our studies nor in the report as edited by Clifford Fagan on the 1961 fatalities in high school football, do we find a potent finger of blame pointed at equipment. On the contrary, the equipment manufacturers have been many times complimented on their continuing efforts in research for introducing the finest in protection for the athletes in football. We all recognize the debate concerning the merits of the plastic helmet and its attached face guard; however, the Football Rules Committee has all of the latest data on this problem, and I am confident the Committee will give it full consideration in its coming meeting.

I am equally aware that each of you is probably familiar with this debate as to whether or not there is real significance to the incidence of injuries to the neck and the shoulders and the attendant nerve structure from this protruding face guard which extends to a radius of about 3½ inches from the face.

However, in our report, and here again we can offer only opinions, approximately 65 per cent of the trainers who did answer this question indicated that in their opinion the face guard per se should not be removed, but that studies should be given to the possibility of shortening the radius or trying to do something about it through the rules. As I have said, we know that the Football Rules Committee has given attention to this in the past, and I am sure is prepared to do so again.

However, with further regard to equipment, this Committee strongly recommends that coaches and those responsible for equipment, along with the trainers and doctors, place ever-increasing emphasis on the proper fit and proper wearing of equipment; that all equipment be checked frequently by those responsible to see that it continues to fit and is worn properly; finally, that research on improving the effectiveness of protective equipment should be a continuous process and supported by all concerned.

2. (a) In developing preventive measures, coaches should recognize the necessity of developing a well-designed program of weight



resistant exercises to increase the strength and size of the musculature of the neck and shoulders as well as the joints of the knee and ankle. These programs should be designed on a 12-month basis, under supervision, as far as possible.

(b) It should be further recognized that inasmuch as the greater majority of injuries occur in the first three weeks of practice, that enough time be given to conditioning and techniques of blocking and tackling to assure the coaching staff that the athletes are prepared for hard contact work. They should also be aware of individual differences and the rates at which players become ready for hard contact work.

3. (a) The injury study revealed a high incidence of injuries early in the third quarter. This data indicates that prior to the beginning of the second half some arrangements should be devised for at least a five-minute warm-up period for those starting the second half.

We spend anywhere from 20 minutes to a half hour or longer before the ball game warming up these kids back in the locker room, they come out ready to go, and we take them in at the end of the first half, they sit down for 15 minutes, everybody relaxes, cools off; they come out and jump around, bump each other's shoulders, and start.

Penn State had the experience this year on the first play of the third quarter of losing, through shoulder separation, one of our regular ends, who, in my opinion, has possibilities of being one of the top ends in the country next year. He was out for six weeks.

In another first play of the third quarter in our second ball game we lost our quarterback, whom you have read so much about, Galen Hall. He was out for three weeks. On the fifth offensive play in our fourth ball game we lost Jonas, our regular halfback and leading ground-gainer, for the rest of the season, and he got back just in time to do some place-kicking for us.

(b) Coaches should provide for adequate warm-up time before the game, at the start of the second half and for substitutes entering the game.

4. As well as procuring the best head guards, properly-fitted and frequently-checked, every effort should be made to have athletes wear properly-fitted mouth protectors. These custom-made mouth protectors should be considered a part of required equipment.

Many schools are doing this today. They are not too expensive. They are personally fitted, and they belong to the players.

5. We recommend it be emphasized and re-emphasized by those people in charge of officials that the officials recognize "piling on" as described in the rules and call it as frequently as it occurs; further, that they recognize dangerous play and be fearless in their enforcement of penalties, no matter how frequently the penalty may have to be called in any ball game.

6. And finally, and one of the most important, initiate support in sponsoring and helping to put on injury-prevention clinics in co-operation with local and state chapters of the American Medical

Association in order to increase the knowledge of treatment and rehabilitation of injured players as well as prevention.

I have had my own experience with this type of clinic. It was the first one ever conducted in the state of Pennsylvania and was operated in cooperation and under the leadership of Geisinger Hospital. It was absolutely amazing that they invited 120 different people by letter, and for the first meeting over 300 showed up, including 11 nurses from the high school staff. It was necessary that instead of one that three clinics be given last spring by the staff with the request that they be continued this year.

We conduct many clinics for high school coaches, for college coaches and other interested people, in covering the techniques of football. Our experience indicates that it is equally important that everyone concerned with football has a further knowledge of prevention and rehabilitation in the injury pattern.

### **Panel Discussion**

#### **Predicting Academic Success as Basis of Athletic Aid**

**CHAIRMAN CROWLEY:** We are all interested in the problem to be discussed. The NCAA has had a committee investigating the question of a possible uniform academic basis for awards to student-athletes, and our capable chairman of that committee is Robert Ray, director of the Institute of Public Affairs of the State University of Iowa. I am now going to turn over the meeting to him, and he will outline to you how this discussion will be conducted.

**ROBERT F. RAY** (State University of Iowa): I want to say it is a genuine privilege for me to appear before you today as chairman of the NCAA Committee on Financial Aid—Academic Floor.

We planned this morning to have a panel discussion to present to you, but due to circumstances which are completely beyond our control we are going to end up instead with a colloquy, and the other gentleman who is going to participate in this colloquy, after each of us has made some introductory remarks, is Ted McCarrell, dean of the Division of Student Services at the University of Iowa.

It may appear to you these are two gentlemen from Iowa and this was all carefully planned in advance that it would end up this way, but this isn't quite true. We had hoped to have on the panel this morning the other members of the Committee. These include Rixford Snyder, Stanford University; Dean S. Trevor, director of athletics of Knox College; and James H. Weaver, of the Atlantic Coast Conference. Because of schedule conflicts in the conduct of the Convention and due to the fact that Mr. Snyder is at this point somewhere in Africa, it is impossible for us to present the entire Committee.

Dean McCarrell is here today as chairman of the Board of the American College Testing Service and president of the American Association of Registrars and Admissions Officers.

So it is by virtue of these circumstances that we end up with two to appear before you instead of five.

By way of an introduction to our discussion, I would like to sketch for you some of the background that gives our subject a currency and perhaps an urgency.



In 1960, there were 3,500,000 students in our colleges and universities. By 1970, it is estimated that this number will rise to six million. Last year the nation spent about four billion dollars to provide their education. By 1970, the costs will rise to about \$10-billion (if there is a rise in inflation the \$10-billion may well be a conservative estimate).

The nation is being made aware of the great crush of students that will soon be at the doors of our colleges and universities—probably twice as many in 1970 compared to 1953. Since the war the nation has faced the task of preparing our educational system at the primary and secondary level for these students. This task now becomes an imperative obligation at the college and university level. Our ability to meet the demand will depend upon the resources made available for our use. Even if we assume a miraculous public response to the needs of our institutions by private persons and governments there will inevitably be a prolongation and widening of the gap between the demands upon us and our ability to meet those demands. This implies an obvious need to be selective in our admission standards or to raise our prices in terms of dollars to narrow the demand. To raise our prices is repugnant to the whole concept of providing the broadest kind of educational opportunity. Only a miracle then will prevent our accepting the responsibility to raise admissions and other academic standards.

The force of this is already showing some effect. At one Big Ten university in 1956, 71 per cent of the enrolling freshmen were in the upper half of their graduating high school classes. By 1960, four years later, this 71 per cent had grown to 86 per cent, and only eight per cent were in the lower 40 per cent of their high school classes, compared to 20 per cent four years before. At another institution in the Big Ten, which has a general requirement that entering freshmen must rank in the upper half of their high school graduating classes, 76 per cent of the freshmen entering this year were in the upper 25 per cent of their high school graduating classes.

The effects of this tightening of the standards are already being reflected in our athletic program. In the Big Ten, as a whole, more than 50 per cent of all athletes given any kind of grant-in-aid assistance in 1960, were in the upper quarter of their high school graduating classes.

The consequences of the new high standards for students in general ought to be apparent to every high school coach and college university coach in the nation. If there ever was a day when athletic ability in and of itself was enough to pave the way to a successful undergraduate career that day has passed at our major institutions of higher learning. There may be some who are not yet aware of these facts. Their shock upon becoming aware may provide a rude awakening indeed.

I hope these comments will not be taken as an indictment of athletes or athletics of the past. It is not intended as such; rather, I would hope the message of the handwriting on the wall will be read in terms of its clear implications for the future. For the college and university coaches and interested alumni and friends of intercollegiate athletics the trend will mean a new concentration of

recruiting effort on the prospective athlete who will be able to compete as a representative student in the classroom as well as in athletics. There is no room for a double standard in our college classrooms. This is not a matter of policy. It is a matter of necessity.

Yesterday this assembly heard a presentation by NCAA President Hardt concerning the colleges' program to combat gambling and bribery. Permit me to quote briefly or to summarize certain sections of the report of the Special Committee on Bribery and Gambling to which our President referred in his remarks.

"Whenever a young man selects an institution for purely sports reasons, then that institution has taken unto itself a potential source of trouble. It has knowingly secured an Achilles heel and if this vulnerability should disclose itself in the future the institution has only itself to blame.

"We shall re-examine the rules and regulations of intercollegiate athletics and this Association to determine whether there are additional ways open to us to make it more certain that the thousands of young men who come to our college institutions each year as known athletes come first and most importantly as students, seeking much more than the opportunity of sports participation and athletic success.

"We reaffirm that the primary purpose of every college is to educate properly its students. Institutional integrity is essential. All institutions have a sacred obligation to (a) avoid admitting students who are not qualified to realize the moral and intellectual goals of the institution; (b) insist that scholarship committees carefully and critically evaluate the backgrounds of candidates for financial assistance, and (c) require that all students perform their academic duties in a manner commensurate with the goals of higher education.

"The NCAA has at work a committee studying the possibility of instituting a minimum academic score for intercollegiate eligibility. Recent developments in intelligence testing indicate that it is possible to set a minimum score which students must attain before they may be eligible for participation in athletics. The NCAA shall continue to follow closely these developments and we believe the time is approaching when, for the best interests of intercollegiate athletics and higher education, the NCAA should legislate in this area and require a reasonable, continuing performance for eligibility."

No one here today is naive enough to believe that gambling and bribery can be wiped out among potential victims of these evils if all athletes are no longer academic risks, but the record shows that those susceptible to these evils have included large numbers of students who were academic risks. As such risk students are reduced in number there is evidence that the problem is diminished.

As a faculty representative, I am impressed with this aspect of the Special Report and I believe a reduction in the numbers of risk students may help to combat this urgent problem. I am, however, for still different reasons well known and appreciated by all faculty representatives and faculties generally, desirous of one goal beyond all others. I happen to believe that an athletic program has a place of meaning and significance in the life of collegiate institutions, and I believe that athletes in such programs should be



representative students capable of competing in the classroom as well as on the playing field.

On the basis of observation and experience over a period of several years I am convinced that the vast majority of faculty members do not oppose athletics, but they resent with a fury exceeding that of a woman scorned the awarding of grants-in-aid to athletes that cannot achieve minimal academic success and whose very admission in many cases has been a special privilege. Such students are at once a source of great frustration to the teacher and constitute an academic as well as an economic waste of precious resources. In our colleges and universities the costs of recruiting athletes may be estimated annually at \$3,000,000 and this expenditure is made before a cent is actually spent in grants-in-aid.

It is my conviction that 50 per cent of the argument of the critics of athletics would be destroyed if our faculties could be assured that student-athletes, upon admission, have demonstrated their capability to do creditable college work and may reasonably be expected to graduate.

There is a lag between our recognition of the forces which are thrusting higher academic standards upon all our institutions and our actions to assure that these standards will not be thrust upon us to the unfortunate detriment of the success of our athletic programs.

What is to be done? In my opinion those who are concerned with the problems of intercollegiate athletics are now called upon to lead—to demonstrate their awareness of the pressing academic facts of life in the sixties. If we do not now lead, we shall surely be led.

Our ability to predict academic success has been remarkably improved through the development and mass administration of tests for this purpose—notably the Scholastic Aptitude Tests and the American College Testing Service tests. These provide valuable indices of prediction. When coupled with other variables such as rank in class, educational achievement of parents and other factors, these tests give us better and better insight into the probable academic success of the prospective student.

The question of whether or not these available resources should be used as a basis for awarding grants-in-aid to prospective student-athletes was the subject of careful research and discussion for more than two years by the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference. In 1959 the Denver Conference of Conferences unanimously approved a proposal to have the NCAA explore the matter. The NCAA Council by a similar vote established a committee to undertake the task.

In December of 1961 the Big Ten approved a program under which academic promise, as demonstrated by rank in class and achievement on College Board or ACT tests, will become the basis for awarding grants-in-aid.

At most Big Ten institutions a two-point grade average on a four-point scale is required for graduation. In order to be eligible for aid and for competition an athlete must carry a normal load of work and have a grade point average of 1.7 at the outset of his sophomore year, a 1.8 at the outset of his junior year and a 1.9 at

the outset of his senior year. The new aid program provides that an entering freshman must have a predictable grade point average of 1.7 for his freshman year (based on the tables set forth below) in order to receive aid, and he must achieve this average to be eligible for continuing aid as a sophomore.

In general, this means that men students who are athletes may reasonably be expected to be able to compete in the classroom with other students as demonstrated by the predictability tables (based on tests and class work and the actual records of achievement of students so tested before the plan was adopted).

I want to make it very clear that no effort has been made to establish entrance requirements of Big Ten institutions. I would vigorously oppose any such effort. The plan merely establishes obviously minimal standards for grants-in-aid. As such it diminishes risk. It does not purport to assure that all athletes are potential members of Phi Beta Kappa. It does presume, with a reasonable degree of demonstrated accuracy, that students awarded grants-in-aid as athletes will make a proper contribution to the life of the institution in their academic and athletic pursuits.

High School Rank\* Required to Obtain  
the Minimum Predicted G.P.A. of 1.7  
for Different Levels of ACT Composite Standard Scores  
(Big Ten Study—November 1961)

<b>ACT Composite</b>	<b>Minimum Rank Required</b>
4	98
5	93
6	89
7	85
8	81
9	77
10	72
11	68
12	64
13	60
14	55
15	51
16	47
17	43
18	38
19	34
20	30
21	26
22	22
23	17
24	13
25	9
26	5
27-36	0

\*High School Rank is Defined as Follows:

$$R_k = 100 \left[ 1 - \frac{\text{position in class from top}}{\text{total number in graduating class}} \right]$$



High School Rank Required to Obtain  
the Minimum Predicted G.P.A. of 1.7  
for Different Levels of SAT-Total Score  
(Big Ten Study—November 1961)

SAT- Total	H.S. Rank Require- ment	SAT- Total	H.S. Rank Require- ment	SAT- Total	H.S. Rank Require- ment	SAT- Total	H.S. Rank Require- ment
400	95	720	74	1040	52	1360	30
410	95	730	73	1050	51	1370	29
420	94	740	72	1060	50	1380	29
430	93	750	72	1070	50	1390	28
440	93	760	71	1080	49	1400	27
450	92	770	70	1090	48	1410	27
460	91	780	70	1100	48	1420	26
470	91	790	69	1110	47	1430	25
480	90	800	68	1120	46	1440	25
490	89	810	67	1130	46	1450	24
500	89	820	67	1140	45	1460	23
510	88	830	66	1150	44	1470	23
520	87	840	65	1160	44	1480	22
530	87	850	65	1170	43	1490	21
540	86	860	64	1180	42	1500	20
550	85	870	63	1190	42	1510	20
560	85	880	63	1200	41	1520	19
570	84	890	62	1210	40	1530	18
580	83	900	61	1220	40	1540	18
590	82	910	61	1230	39	1550	17
600	82	920	60	1240	38	1560	16
610	81	930	59	1250	38	1570	16
620	80	940	59	1260	37	1580	15
630	80	950	58	1270	36	1590	14
640	79	960	57	1280	35	1600	14
650	78	970	57	1290	35	1610	13
660	78	980	56	1300	34	1620	12
670	77	990	55	1310	33	1630	12
680	76	1000	55	1320	33	1640	10
690	76	1010	54	1330	32	1650	10
700	75	1020	53	1340	31		
710	74	1030	52	1350	31		

At this time it gives me a great deal of pleasure to introduce to you Dean Ted McCarrel, who will tell us now a bit about some of the factors involved in the establishment of the testing program, what these tests may reasonably be expected to show, and how they might be further utilized in terms of a program such as that outlined here.

TED MCCARREL (State University of Iowa): It is a pleasure to be here as a former admissions officer, as a representative of athletics at the college level, and as a college staff member interested in athletics.

We all know we live in a very serious, a very competitive age. But we know some radical changes have taken place in the thinking of the American people in the last generation or so. About a generation or so ago I think most Americans believed there should be free public higher education for everybody who wanted it. Inflation took care of the "free" part.

After World War II, I think the general public, including college staff members, was about convinced that every high school graduate who wanted to go to college should have the opportunity of attending college with no questions asked. We are going to see by

1963 a terrific explosion of college enrollments with almost no expansion in the number of colleges and with a relatively small expansion of places available to students who want an education.

It is thus my opinion that now most of us who think about this problem at all are about convinced that in two or three years we are going to be operating on the general philosophy that every student who has a good chance of success should have an opportunity for college, but not every student who happens to earn a high school diploma.

So far as this general subject is concerned, I think there are a lot of us in the Big Ten and other areas who have four basic objectives.

1. We want athletic students who enter institutions to have a good chance of achieving a degree in four years.

2. I think most of us, if we think seriously, would like to think that the athletes who represent us are fairly decent representatives of the male students in our colleges.

3. I think most of us would agree, for the most part, we would like to see something happen so we can be sure that if we give financial aid to a boy at entrance he will not turn out to be an individual who is so single-minded he will have an interest only in sports. I have a personal conviction that many of these problem cases that we have had in the past, which have given athletics a bad name with some people, came from this group that really had no potential need for college.

4. I think all of us want some sort of rules to assure ourselves if we are going to continue any kind of aid or continue eligibility, the student should be making some progress toward an objective such as earning a degree in, say, four years.

If we can accept basically these four general ideas, I think as a casual observer of this scene, that our faculty representatives and our faculty members and the general public will really have no question about awarding financial aid to athletes. They will be certain these people have the potential to make a success of themselves as students as well as athletes.

I think the approach the Big Ten has taken is quite interesting. The first thing we did was to make a study of graduation requirements and distribution of grades given male students in 10 institutions. We found a tremendous range, as of course everyone knew we would, but after looking at the figures, and after quite a little studying, we came up with the idea that basically we could say that students at the end of their freshmen year who have 1.7; at the end of their sophomore year 1.8, and at the end of the junior year 1.9, their chances are quite good that at the end of four years they will succeed in getting a degree in the institution belonging to the Big Ten.

After we had made this sort of general conclusion, we started talking about whether we should require a single test and whether this would tell us all the things we wanted to know.

As a representative of a testing service, I would like to say flatly that tests are not the answer to everything. They are not the answer



to a good many things. They are not the perfect indicators of a student's potential. Examinations cannot measure such things as motivation, encouragement, the change that takes place normally as people grow up. They just don't have that sort of technique as yet.

We are faced in this country with somewhat of a dilemma. If we are going to follow the general philosophy that the students given financial aid for the next three or four years should have a potential of graduating, we have to have some sort of measure of the potential.

We could use class rank. We could use high school grade point average, but I should like to remind you there are 30,000 high schools in this country, ranging in size from those enrolling 11,000 to two- or three-teacher high schools enrolling less than 50. Obviously the students aren't all the same because they happen to be valedictorians. We have to have some sort of measure, some sort of denominator to use for purposes of making important decisions in this wide range of talents, of backgrounds, of locale, etc.

The only thing that anybody has been able to devise so far to provide this common denominator is testing. There are, as you know, in this country now two national testing programs. The College Board is by far the oldest and has a long, honorable history. Anyone who knows anything about it has nothing but praise for it. The American College Testing Service, which I represent, is somewhat of an upstart, only three and a half years old, but we have state programs in 28 states and almost 600 participating colleges. I think I can say that the College Board has about as much respect for ACT as ACT has for the College Board. We are not interested, either one of us, in using anything disparaging in any connection to further our own gains. I think both of us are quite interested in service only.

After the Big Ten arrived at this decision on what was a normal measure of students' abilities and what was a normal measure of the kind of progress we want toward a degree, we realized that the test wouldn't do this thing we are talking about or the thing we wanted to do, so the faculty representatives said, "Is there anything else that could be added to this program that would make it more realistic, more practical, more sensible?" And, of course, the answer was, "Yes," and the only answer anybody could come up with that made much sense was the use of high school rank.

The faculty representatives told us that they wanted a minimum level to indicate whether a student had better than a 50/50 chance to obtain a degree; to assure them that the student to whom they were going to give aid was going to get a degree. We started at that point and developed two tables, one based on ACT scorings and one based on college aptitude studies of the College Examination Board. We combined these test scores with high school ranks and came up with what we think is a relatively certain way to predict the students that will achieve a 1.7 at the end of the freshman year and rule out the students that we feel certain will not earn 1.7 at the end of the freshman year.

All of these tables, of course, are developed on an actuarial basis. There are going to be some students who have no predicted chance

of success, who will succeed. There will be some students who should make straight A's and will not succeed, but the number at the opposite end of this is going to be very, very small. In this Conference program there is a provision for a student who has no promise at entrance, who by producing successfully during the freshman year may qualify for aid after he has shown by actual demonstration on the college campus that he can do the kind of work expected.

These two tables are really pegged at about the 20 percentile of the male freshmen students in the Big Ten institutions. In other words, if a student is in the bottom 20 per cent in terms of prediction, he isn't going to have much chance, under the arrangement we have, of obtaining any financial aid until he shows by production he is deserving of aid.

It is my opinion personally that no thinking faculty member can really criticize financial aid to athletes any more in this Conference if he is realistic enough to realize that a boy that enters with athletic aid should, without much question of doubt, succeed in getting a degree at the end of four years.

Essentially, this is the program. I should like to say again that we don't think tests are the answer to everything, but when you have the kind of problem that American higher education is faced with I think we have to become realistic enough to realize that all of us are going to have to say we want only students who have a potential for success. I think the Big Ten is on the way to identifying these people by using high school rank and by using test scores. I think we will have an opportunity for some questions and discussions.

MR. RAY: By way of getting the discussion under way, it might be interesting to explore a little bit of the mechanics, because I know this is a problem which is of interest to anyone who is interested in exploring the possibility of such a program.

First of all, I would like to ask Dean McCarrel: Can you tell us about how these tests are administered and their availability? Everyone in this room, I am sure, knows that students who attend Big Ten universities come from throughout the states. How are they going to take tests, and how will the reports be evaluated so the institutions in turn will know the student is eligible for aid?

MR. MCCARREL: All these testing programs offer secure national testing dates. By "secure" I mean that the tests are given for the most part by college people. These individuals are paid. We are quite certain there is no opportunity for students to learn about the examinations in advance or to cheat on the examinations when they take them.

The College Board has six secure testing dates each year, from September through August. The American College Testing program has four secure testing dates each year. These examinations are given in all 50 states for both programs.

A student who takes either of these examinations may have his score sent to three institutions, and to more institutions if he wants to pay a slight additional fee. Both programs have agreed, if the student doesn't give us his choice of three institutions, for the



first three years of operation we will furnish the scores directly to our officers. Both programs operate on the basis there will be a testing center within at least 75 miles of every high school student in all 50 states of the Union. Actually, there are centers within 20 miles of 90 per cent of the high schools in America.

MR. RAY: After the student has taken the examination and the results are submitted to the Conference, then the next step involved is for the Conference office to check the score and the rank in class which the student provides, through the high school officials, and these two scores are then correlated on the basis of the regression table which correlates rank in class and the score. Immediately, by looking at the table, the Conference office will be able to tell whether the student is eligible for aid and the institution is notified. If interested in the student it may proceed to offer him a grant-in-aid or a tender of assistance, as it is called in the Big Ten.

MR. MCCARREL: I don't think anything else on general administration needs to be discussed. I think we want to emphasize these examinations are available to all twelfth-grade students in America. The examination we use in conjunction with high school rank or high school grade point average will give us a prediction that is the best that we have been able to devise to date. Examinations are being improved all the time, but I am certain we will never reach perfection in the area of predicting what human beings are going to be doing next year or two years from now or four years from now. I personally hope we never get that good in making these kinds of predictions. Life would be quite dull if we did.

MR. RAY: There is one other facet I think might be of interest to this group. That is the pre-testing or study done by the Big Ten prior to its adoption of the program. Would you describe briefly the procedures involved in the administration of tests to the sample group and how this study was conducted and what it showed?

MR. MCCARREL: Each of the Big Ten institutions collected a sampling of data regarding 500 male freshmen students. They furnished us with test scores, high school grade point averages and high school rank for these individuals, and then with college grade points after the first semester of last year and for the entire freshman year of last year.

We used this information to develop the optimum predicted grade point average which we were after. The formula that was used was one that was developed statistically. We weighed these factors in the best possible proportion to come out with the best prediction. So our program is not a guesswork program. It is based on a carefully selected sample of freshmen students in institutions, numbering 5000 in all.

MR. RAY: I think it should be said here that the Atlantic Coast Conference—and the Conference would have been represented by the commissioner this morning but unfortunately it was not possible—has instituted a program which requires a minimal test score achievement on the SAT of 750 for the awarding of aid to entering student-athletes. I think this point should be made clear, that here again the object is not to determine admission standards,

In many institutions of that Conference, if not most, the averages achieved by entering freshmen were considerably higher than this number, but nonetheless it did establish a minimum beyond which students could not receive aid at admission.

It is not correct to say students who didn't score 750 at the institution of their admission could not be admitted, but it did set the minimum level by Conference action at which a student could enter with aid on terms of athletics.

Since this program has gone into effect—and it affects students who entered last fall—the Conference is making careful study of the results and, as I understand it, the faculty representatives will soon meet and there is some suggestion that the score might be raised to as high as 850 or 900, as a minimum requirement for aid at admission.

I wonder, Mr. McCarrel, if you would at this point tell us a little bit about the plans for continuing study. I think we all recognize that we have done the best job we can in terms of background before adopting this program, but this we regard as not enough. Will you tell the group a little bit about the plans to maintain a constant surveillance and what will happen by virtue of these studies in future years?

MR. MCCARREL: The Big Ten plan comes into operation for every student who enters the Big Ten institutions after next June. The faculty representatives of the Conference, in approving this proposal for one year, stipulated in the regulation that studies would be made each year to see how well these predictions were working. Next year we will have the first group that has been granted financial aid under this program. We will again select a representative sample of the male students, including all athletes in the sample, and do the kind of study that was done last year. I am certain that we will recommend to the Conference that the present formula might well be modified after we have had a year or two years of experience. This is something you want to keep looking at all the time, because things do change and our student bodies are really changing much more rapidly than most of us realize, and our economic standards as expressed by grades in our colleges are also changing quite markedly each year.

MR. RAY: This program, although establishing certain minimums at the outset for the purpose of getting it under way, has built into it all the features of flexibility that will allow modification based on actual achievement of the students who are involved in it. It has this feature built into it, and I think this may be one of its great advantages.

Would you tell the group about the reliability factor here, how accurate were the predictions in terms of the study that has been conducted? Are we getting an absolute reliability factor, or how far off are we on that score?

MR. MCCARREL: The answer, of course, is, no, and I doubt if we ever will. We are quite certain that with the minimum level on which students can be given athletic aid and be eligible for competition at the end of the freshman year that we have a much better than 50/50 chance of being right. As the student's potential goes up



from the bare minimum, up toward the top of the scale, we are going to find that we have about an 85 to 90 per cent accuracy. This is not saying that students who have the most potential are going to get the highest grades. This is saying the farther away we get from the minimum, the greater the odds are that we made the right kind of choice.

MR. RAY: I think it should be added at this point that some may regard the standards as low, some may regard them as high. We can't determine what the thinking, for example, of a group such as that assembled here might be on this score. We would feel this, that if the standard may be regarded as somewhat low, the probability is that the student who is admitted with the minimum basic requirement, the minimum expectancy of achievement, may well be expected in a sense to be an over-achiever. By the nature of his status as a student-athlete there will be more concern about his welfare and his doing well than perhaps is expressed for many of the students in the student body generally. There will be care taken to make sure that he does achieve the level that he is predicted to achieve, and in fact may very likely achieve by that token a better-than-predicted score at the end of his freshman year.

This, I think, should be taken into account. Whether the standards are high or low we will know more about it on the basis of experience, and again because of the flexibility factor that is built into the program, although it is clear and set for each year, it is possible to review it and to keep it current in terms of the actual achievements of students as the years go by.

ROBLEY C. WILLIAMS (University of California): What is the criterion with respect to establishing that minimum promise basis? I take it the top 80 per cent is the group you want. As I understand it now, the 1.7 prediction for the first year puts the students in the upper 80 per cent on the average of male students who are accepted at these institutions. Now if the student is at the bottom of that 80 per cent list, does this mean you predict from your statistics that the chances are then 50/50 that he will actually get a degree? Is that the criterion of studying this 80 per cent?

MR. MCCARREL: We aren't really interested in the 80/20 per cent thing, but we came up with a grade point average of 1.7, which we thought was the best common measure of the rank of institutions in the Big Ten. We have no brief for this, but this seemed to all of us who were involved—and this was all 10 institutions—that this was a reasonably sensible proposal and that we have a better than 50/50 chance of these people succeeding.

MR. WILLIAMS: What is the definition of succeeding? I guess that is the question.

MR. RAY: There is another factor. What we were seeking was the expected grade point average which grows out of a tradition in terms of normal progress. We have for years had a rule which required that students carry a normal load and make normal progress toward a degree. On the assumption that a 2.0 average would be required for graduation generally in our institutions, we have required for many years that a student have at least a 1.8 requirement for eligibility at the beginning of his junior year, and 1.9 at

the beginning of his senior year. This was based on the assumption that that demonstrated at least a continuity of progress toward the degree.

This, I think, influenced the decision to make the requirement at the beginning of the sophomore year 1.7 in terms of that kind of normal progress, in terms of quality of work done. Quantity is easily written in. Quality is what we seek, and 1.7 is the goal, and that just coincidentally happened to turn out to be about 20th percentile but this is not the objective. We weren't seeking any particular percentile of male students. We were seeking to set it in terms of grade point average to demonstrate normal progress toward the degree. This just happened that way. It might not happen that way in any specific institution. Again, it is the general average and might not happen in your institution or your conference.

THOMAS L. JACOBS (University of California at Los Angeles): Will you tell me what the probability is that a person on the 20th percentile will succeed? There must be a statistical figure.

MR. MCCARREL: We had a 1.67 grade point average at the end of the freshman year. It is different in different institutions, of course, but it is in each institution better than a 50/50 chance. In some institutions it is a good deal higher and in some it is about 55.

WALTON CLARKE (Kent State University): On the basis of your studies have you determined what you consider to be a minimum acceptable composite ACT score?

MR. MCCARREL: No, sir, we have not. For an individual institution, yes; for a dozen institutions, no.

MR. CLARKE: That varies by institutions?

MR. MCCARREL: It varies by institutions and the range is terrific.

MR. CLARKE: What is the range? Do you have a range of the 10 institutions involved?

MR. MCCARREL: I do, but I am certainly not going to read it to you.

MR. RAY: I think the way to approach this is in regard to individual institutions, assuming that the institutions are in a particular conference of comparable requirements academically. It seems to make some sense to try to study them as a unit. The NCAA special committee studying this matter would like to request that the Council continue this work of inquiry. No proposal has been made to this Convention, and I am not sure one will ever be made to a Convention, but we would like to know whether member institutions would be interested in pursuing such a program.

We don't know whether there is any feasibility to this proposition in terms of national application, but we think it would be worthwhile.

STUART K. HOLCOMB (Northwestern University): I thought this group might like to know and I am sure Mr. McCarrel has a table there to show the actual score the boys must receive in the 50 per cent of the class in the College Board and the ACT. I think this might give us something definite to look at.

MR. MCCARREL: The 50 per cent in the high school class to be eligible for grant-in-aid would need a combined SAT score of 1060.



If you think these are low standards, think about that number for a minute.

On the ACT examination a student in the 50th percentile of the high school class would need an ACT composite of 15. Of course, a lot of you are not familiar with the ACT. This is not as high as 1060. There are institutions in the Big Ten that require a SAT of all their entering freshmen. The Scholastic Aptitude Tests were based on statistics and samplings of those two institutions.

There are five institutions that require an ACT of the student. ACT tables were based on those five institutions.

MR. HOLCOMB: Then I would like to have you drop down and give 40 per cent; show where we go from that.

MR. MCCARREL: SAT 40 per cent on the high school class would require a combined score of 1210, for the fortieth.

MR. RAY: These factors have been built into a table so that they are combined, according to the people who are involved in admissions practices and those who are involved in the testing programs. The more of these variables you can bring into play, the more accurate your prediction will be. We have elected to use not test score alone but rank in class. Still another variable, the educational level of the parents, could be added to this, and this again is a factor we think ought to be included in a study that might be conducted in terms of institutions of various sizes, conference standards, and perhaps on a national basis.

DELEGATE: As a matter of information, I have two inquiries. On the 1.7 to 1.9, in the various periods, let's suppose you have uniform methods of calculating, tabulating and arriving at those averages, one of the key issues being courses which have failed. Are the credits for these repeated each time they have failed? That makes a tremendous difference in this 1.7 and 1.8 to 1.9.

MR. MCCARREL: The Conference regulations require academic averages, including all work attempted. If the student fails a course, this goes into his average. If he takes the course twice, of course you really end up with the average of the two periods. They are based on work attempted, not work passed.

DELEGATE: You mean the credits in this case are repeated?

MR. MCCARREL: If he gets a "D" the first time and repeats the course, both of these grades would be in the average, and that in effect would be a "C," if he got a "B" the second time. Of course, if he got an "F" and an "A," it would be 2.5.

MR. RAY: This does not preclude the institution from using some method of determining grade average, but for the purpose of giving aid to the athlete the rule is in the handbook in terms of computing the grade averages. The average should be determined by dividing the total of the points for each credit by the total number of credits taken, including the courses failed.

DELEGATE: There is one other question for a matter of information. When you are running a sample test with a certain number taken from the various curricula in each of the institutions in the tabulation, how are they made out?

MR. MCCARREL: We asked the institutions to select a sample of 500 from all of the colleges within the institution that had undergraduate students that competed in athletics. It didn't go down as far as curricula, but it went as far as colleges.

MR. RAY: Are there any other questions? I think our time has come to an end. If there are no further questions, I would like to thank you gentlemen very much for your kind attention, and we will hope that perhaps at another Convention, if the Council sees fit to continue this kind of inquiry, we will have an additional report. Thank you very much.

### **Report on Developments in Educational Institutions' Relationships With the Amateur Athletic Union**

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: The subject that we are going to discuss is one that has received considerable attention in the press, a subject which has, as far as the NCAA position is concerned, been misrepresented and misunderstood.

You will recall the report directed to the membership November 28, 1961, summarizing the relationships between the NCAA and the AAU. This report outlined the principal sources of dissatisfaction with AAU administration of amateur athletics. The report also noted that the 55th annual Convention last January approved the Council's decision to cancel the Articles of Alliance with the AAU.

Since last January four meetings have taken place with AAU representatives with no progress being made concerning a more harmonious, a more efficient and more equitable administration of amateur athletics in the United States.

Also in the past year several other organizations have voiced strong dissatisfaction with the administration of amateur athletics by the AAU.

It has been quite clear to the Council that the NCAA is dealing with entrenched powers and we have to face a disagreeable fact. Words will not do to meet this situation. Action is called for.

The special NCAA committee dealing with the NCAA and AAU relations is headed by Wilbur C. Johns, athletic director of the University of California at Los Angeles. His Committee has spent a great deal of time on this matter, and he is best qualified to speak to us. Wilbur needs no introduction, since he has long been active in NCAA affairs and is most competent in providing leadership and guidance in this particular problem.

WILBUR C. JOHNS (University of California at Los Angeles): I have with me on the platform today some gentlemen who are vitally interested in this program. I would like to introduce them to you:

Harold Foster, University of Wisconsin, chairman of the National Basketball Committee of the United States.

Gene Wettstone, gymnastics coach, Pennsylvania State University, president of the National Association of Gymnastics Coaches.

Charles D. "Chick" Werner, track coach, Pennsylvania State University, president of the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association.



Clifford B. Fagan, executive secretary, National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

Also, before submitting the report of the Special NCAA Committee on Olympic-AAU Relations, I should like to introduce the members of the Committee to you. The Committee is composed of: Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University; Robert J. Kane, Cornell University; A. C. Lonborg, University of Kansas; T. J. Hamilton, Athletic Association of Western Universities; Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director, and myself.

So there will be no mistake about the report of the Committee, I have it prepared in duplicate form and will read it to you, if you will bear with me.

#### REPORT OF SPECIAL NCAA COMMITTEE ON OLYMPIC-AAU RELATIONS

*Introduction.* There have been many confused statements, and a considerable amount of misinformation has been circularized concerning the proposed reorganization of the administration of amateur sports in the United States. The American people have not been given an opportunity to learn the facts of the matter and, I suspect, the delegates assembled at this Convention do not have a complete knowledge of this undertaking.

This report is designed to provide this Convention and the American people at-large a full report.

One of the inherent dangers in attempting to explain or analyze any controversial situation is that of over-simplification. In this particular case, however, there are certain basic truths and fundamental elements which can be stated and from which the individual can draw his own conclusions as to the equities involved.

*Background.* Competitive sports have become a vital factor in international relationships and "cold war propaganda." Whether we like it or not, the success of a country in international competition and more particularly in the Olympic Games has been used as a symbol of national superiority by the Russians. Distorted as this view may seem to us, we must face up to the fact that it is being used constantly in an effort to downgrade our way of life with the smaller nations of the free world.

Our national leaders have recognized the need to stress physical fitness as an important phase of our every-day life and our leaders in the field of athletic competition are emphatic in their belief of the necessity of excellence and superiority of performance in international competition. Improvement in the various sports in our international competitive situation is dependent upon many factors. We must follow an intelligent well-organized program which offers every opportunity for an exchange of individual and team competition with foreign countries. To date, our record as a nation in promoting these opportunities leaves much to be desired. What is the cause of this poor record?

This is the question which has plagued the leaders in various elements of the sports world and which has resulted in the public awareness of the controversy between the NCAA and the AAU. Actually, the NCAA has through its various administrative committees and officers made every effort to improve the situation within

existing organizations and structures. Why have our efforts been fruitless?

First, we must realize that in each sport which is recognized in the Olympic structure there exists an international organization which establishes the rules and regulations under which international competition may be scheduled. These organizations are known as international sports federations. Each country which holds membership in any of these federations is supposed to be represented by the organization which best represents all interests of that particular sport in its country. The NCAA believes that the United States representative to each international sports federation in which we are entitled to membership should be a democratically organized United States federation consisting of equal representation by all constituent groups interested in the promotion of that particular sport. The AAU believes it should function as a parent body representing as many sports as it can control, but not permitting other groups to have representation on the policy-making board. The NCAA believes that generally speaking competition in all sports in our country falls into one of the following categories: scholastic, collegiate, armed forces, AAU, and in some cases special interest groups.

Why is it that our sports are not organized in separate federations?

They are in many cases. As examples—baseball, canoeing, cycling, equestrian, fencing, field hockey, figure skating, ice hockey, pistol shooting, rifle shooting, rowing, skiing, soccer, speed skating, tennis, volleyball, and yachting, have their own federations with membership in the international body representing each sport.

For many years the AAU has held membership in international federations in many other sports. In many cases this was due to the fact that much of our competition in certain sports, and primarily all international competition in these sports, was maintained by various athletic clubs for the athletes continuing after their educational experience. With the broad development of competition in the high schools, junior colleges, colleges and universities, and the armed forces, we find that the athletic club as we once knew it has become obsolete.

Athletic competition, facilities, coaching knowledge and participants are centered in the high schools, junior colleges and colleges today. Except in a few instances—even those events designated as "AAU"—competition is held at educational institutional facilities, with a vast majority of the competitors and coaches from this same source. As a result of this change of format the leaders in the sports field have been pressing for a change in the representation to these international federations. Several attempts have been made during the past 40 years to establish a more democratic organization with equal representation of all interested groups. During the past 18 months the NCAA has made an all-out effort to improve our national situation by presenting our views to the U. S. Olympic Committee officers and to the national AAU officers.

In April, 1960, the NCAA Council received reports from the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, the NCAA Olympic Committee and the NCAA Executive Committee which reflected deep concern with the administration of amateur athletics by the



Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. After careful consideration of the reports and recommendation, the Council authorized cancellation of the Association's Articles of Alliance with the AAU and announced that the NCAA would no longer respect the rulings and suspensions of the AAU until such time as common agreement could be reached upon the governing rules and their administration. The Council cited the following reasons for this action:

1. Inconsistent administration of rules and regulations.
2. Inadequate administration of eligibility requirements.
3. Lack of harmony and good will in arranging and controlling foreign sports trips.
4. Inability to secure necessary cooperation with sister organizations to advance best interests of amateur sports.

The Council specified that the NCAA would stand ready to meet with the AAU in an attempt to reconcile the various differences involved. It was the Council's hope that new Articles of Alliance would be developed, assuring close and cooperative relationships for the future.

A special NCAA committee was appointed to pursue this subject. This Committee was and is composed of the following: Robert J. Kane, Cornell University; Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University; Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas; T. J. Hamilton, Athletic Association of Western Universities; Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director, and your reporter, who serves as chairman. The Committee proceeded on the assumption that through forthright negotiations a trying situation could be corrected in a reasonably short time.

Your Committee met with representatives of the AAU June 5, 1960, December 15-16, 1960, February 3, 1961, and September 15, 1961. I am sure that all of us have endured many frustrating experiences as participants in the committee system. This shall stand in my memory, and I am sure I speak for my colleagues, as the most unproductive, frustrating and futile assignment I have ever undertaken for my institution or the NCAA. I should report that these meetings were conducted under the chairmanship and sponsorship of the officers of the United States Olympic Association. Your Committee wishes to record its appreciation for their efforts and express its regrets that no appreciable progress was made under such distinguished auspices.

Throughout these deliberations, our Committee kept the Association's Council and Executive Committee informed of developments and, a year ago, the Council reported and the Convention approved the actions taken to that date.

*Time of Decision.* With the beginning of this past fall, the NCAA was faced with a critical decision. Four meetings had covered more than a year's time. No appreciable progress had been made. What course was open to the nation's colleges to rectify the serious defects which had been shown to exist in the administrative structure of amateur athletics?

It had become increasingly clear to your Committee that new controlling agencies would have to be created in those sports where correction was a necessity. This was not the Council's intention in

April, 1960. It was not your Committee's intention in June of 1960; but as time passed, it became evident to all of those who were intimate with developments that a major reorganization was a necessity. In September, 1961, during the fourth meeting, your representatives were advised that the AAU would never relinquish its exclusive and, in effect, monopolistic control of basketball or any other sport over which it held jurisdiction. This propelled the NCAA in the direction of seeking complete reorganization.

It was felt that new controlling bodies should be organized in the sports of basketball, gymnastics and track and field—and we committed ourselves to the proposition that no one segment of amateur sports would have control of the policy-determining organization in the United States.

*Campaign of Distortion.* Thus, our course was charted. We had the full backing of the Association's Executive Committee and Council. Then came the press campaign which apparently was designed to cloud the issues and discredit our purposes. The mis-statements and distortions were plentiful.

In New York, September 29, 1961, the president of the AAU accused a "small vocal group" of track coaches with selfishly attempting to gain control of international competition.

From Chicago, October 3, 1961, the AAU president charged that the NCAA "negotiated in bad faith with the AAU for 16 months." The NCAA was charged with trying to take over control of all amateur athletics.

Later, AAU officials reportedly charged the NCAA with a "power grab"; they alleged that the colleges wanted complete control; they said this was a move to "destroy" the AAU.

This was a propaganda technique designed to serve selfish purposes. Our friends might have used their time better by engaging in soul searching analysis as to what had happened and why. It happened a number of years ago in the sport of ice hockey, which the AAU no longer controls in any degree. As a matter of fact, it happened May 5, 1961, when the U. S. Handball Association cancelled its working agreement with the AAU. The revolt which is underway is *not* the handiwork of a handful of disgruntled coaches; it is *not* an attempt by the NCAA to control amateur sports in the United States; it is *not* an attempt to ruin or destroy the AAU. Then, what is it?

*Council Statement.* Let me cite a statement issued by the policy-directing Council of our Association: "Meanwhile, a special NCAA committee has met four times with AAU representatives in an effort to develop a new agreement. There appears to be only one major point of dispute. The AAU takes the position that no other organization or segment of amateur athletics shall be accorded a significant place in determining governing amateur sports policies in the United States or this nation's position on international sports questions. In short, the AAU believes this is its exclusive prerogative.

"Historically, the high schools and colleges have been and are principal contributors to the development of amateur sports in this nation. We believe the nation's educational institutions should have a voice and vote in vital policy matters, particularly when many



acts of the AAU have directly affected the conduct of college and high school athletics.

"We propose that new parent organizations be created for those sports in which the high schools and colleges are primary contributors. The basic constituency would be representatives of interscholastic sports (secondary schools), intercollegiate athletics (institutions of higher education), armed forces competition (the four branches being represented by the Interservice Council) and outside or open competition (as represented by the AAU). The Council of the NCAA, along with many other people who have worked on this problem, is deeply concerned that determination of this question presents to the world a divided house because of the undemocratic and uncompromising position of the AAU."

*Bill of Particulars.* I have spoken of widespread unrest. That deserves definition. It takes a considerable impetus to move an organization as large and diversified as the NCAA. It took unquestioned facts from the NCAA Olympic Committee, the collegiate commissioners and the NCAA Executive Committee to convince the Council that the NCAA should start down this road. We discovered many groups with feelings just as strong as ours. The national coaching bodies in the sports of basketball, track and field and gymnastics urged positive action. The high school administrators were concerned about a number of AAU practices and they voiced their convictions that a change was in order, speaking through the National Federation of State High School Associations. The YMCA was disturbed by the AAU's inefficient administration and restrictive foreign exchange policies.

It is not my intention to detail the complaints which these people have regarding AAU administration. This report, however, cited at the outset the Council's initial reasons for authorizing cancellation of the Articles of Alliance with the AAU. A specific example or two might help.

Inconsistent administration—the AAU sanction fees vary and sometimes are not applied depending upon the individual or agency with whom the AAU is dealing.

Inadequate administration of the amateur rule—no more clear example can be found than in the last-minute cancellation of the University of Iowa-Phillips 66 memorial basketball game.

Poorly-handled foreign relations—the ill-fated visit of the Swedish basketball team in 1959 is a notable example.

Inability to rally support of sister organizations—If the United States' athletic strength is to be improved the controlling agency must have the enthusiastic support of the coaching groups. The AAU has lost the control and support of the national coaching bodies in three of this nation's vital activities—basketball, gymnastics and track and field.

There is a much more detailed chronicle of the points of dissatisfaction available for those who wish to explore it.

*Our Goals.* In the main, amateur sports competition and its administration in the United States fall into four categories. These can best be characterized as secondary school or interscholastic

sports, college or intercollegiate sports, sports competition in the various branches of the Armed Forces and so-called outside or open competition which embraces all other forms of amateur sports.

Actually this would leave the AAU in the identical position it now occupies in the United States in its control of open or outside competition. The AAU, however, would join with the high schools, the colleges and the Armed Forces in determining amateur sports policies for the United States as a whole and this country's position on international sports questions.

We believe there is much to be gained from the organization of new sports federations.

I have attempted to answer why your representatives believe reorganization in amateur sports in the United States is in order.

In turn, we have asked this question many times and failed to get an answer:

"Why should not the educational institutions of this nation have a voice and a vote in vital policy matters which directly affect the extensive sports programs which they conduct?"

#### REPORT OF NATIONAL COLLEGIATE TRACK COACHES ASSOCIATION

CHARLES D. WERNER (National Collegiate Track Coaches Association): Before getting into anything pertaining directly to our Association and our reasons and motives and so on, I would like to read to you a very interesting portion of the Western Track Coaches Association report, dated April 27, 1928. You will be interested in some of the names on this report: Bob Simpson, Billy Hayes, Dean Cromwell, John Jacobs, George Bresnahan, Henry Schulte, George Gauthier, and others.

The report reads:

"The President appointed C. L. Brewer, T. E. Jones and John L. Griffith, a committee to draft resolutions of protest."

This committee drafted the following resolution:

"The track coaches who are members of the Western Track Coaches Association, at their annual meeting in Des Moines, April 7, 1928, hereby repudiate the claim of the Amateur Athletic Union that the officers of this organization are a governing body of track and field athletics in America. They call attention to the fact that the colleges and universities of the United States have never unitedly or by a majority vote delegated to the AAU the right to serve as a governing body of track and field athletics.

"They further call attention to the fact that the men who have represented the United States in past Olympic games and the men who will compose our 1928 Olympic team have almost without exception been developed in the colleges of this country.

"The track coaches hereby resolve that they will appoint a representative to appear before the International Olympic Committee and the International Amateur Athletic Federation for the purpose of requesting the officers of those organizations to rescind the action which they formerly took to the effect that the AAU was to serve as the governing body of athletes in the United States.



"They further resolve to invite the colleges other than those represented here, the athletic clubs and other sports organizations, to join with the colleges and the universities that subscribe to the sentiment expressed by this motion in an effort to make it clear that the AAU is not recognized as the governing body by the organizations that are promoting and developing the nation's athletes."

I thought it significant to report this 1928 action to you because there has been very little change in the interim. What Wilbur's Committee and the various sports organizations are attempting to do in 1962 is almost word for word what Major Griffith and the others were doing in 1928. It is amazing how severely we have been criticized for our haste in our actions today.

The item I have just read to you is dated 1928. This is 1962, and many of the articles that condemn us, in fact even some in our own group, say that we are moving much too fast, that we should slow down. This is a well-known tactic of the AAU—delay.

Mr. Johns' Committee briefed me pretty well on tactics that we might expect. I listened politely, but I didn't believe it. I am the most convinced man in the world right now.

The AAU has demonstrated many, many times to us that we should slow down, and if we do slow down again it could well be that the new century will come along and the men taking up at that time will definitely be moving too fast; they should slow down.

Now, let me tell you why the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association is involved in this. At our last meeting in June, 1961, at Philadelphia, this situation was never mentioned. However, many athletes who had earned a rightful place on the team to go to Moscow and compete against the Russians in a dual meet refused a place on that team rather than further submit to AAU dictates. These were old-timer athletes who had experienced the things they disliked. It was upon their organization and complaint that the coaches took up the battle cry.

We have made efforts for conciliation. We have stated what we want. We have stated what we do not want, what we do not intend to do. However, we have never issued a press release, we have never made a speech, we have never put out a directive or anything without first preambuling that with these statements: "We do not wish to control. Our institutions' agency for that is the NCAA. It would assume any administrative management. We do not wish to hurt the AAU. We have no power grab in mind."

And yet I can't read anything from the AAU without reading that we have "power grab" in mind and that we are out to destroy them. If wanting a share in policy-making and administration on top-level international and domestic affairs in our sport means destroying the AAU, that simply in effect says that the AAU is saying to you, "We have the power, we have the control, no one else will share in it." Therefore, they accuse us of being out to destroy them.

I have met with the AAU. I have met with its track and field committee, and I have met with its executive committee, for only one reason, hoping that some conciliation would come out of this where we could settle it.

I have asked this one question at both meetings and never got even an answer: Why in the world does the AAU refuse to want any part in a federation wherein they would continue to control everything they do right now, except that in matters where the high schools, colleges and armed forces were involved an equal voice and vote would go to them in the policy-making end of the administration?

I have never received an answer to that. I, to this moment, can't see why they want no one else to share in this. It is our belief that the many, many specific items that we could name in a bill of particulars of condemnation of AAU would come down to one of simple representation. This would avoid mud-slinging and keep this on a dignified basis.

It is our belief that many evils need correcting—and believe me the same thing exists in the NCAA and would in any new federation—no one can operate without mistakes, but every time we have asked these mistakes to be corrected within the AAU we were “yessed” to death, but the next year the same things were repeated. We only feel now that by having a representative share in policy-making and administration can we correct the specifics. We are pledged to that end.

We would prefer, as Mr. Johns has said, a federation wherein the AAU would assume its rightful place as governing the open sports. Within the past 24 hours I have been informed of a release from the president of the AAU that the AAU definitely will have no part in any federation. I hope that is not true. We are always hopeful of a solution to this before it gets to the knock-down-drag-out stage.

In our efforts to gain for our cause proper representation we have three potential solutions.

One is the simplest, where the AAU would consent to sharing the policy-making, as they should in this democratic country and in a democratic way.

If that is passed by the board we would hope to form a federation in which the AAU would be a rightful sharer in the policy-making and administration.

If that goes by the board, we have one alternative left. That is a federation without the AAU and some other means of administering open competition.

We would hope for the first one. We would prefer the second one. We detest the third one. But if we are forced into that, we are ready to go.

I would say that 40 years is about an adequate time limit. We hardly feel that we are rushing things now.

Press releases from the AAU say that we have already established the place for a competitive championship site in competition with the AAU championships for next summer, at which time we will be asking the American athletes to forsake their loyalty to their country in deference to a loyalty to the corporation. That is not so.

We can foresee some very, very tough problems in such a step. First of all, we must gain the recognition from the international



body. We believe that the most convincing way would be to show to them and the world by a championship that the AAU does not control everything in this country and that the others are not going to be dictated to further. They just simply want a voice and vote in it.

We are faced with the fact that if we do hold a competitive championship, even though there are two athletes in each event to compete for the United States against the Russians in a dual meet already scheduled (and we are very much behind this sort of thing) I think that the AAU will say that athletes who do not qualify for the Russian dual meet out of their own championship cannot be selected. They would do this to try to force into their own selfish championship those who prefer doing it in a more democratic way.

What would be our problem, for example, if athletes were to break a world's record in our so-called federation competitive championship with the AAU being the designated authority to act upon world records? We don't know. We don't know the answers to these things, but we do know that we live in America and we do feel that such dictate on those levels cannot be tolerated further.

We need your support. We are not talking in any terms of boycott. We disapprove of that. But, believe me, if they refuse to be democratic, we would ask your support in any way to help defeat that type of thing.

#### REPORT OF NATIONAL BASKETBALL COMMITTEE

HAROLD E. FOSTER (National Basketball Committee): I am very happy to have this opportunity to trace the history of our efforts in behalf of the sport of basketball. I think I would second very much the points that Mr. Johns presented in his report, and I have great sympathy for our track friend, too.

Many years ago there was dissatisfaction being shown in the National Association of Basketball Coaches that we were not doing all that we should do in being a leader in sports in this country on an international basis. Bringing it to a head were the specific instances that Mr. Johns mentioned in the report—the Swedish team, cancellation of a scheduled Russian tour in this country, etc. The NABC convention held in March, 1959, adopted a resolution citing this dissatisfaction and submitted it to the NCAA in the hope that the parent organization would do something about it.

I believe we were quite fortunate in our sport that we had the agencies to handle this through the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee, the personnel of which serves on the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada.

This resolution was submitted to the NCAA, referred back to the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee, and resulted in a special session of the National Basketball Committee in Chicago in July, 1959.

Because this organization is composed of the colleges, the high schools, the YMCA's, the AAU people, we felt we had the skeleton for the proper organization—and our constitution also gave us the right—to take the steps we did.

The first thing done was to reorganize as the National Basketball Committee of the United States. Then, we petitioned to the International Basketball Association at the Rome meeting that we should

be the recognized body for the reason that we felt we were more democratic as an organization than those that were handling our international affairs at that time and we were more representative of the basketball being played in the United States.

Before this petition was drafted, we sought counsel from the AAU people, and a meeting was held in New York just before they embarked for Rome, but we were told we were too late to do anything at that time.

The NCAA followed this meeting by sending Ed Steitz of Springfield College, as a representative of our Committee, to Rome to appear before the Congress and to submit the reasons for our petition.

I believe the international agency at that time realized we had a situation in this country that we could not resolve by just talking, and it appointed Lou Wilke, an AAU man, a very good friend of all of us, as convener. He was charged with the responsibility to return to the United States and in a year's time report back to the FIBA group that some solution had been made or no solution could be made, in which case the international agency or the FIBA would send representatives into this country to investigate and determine who it deemed should be the governing body in the United States.

At our annual basketball meetings held in Kansas City last March, instead of acting as a National Basketball Committee of the United States, we proposed a federation composed of 55 categories which we felt were interested in basketball in this country. A method of voting was established and a proposed constitution was drafted.

Last October, Mr. Wilke called his first meeting, and it was held in Chicago. At that time two proposals were presented. The AAU presented a proposal to create an advisory council of 13 voting members. This council would serve in an advisory capacity only; the AAU would retain its current position and power. One of the AAU members would be one of the two representatives to the international congress, and the other one would be elected by the council, and in most likelihood would be another AAU man because of the method of voting.

The proposal by the National Basketball Committee followed this. Very little discussion on the two plans was conducted by either group. We reported back to Mr. Wilke certain dissatisfaction, and he appointed a member, John Bunn, who is the spokesman for the National Basketball Committee, to meet with Willard Greim of Denver, an AAU man, to get together and see if they could hash out the difference.

This meeting was held soon after the meeting in Chicago. Mr. Bunn went to the meeting charged with certain things he could do and things he could not do. Mr. Greim came to the meeting with no authority to act in any way for the AAU. So nothing was resolved.

Following the meeting Mr. Wilke called another meeting in Washington, D. C., December 6, following the Olympic quadrennial meeting. A report was submitted by Messrs. Bunn and Greim as to the failure of their meeting. Instead of discussing the various advantages of either proposal and trying to get together, we were confronted with a third proposal submitted by the convener. We were asked not to comment at that time but to study it and read it and



submit our observations in writing. I know what our group objected to in that proposal, but I don't know what the AAU thought of the proposal.

We will have another meeting in early February, I am sure if we don't reach some agreement at that time that it is going to be up to the international agency to determine the proper representative body in basketball in the United States.

I think we have made a few steps in the right direction. I think, as Mr. Werner says, we have had the stall thrown at us, but I think it is going to come out in a good fashion. We are very dedicated to the fact that we feel the federation is the answer in this country. We don't wish to shut anyone out, including the AAU. There certainly is a place for them. But we do feel that their basketball activities have lapsed quite a great deal in the last few years.

It might be interesting to you men to know that of 20,000 rules questionnaires directed to all basketball agencies in this country a year ago, we had a return from 12,000 to 14,000, and only 38 came from the AAU group. So you can see just what a strength they are in the game of basketball in this country.

I hope we have something better to report to you at the next meeting.

#### REPORT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GYMNASRIC COACHES

GENE WETTSTONE (National Association of Gymnastic Coaches): It may seem as if we have rigged something here, especially with two representatives being from Penn State University, but I can tell you very truthfully this is the first time I have ever held this position, and I believe Chick Werner can say the same thing.

Speaking about gymnastics and not about other sports—yet all problems are very similar—I want to spend one minute about the nature of our sport.

(Chart) Gymnastics is an international sport, in that we have teams in the Pan-American and the Olympic Games and we compete with foreign nations otherwise. Gymnastics was brought to this country by the Germans many years ago, so it is not an American sport, as basketball and football and other sports are.

It is strictly amateur in that there is little in the sport of gymnastics other than physical and social benefits derived through participation. We don't have professional gymnastics as in football, for example.

Of course, it is a very small sport, nothing like the great ones we now have. We find it is growing and the high schools of this country are taking it up in large numbers, and in some areas they are putting in gymnastics at such a rate we cannot supply enough teachers to meet the demand.

The goals of all the top gymnasts are focused very definitely to national championships as well as to Olympic participation and foreign tours.

It is not a money-making sport. In some areas we do rather well, but on the whole we are most grateful to the athletic directors in supporting gymnastics on their programs, and certainly the NCAA for sponsoring the annual National Collegiate Championships.

We NCAA coaches are involved in AAU projects because gymnastics is a sport for the little ones as well as for the big ones, and we are so in love with the sport that we are involved every so often with AAU projects as well as with our own college meets.

I can say at this time I have been the vice-chairman of the AAU Gymnastic Committee for many years.

Many of our gymnasts in recent years have made the Olympic squad and gone on these foreign tours and competed against foreign countries. Therefore, we NCAA coaches are vitally interested in our own boys and how they are treated. I can tell you that the leadership in our sport has been woefully lacking. We need different leadership. The leadership we now have, although good in spots, is by men who have other occupations. We want a man in there who is a teacher, who knows how to run the sport and works 24 hours a day at it. We want a leader who represents these facets from which gymnasts are produced, a man who represents the high schools, the colleges, the Turners, and the YMCAs of this nation. We want leadership that represents the United States from coast to coast, and not a small circle of individuals from the metropolitan areas who have dominated and dictated this sport for years. We want intelligent leadership. We want men that can solve our problems, that understand the problems of the colleges and the high schools and Turners, and can meet these challenges in a very intelligent way.

The NAGC is the only gymnastic coaches association in gymnastics in this country. We have a very small membership of 278, as you can see, indeed small compared to basketball and track and field. We conduct annual meetings at the time of the National Collegiate Championships because the largest majority of the coaches are from NCAA institutions. We also have a large number of high school coaches and some officials.

It can be said that 90 per cent plus of the gymnasts are trained and reared in the high schools and colleges of this nation. This may not have been the case 30 years ago when the Turners played a more important role in the sport.

We are affiliated with the NCAA. The Olympic teams of the past three Olympics, except for one gymnast in 1952, all received the greatest share of training in NCAA institutions of this nation. I can tell you very truthfully now that if some of our great German leaders could have read the AAU report, in which the AAU gymnastics chairman said the gymnastic squads were a direct product of the AAU Olympic development program, these great German leaders would have turned over in their graves.

Gymnasiums, modern facilities for gymnastics coaching, coaching research are practically all found today in the educational institutions of this nation. Practically every gymnastic coaching position is manned by a man who has been trained in a college, and yet we have been dictated to by a small group of individuals who by virtue of the AAU structure dominated and administered our sport on the national and international level. We have lost some wonderful people and coaches in our sport through mismanagement and ruthless dictatorship.



I can tell you now that no United States athlete in gymnastics can make the Olympic squad without approval of the AAU. Trips to foreign countries are not possible unless the coach and the boys adhere to this dictate. This dictatorial power wouldn't be so bad if the administration was good, but this has been anything but intelligent.

To give you an example, the world championships will be conducted in Prague, Czechoslovakia this coming summer. In order for a gymnast to make this trip he must attend three trials, the first one just completed in Sarasota, Florida, at a clinic supported by AAU. The second is the National AAU championships in Seattle, Washington, in May, a minimum of five days away from school. The final trial will be held in New York City in June. Any gymnast who misses any one of these three trials will be dropped from the squad. This imposes a terrific hardship on the academic program as well as the finances of these people who have to pay their own expenses.

Travel permits and AAU registrations are required.

We coaches have protested numerous times to the AAU officials about it, individually and collectively, in the form of petitions and resolutions ever since 1957, and yet our protests find their way only to the wastepaper basket.

In 1961 the NAGC formed a resolution adopted by 95 per cent of its members present at the annual meeting, indicating that if the AAU again reappointed the same chairman who has been so unacceptable to the clubs and colleges alike, that the NAGC would divorce itself from AAU and form a new national federation of gymnastic coaches. Not only did they force this person upon us again this year, but they appointed his wife as the United States representative at the International Body for Women Gymnasts, replacing, may I say, a most wonderful person, Dr. Margaret Brown.

At the recent United States Olympic Committee quadrennial meeting the NCAA delegates, six of them, and six AAU delegates, plus one armed service representative, formed to represent the new Olympic Gymnastic Committee of the United States. This committee has never had a collegiate chairman since the beginnings of modern Olympics, and yet through the strength of one vote, gentlemen, that of the armed services, the same AAU chairman was again appointed. The armed services representative cast his vote before the balloting and did not listen to the entire debate of the nominees. Instead he left the room in order to attend three other sports committee meetings in which he was also to cast votes, namely in basketball, track and soccer. Our NCAA group called a recess for the foregoing reasons—and we are still in this recess.

The AAU once again forced upon us an unacceptable situation, despite many years of protest. The armed services representative, knowing absolutely nothing about the problems of our sport, yet by virtue of his dissenting predetermined vote—and gymnastics is not developed in the armed services program—threw the balance of voting against us and again gave the AAU the power.

Gentlemen, we have had experience before with these meetings controlled by the AAU delegates. They then in turn will control

the trials, selection of Olympic scoring, and so on. This is a closed corporation. We walked out because we do not feel it wise to spend any more money of our athletic directors or our institutions to become puppets to a small group which no longer represents the United States.

What is astonishing and amazing and unbelievable is that we have protested to the United States Olympic Committee for years on these same issues with very little aid from their side. Those of you who attended business meetings of the United States Olympic Committee this past December observed something most undemocratic; where our officers made certain decisions, these decisions were reversed by the delegates in that meeting, and today we know who controls the United States Olympic Committee.

Now, exactly what do we want from the NCAA? As NCAA delegates, we want the NCAA to register an official protest to the United States Olympic Committee regarding our walkout. We feel that although one has not been issued as yet, it certainly will be forthcoming.

May I tell you this? We have just canvassed our membership with a walk-out report and a card, a return card, asking them whether they approved our walk-out, and secondly, whether they are in favor of a new federation. This card actually asks for a negative vote. I am surprised to tell you gentlemen right now we have had only three negative votes.

The NCAA should be asked, if possible, to ask for a change in structure of the United States Olympic Committee. To keep the high schools from even one representative I think is disgraceful in a country where actually this is where the boys are started and produced.

We won't go back, of course, unless they change the chairman, because we don't want to be dictated to any more. We will let the rest of that committee be dictated to by this fellow, but we have stomached this enough, gentlemen, and we are through.

We need better publicity. The New York paper just had a write-up. The AP story from Chicago was good. They can't change that. But below that was another article from the AAU office that six college coaches led by myself are going to form a new gymnastic federation. This is distortion of facts, and I can't see for the world how any organization like the AAU should be so unintelligent and so stupid as to produce such reports to the newspapers.

If we don't get better help from the athletic directors then I think we will fail. I think the athletic directors have to know the whole picture very clearly. Otherwise, they may still have some of their individual coaches who are not informed about this, working for the AAU cause, damaging our efforts, and in certain respects indicating that they approve of this power and unwillingness to share with other groups such as the NCAA.

We need voice in policy-making. I ask you: What are we going to do? We really don't know what we are going to do. We know what we would like to do, but we need support. We would like to have equal voice in policy making on the international and national level.



If we don't get this, we will need the NCAA to support us in a new federation. If we don't get the NCAA to support us, we are going to go out on a limb, and we are going to sink or survive.

REPORT OF NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL  
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS

CLIFFORD B. FAGAN (National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations): First of all, I would like to say to you this morning that it is a real privilege and an honor to speak to you a few moments this morning concerning a problem which is of great importance to us. I would like to preface my remarks by saying that we are grateful for the very pleasant relations that we have with the NCAA, that we hope that these will continue. We have received every courtesy from Mr. Byers' office. We have the opportunity of presenting points of view. We have the opportunity of attending meetings of the coaches of the NCAA when we have problems which we believe are common, for which we are grateful, and I know our organization of approximately 25,000 high schools with a great number of athletes appreciate this working relationship more than I can relate to you.

The National Federation supports wholeheartedly the consummation of federations to regulate international competition in amateur sports. At this time we are particularly interested in activating a basketball federation. We believe that since more energy has been spent in this area (this may be a personal evaluation, perhaps because the problem was being met here first) that we would like to see this matter worked through to a completion just as soon as possible.

The high schools believe in this respect that all amateur organizations that sponsor a competitive program should be represented in such a federation. We concur with the previous speakers that the AAU should be represented, to have an opportunity to participate in this projected federation.

We, of course, too, regret that so much of the publicity that has come out indicates that we are working toward the elimination of the AAU. Nothing is further from the truth. The AAU knows it, just as well as we do, but of course it presents its points of view better. It can attract sympathy if it doesn't stick too close to the truth.

We believe that for the best interests of the game, for the best interests of the institutions, for the best interests of the players, it is high time that these organizations be consummated and activated.

While perhaps the AAU is not concerned about what we think in this area, we think it would be better for the AAU, too, if it would attempt to work out a cooperative plan in these areas.

There are many areas in which the high schools are interested. I repeat that the immediate one is basketball. We certainly are most sympathetic and hope we will be able to work with the track people, the gymnastic people, wrestling, swimming, as well as other groups.

You may be interested to know that the amateur baseball people met in New York last Saturday and Sunday and discussed the very

problem with which we are concerned here this morning, and are going, it seems to me, to take action to form a federation which will be concerned with establishing policies and administering amateur baseball on an international basis.

Briefly, I would like to outline to you gentlemen a situation which the high schools believe points up and exemplifies in quite some detail the attitude of the AAU concerning other organizations.

The high schools have felt for some time that since they introduced thousands and thousands of boys to competitive programs, perhaps we could be more helpful to the Olympic movement. We believed that cooperation with the Olympic movement would be a two-way street, that it would help our program and also perhaps provide, if you please, for better representation for the United States in the Olympic games.

Toward this end, approximately two years ago, we invited Arthur Lentz of the Olympic Association staff to appear before the mid-winter meeting of the National Federation at Indianapolis and to present the Olympic Committee's point of view regarding this. We asked Mr. Lentz to give us some suggestions, to tell us how we might help, how we might develop a program that would further the Olympic movement.

Mr. Lentz was most helpful. He was well received. He had some definite suggestions to make, and some of these were activated, some of them are in the process of being developed now.

Because of the cordial reception that was received by Mr. Lentz, because of the impetus that he gave our program, this last summer we invited K. L. Wilson and T. J. Hamilton to be with us at our annual meeting at French Lick, Indiana, and outline for our group ways in which high schools could help in the development of programs that would further the Olympic movement.

In order to cooperate in every way and to be as close to the situation as we possibly could, and with the encouragement of individuals and some groups belonging to the Olympic Committee, the National Federation made an application for membership in the Olympic Committee in Class B. We were accepted by the Olympic Committee representatives who pass on these matters.

When we arrived at Washington for the meeting we were given a ribbon indicating that the high schools had been, if you please, accepted for membership in Class B. We were also encouraged to believe that individual state high school associations would be permitted to join the Olympic Committee. This direct representation, we believed, would bring our groups closer, would encourage them to increase their efforts along Olympic lines.

However, we were disillusioned, and it wasn't very long before we abruptly had our ribbon taken away from us and we were without any membership on the Committee.

This, of course, was due only to the objection of the AAU that we be permitted to join the Olympic Committee. Frankly, up until this time we didn't realize that the high schools were such a vicious group; we just didn't realize that maybe we were going to upset the Olympic movement, and that we were representing some groups that shouldn't be represented.



Obviously, I am attempting rather crudely to be sarcastic, but the fact of the matter is that we found out, when the AAU demanded a vote on the matter from the floor, and when they demanded all their puppets to vote in a certain way, that we no longer were a member of the Olympic Committee.

Certainly, the high schools were disappointed. We don't believe that we deserve that kind of treatment. I can report to you here today that the high schools are still anxious to help in every way they can to further the Olympic movement. We were treated very cordially by the Olympic Committee officers, and I think that is without exception, but we were treated most rudely by the AAU.

In summary, we believe the federation in these amateur sports is the only solution to the problem. We believe it is absolutely necessary for progress. We believe it is necessary for efficient administration, and that only with such organizations can we properly represent the United States, our institutions, our athletes, in international competition.

The high schools sincerely hope that the NCAA here this week will give unqualified support to these groups that are working for what we believe to be the betterment of international competition on the part of our amateur athletics.

MR. JOHNS: Thank you very much. I think that was a forthright statement. I know you do have the support of all the people in the NCAA for your efforts, and we hope you attain your rightful position.

ALEX WILSON (University of Notre Dame): While Chick is still here, I would like to make two short comments.

I am a member of the Central Conference. This is probably the only chance I will have to speak because we are going to have our track meeting tomorrow morning.

I am probably a nut to speak to the group here when our track coaches voted 548 to 9 in favor of joining a federation. In spite of the fact that this movement started back in 1928, as Chick mentioned, he also mentioned the first publicity we heard about it was recently. I was running in 1928, not coaching. The first we heard was when we read about it in *Sports Illustrated* and in the newspapers early in September. We subsequently received a questionnaire from our Ann Arbor office. Many of the coaches thought this questionnaire was a little slanted, but we did return them. Shortly thereafter, we received another resolution from Chick Werner.

At the meeting of the Central Collegiate Conference, we thought it would be a good idea to find out more about what was going on before we returned our questionnaire. As far as I know, our Central Collegiate group didn't return it, not because we didn't realize there was much to be done in correcting the AAU, but only because we wanted to have more information.

At the meeting of the coaching group, I don't believe there was complete accord even then with the resolution to form a new federation. I think Chick will agree with me there.

While I hate to be a minority of one, I don't think the federation is the only course to follow. When I went to Washington for the Olympic quadrennial meeting and saw the setup of the committees, I thought something must have been done in 1928, because on the

track committee I found nine representatives from the colleges and nine from the AAU.

I think the AAU has done some good work, a lot of good work during the years, and I thought this was democratic, to have our nine votes for the track, nine votes for the AAU, especially as I noticed three of the AAU men were track coaches.

Insofar as the Olympic Games were concerned, I thought we were getting fair representation for the college track coaches. This is my own opinion, of course, which I passed on to the members of the Central Collegiate Conference. At the same time, I spoke to as many track coaches as I could. I also tried to speak to some of the AAU members, because I hate to see a fight develop which certainly will hurt our sport in track.

At least Mr. Murphy of the AAU, with whom I had lunch, told me the AAU executive committee was much impressed with Chick's presentation. I heard he had a real time with the AAU. I am not a member of the AAU, so wasn't at that meeting, but we got it that the executive committee was impressed with Chick's presentation—at least in Mr. Murphy's opinion—and the committee thought it could get the things Chick asked for. I haven't heard what Chick asked for. I would like to know what representation we want, and I think we would all be in favor of changing the structure of the AAU somewhat to get this.

Ed Krause, our athletic director, showed me the report from your committee, Mr. Johns, which said if we don't get what we want from the AAU we should consider not participating in AAU events and not providing our facilities for the AAU. I think the track coaches would certainly like to know this before they actually—well, we haven't had our meeting yet and I understand we won't have enough tomorrow to get a vote. This is going to be considered in June.

All I would like to say is I hope this movement is not railroaded through. I realize that time is essential, because if we do form a federation we have to get a representative to Czechoslovakia this summer, but I hope this group doesn't go ahead and vote we shouldn't support AAU competition this coming year until at least we have a chance to meet with the AAU officials and see if we can't iron it out. I would hate to see the NCAA give up on trying to get the representation we need.

Only a nut would say this, but I happen to be a nut, and I think this might hurt track if we start an all-out fight with the AAU.

MR. JOHNS: Thank you, Mr. Wilson. I think perhaps your presentation would have been better made to the track coaches association, since it dealt with some intimate problems you have had with them. I would like Chick Werner to respond to your comments, if he will, Mr. Wilson.

MR. WERNER: Alex, I believe that you know that in a democratic country, where we have the privilege of voting, if you disapprove of something you are entitled to vote a disapproval. If you fail to take advantage of the privilege of voting, I think then you must accept the majority vote. So I have very little sympathy for those who did not vote.



I might say, gentlemen, that we haven't made one move without criticism. If we inhale, we shouldn't have done it; and if we exhale, we shouldn't have done it.

I will tell you just exactly what we want from the AAU. We want an equal voice and vote with the AAU for the NCAA. We also feel that a proportionate vote and voice should go to the armed forces, the high schools, the NAIA, the junior colleges or any other constituent group administering sport.

We have been offered things by the AAU, such as places on advisory committees. The AAU went to great length to point out that on the AAU Track and Field Committee many track coaches are members, in fact, many presidents of the track coaches association. They even took about 15 minutes to count them and then point the finger at me and say, "Now, can you claim this is not democratic and you don't have representation?"

Let me say to you that the AAU Track and Field Committee has never made policy in the history of the organization. It is a recommending group to the upper echelon, and that is the place where the AAU can solve this problem for us and other sports. When the AAU offers to the NCAA one spot in the upper echelon and they retain 10, that is hardly acceptable.

As far as damaging the sport is concerned by refusing any further dictate, might I say that at what point in this affair do we start? You would not have us start now because it would damage the proposed Russian dual meets, yet if we delay a little longer, instead of sending an envoy this summer to try for recognition in an international group, for a more democratic body, for administration here, we must wait until 1964. So if we put it off to save the Russian dual meets this year, then next year there will be another reason for putting it off, and so on, as it has been down through history.

At some place there must be a point of no return. The AAU was warned of that by the special NCAA committee headed by Mr. Johns in New York in September. The point of no return has been passed. We can delay, and of course anything we do is going to create a problem, but, believe me, Alex—and I respect worthy opponents and we want to take into account the objections to everything we do—that a majority opinion is for the formation of a federation; otherwise, we would not be doing it. This is not a Werner proposal. This is a man in the position to represent the majority, and if it had been a minority, we wouldn't be doing so.

MR. JOHNS: Thanks very much. Father Crowley, I think I will turn the meeting back to you, sir.

CHAIRMAN CROWLEY: Thank you, Wilbur, and thank you for bringing these men up here. They have spoken with great authority, as you know, and if some acrimony has been provoked by the opposition, I think they have thrown light on the subject and the smoke will come from the opposing camp.

I wish to thank all who have participated in the Round Table. I think it has been one of the most stimulating, one of the most interesting we have had in many years. Thank you all. The meeting is adjourned.

*The meeting adjourned at 12:20 p.m.*

## COLLEGE ROUND TABLE

Friday, January 12, 1962

THE COLLEGE ROUND TABLE convened in the Waldorf Room, Conrad Hilton Hotel, at 2:00 p.m., Harold Beatty, Fresno State College, presiding.

**CHAIRMAN BEATTY:** Gentlemen, the College Committee welcomes you to the College Round Table program and panel discussion. Further, we welcome your participation in College Committee activities. Every member of the College Committee is more than anxious to be of service to you. You may be assured that your suggestions or problems will be fully considered by the College Committee. (Mr. Beatty introduced the members of the College Committee.)

I want to introduce a gentleman you haven't met up to this time. The administrative office of the NCAA has had Art Bergstrom, whom many of you know, as the man whose chief responsibility was to work with the College Committee and to handle College Division activities.

This year the Council and Executive Committee of the NCAA felt that there was need for another man to fulfill some of these responsibilities, along with other duties. They have chosen a man who in a short period of about five months has been able to pick up an amazing amount of knowledge about the NCAA.

At this time I want to introduce to you Charles Neinas, assistant to Walter Byers, who is interested in College Division activities and who will give you a brief rundown of College Division activities, both national and regional.

### Report of Executive Office

**CHARLES M. NEINAS (NCAA Assistant):** I am receiving quite an indoctrination in this first Convention. I think one of the outstanding public relations jobs of the NCAA was the announcement that my appointment was because of the increasing College Division membership and not that Art Bergstrom was unable to remain with the College Division because of increasing infractions work! We are certainly happy that the College Division is increasing.

Before I talk about the national growth of the College Division I would like to state that we are always interested in hearing from our members and I invite and encourage you to write to the executive office. You are also invited to write to your district representatives on the College Committee. They are interested in knowing your desires, your needs and your opinions on different matters.

You will be interested to know that we have approximately 20 more basketball teams eligible for the College Division tournament this year than a year ago.

As you know, the College Committee recommended to the Council that national meets and tournaments be established in four additional sports—wrestling, golf, tennis and track and field. This was approved by the Council and by the Executive Committee.



The Executive Committee has voted to sponsor this amendment on the floor of the Convention during the business session tomorrow. It is now up to the membership of the Association to vote on these new national meets and tournaments for the College Division.

The College Committee, in making this request, has decided that these events will be financed under a plan similar to University Division national events. In other words, the host institution will assume the expenses of the games, and the participating institutions will assume the expenses of sending athletes to the meets and tournaments. If revenue is left after game expenses are met, then the existing formula of prorating the balance to the participants will be used.

Of course, there will be many administrative problems. If national meets and tournaments are established by the Convention, meets and games committees will have to be selected for the various national sports.

I might say that the original recommendation called for the inauguration of these new national meets and tournaments in 1963. We certainly hope that we will be able to start all four tournaments in 1963.

You will recall that College Division post-season football competition has been discussed at some length by the College Committee. The Committee authorized the executive headquarters to conduct a survey of the membership to find out what its attitude is toward NCAA-sponsored post-season football competition.

Just a brief note here. Many people think that college football is on the decrease. Every once in a while we see an institution like the University of San Diego drop college football. However, recent NCAA statistics show that there are as many NCAA institutions playing football now as there have been at any time in the last eight years. A number of institutions are re-establishing the sport after permitting it to lapse for a period of years.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association recently conducted a survey on post-season football competition and received 196 replies; of the 196 institutions responding, 161 sponsored intercollegiate football. That is 82 per cent of the institutions that replied.

We then asked the 161 institutions that sponsored football whether they favored NCAA-sponsored post-season football competition on the national level; 83 institutions replied yes; 78 no. So we have 51½ per cent in favor and 48½ per cent in the negative, almost 50-50.

The College Committee voted to recommend to the Council that regional football competition, instead of national competition, be authorized for the College Division. This has been recommended to the Council. If approved by the Council, then it will have to be approved by the Convention next year in Los Angeles.

I would like to turn briefly to this year's regional schedule. By the way, may I just make a prefacing remark? The regional games committees and particularly the regional games chairmen have a real task on their hands. As Hal pointed out this morning at the Committee breakfast, hosting an event leaves the host institution with a kind of glow, but at the same time is much added work, so I

hope you will be as cooperative as you can with your regional games chairmen.

I think Joe Justice (Rollins College) is to be complimented for inaugurating a new regional sport this fall in soccer. The meet was held at Adelphi College on Long Island and according to all reports was highly successful, even though they had some adverse weather conditions.

The complete regional schedule is as follows:

#### *Atlantic Coast Region*

Baseball: June 1-2, at Fairleigh Dickinson College, Rutherford, N. J.  
Track: May 18-19, Virginia State College, Petersburg

#### *Midwest Region*

Baseball: June 5-6, Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana  
Tennis: June 5-6, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio  
Track: June 2, Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois  
Wrestling: March 8-10, DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana

#### *Midwest Region*

Baseball: May 17-19, Arkansas State College, Jonesboro  
Golf: May 25-26, Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield  
Tennis: May 25-26, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri  
Track: May 25-26, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia

#### *Pacific Coast*

Golf: May 18-19, University of California, Santa Barbara  
Tennis: May 18-19, University of California, Santa Barbara  
Track: May 18-19, University of California, Santa Barbara

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: Now, you can see by this that the members of the College Committee have not been derelict in their duties, and I want to emphasize the point that sites are important and that if any of you members would like to hold one of these events at your institution you are urged to contact your district representative.

For several years we have had national competition in College Division basketball. There was some doubt, as there always is in a new venture, that this basketball on the national scale would be successful, but under the leadership of Harvey Chrouser, of Wheaton College, as chairman of the College Basketball Tournament Committee, the College Division Championship has grown to be an important event in the athletic world. At this time I would like to have Harvey Chrouser make a report on that tournament.

#### **Report of College Basketball Tournament Committee**

HARVEY CHROUSER (Wheaton College): On behalf of the College Basketball Tournament Committee, I want to express our thanks to the College Division membership. We have enjoyed our responsibility in administering the College Division tournament.

I would like to introduce the Committee at this time. (Mr. Chrouser introduced the members of the College Basketball Tournament Committee.)



As you will see from the report in the Convention Bulletin, we had a little deficit following the finals, but we feel we passed a milestone because the tournament was financially independent without the host team participating. We went into the tournament with a healthy financial condition. Due to our reserves and the guarantee with the College Tourney Sponsor Corporation in Evansville, we came out in pretty good shape. This is the sort of thing we were seeking from the first year the tournament was staged.

I mentioned the balance we had from the regionals. The regionals are the most important part of the tournament. Your Committee has come to find that if we can get a good host to do a job in producing a good net from regional play, then this tournament will continue; if we aren't successful in that, I don't think the tournament can survive. We have had some wonderful jobs done by the regional hosts, and we want to thank you men here today and your colleges for the tremendous job which you have done on short notice.

Your Committee has been giving some study to the possibility of selecting regional sites earlier than we have been able to do in the past. If we are successful in this, we may be able to approximate the University Division setup. The University Division announces tournament sites early and does a good job on advance sales. It takes between \$50,000 and \$60,000 to finance the tournament, the majority of which must come from the regionals, so you can readily recognize the importance of the regionals.

We have entered into a new three-year agreement with the Tournament Corporation in Evansville. This new contract benefits the College Division more than the previous contract. The balance after expenses is divided three ways rather than two ways, with the College Division reserve fund, the participating institutions and the Tournament Corporation, each receiving a third. We also have a good reserve basis setup which provides that the Evansville Corporation shall not permit its reserve fund to drop below \$15,000, in case we should hit bad weather or a heavy snow, as we did a few years ago.

We feel that the Corporation at Evansville has done a very fine job, and given us good support. Of course, we all owe a real vote of thanks to Evansville College for the fine job it does in hosting this tournament from year to year. We all know what a big responsibility that is.

We would like to ask the College Division members to keep the regional selection committees posted on the progress of the teams. Our job is to service the membership the best way we know how, and the best way to do that, of course, is to have detailed information on the records of the teams.

Again, the Committee would like to request that you let us have your criticisms and your suggestions. There were a lot of good ideas from the questionnaire which was sent out last spring, and we welcome your telephone calls or your letters in regard to how we can improve your tournament.

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: Thank you, Harvey, for a real outstanding job. You have put in a great many hours in this particular activity.

As a lot of you know, Wilford Ketz is chairman of the College Cross-Country Committee. For the past several years, the College Cross-Country Championships have been held at Wheaton College, and again Harvey Chrouser has played an important part. I have asked Aldo Sebben, Southwest Missouri State College, to make the report.

### **Report of College Cross-Country Meet Committee**

ALDO SEBBEN (Southwest Missouri State College): The College Cross-Country Championships were held November 18, 1961, over the four-mile clover leaf course of the Chicago Golf Club at Wheaton, Illinois. Wheaton College again acted as host and did a tremendous job on a beautiful cross-country day.

A new record of 30 institutions, including 16 complete teams, from the 15 states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee and Wisconsin, participated in the meet. One hundred eighteen men started and finished the race.

John R. Mulholland, a senior from Loras College, in Iowa, won, and established a new course record of 20:06.9. This was 21.1 seconds faster than his record of a year ago. Thomas, the Southern Illinois University sophomore, came in second, and Heljesen, of North Dakota State, came in third, all three men breaking the previous record.

Southern Illinois, in placing four men in the first 10 and scoring a record low of 33 points, led in the team championships. South Dakota State was second with 82 points, and Slippery Rock in Pennsylvania was third with 113 points. Ball State of Indiana had 121, and Springfield of Massachusetts 147.

Wheaton College should be commended. It has done a tremendous job with establishing the College Division Cross-Country Championships on a national basis.

I urge any of you men to tell us of your wishes relative to sites for this event. If you desire to hold the national meet, I am sure our chairman, Wilford H. Ketz, director of athletics at Union College in Schenectady, New York, will take your request into consideration.

There are several things that we have to consider in selection of a site. One is transportation; second, housing; third, course layout.

We have had requests to hold the meet, in addition to Wheaton College, at Slippery Rock, Wabash College and the Missouri School of Mines in Rolla, Missouri.

For 1962 the Executive Committee has approved that the meet be held at Wheaton College.

### **Impending Legislation**

FRANCIS SMILEY (Colorado School of Mines): I am sure you are all eager to hear the panel discussion and we will keep this short. Please turn to page 113 of the Convention Bulletin where the proposed amendments are listed, and we can discuss them briefly.

I want to assure you at the beginning, you are not faced by an expert. I have just tried to dig out some of the things that I think you would like to know about the proposed legislation.



Skipping the pre-registration proposal, which Ralph Ginn will present to you, we will go to the second one, pertaining to the five-year rule exception. This particular proposal is sponsored by the Eastern College Athletic Conference and its purpose is to give relief to the service academies whose athletes do not have a chance to participate under the five-year rule.

Service academies do not accept students as transfers, as I am sure you know. As a consequence, they have men who have finished eligibility in one sport but with eligibility remaining in other sports.

III. All-Star High School Games. The addition to this in bold type is: "the Council of this Association may designate a committee to act for any state association"—and that is the high school association—if it declines to assume jurisdiction.

Last year, at the urging of the high school people that we assist them in controlling all-star high school games, we passed legislation that put in the hands of high school associations the job of approving or not approving certain all-star games. It seems now that some of those associations do not want to exercise this jurisdiction; this legislation would empower our Council to appoint a committee to assume that particular aspect. This amendment is sponsored by the Council.

IV. Outside Basketball Competition. This is also sponsored by the Council. It would place a penalty on basketball players if they play on outside teams. The Council would have authority to waive the provision for specific instances, such as the Pan American Games, Olympic tryouts, foreign tours that are occasionally sanctioned.

The next item, B, under IV, is an editorial change, designed to clarify the wording. I don't think it needs any explanation at all.

Items V, VI and VII fall in the same category of simply trying to tidy up the language. VII, of course, relates to transfer of membership from one district to another.

Item VIII pertains to the duties of sports committees. This one I shall read.

"In the event that the outcome of a contest is thrown into doubt by a disputed interpretation of the rules, it shall also be the duty of the above committees in their respective sports to hold a full and thorough hearing on the incident and deliver an authoritative judgment either affirming or reversing the contest officials' decision."

This proposal is sponsored by the University of Notre Dame. Whether such a proposal should be in the NCAA By-laws or whether it should be in the specific sports rules is a question that the Convention will have to determine tomorrow when it votes.

The next one, IX, is sponsored by the Council. This pertains to increasing the term of service of the rules committee members in two sports, basketball and football. It would also include the people who are acting as editors or interpreters of the rules as voting members of the committee with indefinite terms of office.

XI. I don't think this raises any question. It is Council-sponsored.

XII. Eligibility Rules for NCAA events. This takes the junior college out of a special category and places it under the term, "collegiate." The term, "collegiate," would include junior colleges.

Next is item B, under XII. Incidentally, the College Committee does not want to have you think it is working for or against a particular piece of legislation. From a personal standpoint, I think this next item is a good one.

"A student who transfers from a collegiate institution after being disqualified or suspended for academic or disciplinary reasons must complete two calendar years of residence at the certifying institution."

This should be very helpful in many instances.

Following now in Item C, the bold-face paragraph (2), this particular proposal is sponsored by the University of California at Los Angeles, and it essentially pertains to those who participate in events as unattached.

"Participation by an undergraduate student-athlete in outside competition other than as a representative of his institution within the period from the opening of the fall semester or quarter to the close of the spring semester or quarter shall count as one year of varsity competition as referred to in paragraph (e)" above.

On the following page, the paragraph in bold-face type is a necessary addition to our By-laws to take care of the growing trimester plan. This plan poses certain problems in eligibility, and this is an attempt to take care of the problems that will arise in those institutions following the trimester system.

Charles Neinas has already talked about item XIII.

Item XIV tries to be specific in stating that it is all right for people on whom the prospective student-athlete is normally dependent for support to help the student-athlete.

Paragraph (b) is completely self-explanatory. This is sponsored by the Council, also.

XV. I don't believe there is any question here.

XVI. The material added in bold-face type sets forth criteria for the certification of all-star games by the NCAA.

XVII is sponsored by the Council and is, I think, self-explanatory.

XVIII is a minor clarification.

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: We would like to have as much discussion as possible. I think you gentlemen realize that some of this legislation has more effect on the programs of College Division institutions. There is no attempt by this Committee certainly to create a division between the University and the College Division, but I do know that you people have some points that you would like to discuss. We have no other opportunity to discuss these except on the floor.

ROY B. MOORE (Mankato State College): I don't like to differ with Mr. Smiley, but I am a little concerned with the By-law change in Article XII, under B, (2), not for disciplinary reasons but academic reasons. I wonder if we should not consider the fact there might be a possibility that a student—I use the word advisedly—finds his objective at one college does not work out for him; therefore, he has to transfer to another type of college.

It seems to me we are disciplining this student quite a bit in taking away two years of possible competition in that college. I know some colleges, when they drop students for academic reasons, allow



them to stay out one year and then the student can reapply in the same college, and be readmitted on probation. It would seem to me the student ought to have a chance to do that in another college when he has changed his educational objective.

I think that provision would fit the case for many transfer students.

MR. SMILEY: We welcome your point of view. I have in mind the student who is seeking what he feels might be a better outlet for his athletic ability rather than an academic opportunity. I think your point is well made. There are some students who would come under that category.

EARL C. LORY (Montana State University): I would like to state, as a member of the Council, that there is a change that will be suggested by the Council. The words "after being" will be changed to "while he is," so if he delays and stays out a year it might not apply. This change is recommended by the Council.

MR. SMILEY: Thank you, Earl. We appreciate being brought up to date. I didn't have that change in my notes.

Does that mean while he is at the institution?

MR. LORY: While he is disqualified or suspended. The explanation that he be required by the institution to lay over another year does not apply if he transfers to another institution.

RIX YARD (Denison University): Different institutions have different academic standards. You might be required to make two points at one institution and make a 1.9 and you could be academically dismissed. Another institution to which you might transfer might have a 1.7 standard, and you would be over and above with 1.9. It seems to me this does not take the difference in the academic standards of the institution into account.

MR. SMILEY: Yes, I think this is one thing we ought to keep in mind. This is for NCAA events only; it has no across-the-board implication.

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: Are there any other questions on any of the other amendments? This is the type of thing that the Committee is anxious to get, this expression of points of view from one side to another. Each question has several different points of view, and if you have an opinion on any of the amendments I hope you will express it.

JOHN J. DILLON (Mount St. Mary's College): On this outside basketball competition, it seems to me we get into an illogical position unless we legislate against basketball and swimming and other sports. It doesn't seem right that all of the students should be punished because we have had some basketball scandals. It is no longer true that basketball in the summer is an obsolete sport. If we take the students off organized teams they have no chance to play at all.

Basketball players may not want to play baseball in the summer, but they do want to play basketball. Why do we single them out? It seems illogical. How do we explain it to the students?

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: Is there any other question on that particular item? I hope you will take this opportunity to express your point of view, so that others may share it.

Ralph Ginn, who is a member-at-large of the Council, is here and I am sure that he will present to you a complete report on proposed legislation related to pre-registration.

RALPH GINN (South Dakota State College): As you gentlemen will recall, the pre-registration amendment was presented last year. It was a controversial issue, and it was tabled by the Convention for further study, which the Council conducted. I served on the committee that studied this, and we are presenting it again this year.

There have been some changes made in the amendment. The theory of the amendment has not been changed, but there have been some changes made which possibly will make it more acceptable to certain groups of people within the Association.

I would like to go back just a little to the history of the proposition.

In 1959 the National Collegiate Athletic Association established the Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids to make a complete study of this subject. This Committee was composed of college presidents, faculty representatives, athletic directors and coaches. We had men on that Committee from the East coast, the West coast, from private schools, from state schools, and from the academies. I think it was a very representative committee.

Fran Smiley, Colorado School of Mines, who has been presenting some ideas on legislation, was on the Committee with me as your College Division representatives.

First, we tried to obtain information on what our membership wanted in the way of legislation and action on this important matter. This included a comprehensive questionnaire which you gentlemen were so good to complete and return to us.

We found out that one thing that many members were interested in was some type of letter-of-intent, or to use a more refined name, pre-registration. I think I can safely say that Fran and I both held about the same position when this first came up—we didn't have very much sympathy with it, but we did study it thoroughly, and we eventually realized that it would be a good thing for our Association.

There is a certain group within our Association that feels very strongly in favor of this legislation, and I know there is a group that strongly opposes it.

There have been many allied conferences within our Association that have utilized a pre-registration service and they like it. The way many of us feel, if there is a large group that feels the need of this, and if it isn't going to hurt the rest of us, we might as well have it, although there are some who feel that it will hurt them.

It is not my position here to try to influence you. I would ask you to study it thoroughly. I would ask you to read it carefully and be prepared to either support it or vote against it in the business session tomorrow.

There are two changes to which I should like to call your attention:

The first change is in regard to the number. In subparagraph (e), on page 113, the total has been cut by five. Last year the amendment specified that the institution could utilize 35 pre-registration



certificates with not more than 25 in football. That football number has been cut to 20. I think that is an advantage for College Division institutions. It makes a total of 35 rather than 40.

Then, if you will turn to subparagraph (f) on page 114, there have been some additions made in this section. Please refer to the last part of the paragraph, where it says: "however, this paragraph shall not apply to a prospective student-athlete who signed a certificate of pre-registration at an institution which is classified in the University Division and subsequently, without solicitation, decides to enroll at a College Division institution."

In other words, a boy that enters a University Division institution or signs a pre-registration certificate at a University Division institution and then decides later in the summer to enter a College Division school, will not be punished and can participate in athletics without losing a year of eligibility.

There has been some discussion within the Council and within groups whether the two words, "without solicitation," should remain in the amendment. I question whether they should remain. I don't believe we are going to solicit athletes very much, anyway, so it might be logical to delete those two words.

If you have any questions on this I will try to answer them. However, the one thing I am urging you to do is to study it carefully and vote upon it.

I just want to restate again that the Council has not taken this matter lightly. The members have studied it thoroughly. The study was made on pre-registration in the Special Committee for a period of over two years. It isn't something that was picked up hastily. A lot of thought has gone into it.

JOHN WALDORF (Missouri Intercollegiate Conference): I have no axe to grind either way, but I have a question concerning section (d), which reads: "In utilizing the form, the member institution shall file immediately the completed original in the executive offices of the Association."

I think for clarification, whether we are pro or con, this word "immediately" should be defined. Does this mean 24 hours, 48 hours, one week, two weeks, a month? I think we are going to get into trouble if we don't spell this out.

MR. GINN: I think that is a matter that might be spelled out from the office. The reason we used the word "immediately," as I recall—and Earl Lory can probably correct me if I am wrong—is that we wouldn't want somebody holding the registration form a while and then turning it in a month later saying, "Here, I had it signed before someone else."

MR. WALDORF: That is exactly my idea, Ralph. Don't you think the Council should spell out that word "immediately"?

MR. GINN: You mean like three days or something like that?

MR. WALDORF: Whatever period is desired.

MR. GINN: I think it will be, if it is passed.

MR. WALDORF: I think we should probably spell it out before we vote on it.

MR. GINN: We could amend that on the floor, I believe.

DEMPSEY E. REID (Western Illinois University): How do you determine if there are 20 in football? It has to be determined they are in football and not in wrestling and basketball or some other sport. The 10 certificates might be utilized for football and yet there would be no record of it. Is some provision to be made so they can identify the sport?

MR. GINN: Yes, the institution has to identify the sport.

MR. REID: On the form?

MR. GINN: When they send it in, yes.

MR. REID: If a boy signs in for football but does not go out for football, could he participate in wrestling?

MR. GINN: I think so.

MR. REID: Would it be counted if the school was over its quota in wrestling?

MR. GINN: There are 10 sports, aren't there? You can get into some complications, but I think that can be worked out all right. That wouldn't be a great problem.

TED HARDER (University of California, Santa Barbara): As a delegate who has the collateral duty of admissions officer, I wonder if the date of June 15 is not a little early? I recall from experience that a great number of high schools, at least out in California, never get their transcripts out to the institutions until sometime in the middle of July, and those institutions that have restrictive entrance requirements might find it a hardship. They might not be able to tell whether the athletes are admissible to the institution until July and that would give some other institution a head start. Did the Council consider this?

MR. GINN: This point of the date was kicked around for some time in the Committee. We had some who wanted it earlier, and some who wanted it later, and this was the date agreed on by the Committee.

Our Committee was just as varied in interest as this group here. It is difficult to get a date that pleases everyone, but that seemed to be the most acceptable date.

LYSLE BUTLER (Oberlin College): If you need an answer to all these questions and they need to be spelled out, the denial that it is an athletic contract doesn't hold much water. Also the number point doesn't seem to be too sound. If you can sign 20 football players and then 10 at-large in any other sport, and these men are allowed to participate in football, your numbers mean nothing.

One question I would like to raise is this. I know an NCAA committee worked on this last summer and recommended to the Council that any institution not soliciting on the basis of athletic scholarships not be held to this two-year rule. Why did the Council not see fit to include that, instead of merely stating a transfer from a University to a College Division?

MR. GINN: I don't know that I can answer that, Lysle. I was on the original committee and I wasn't able to attend the Council meeting when that was changed. I think they felt it would be more acceptable in this form. Earl Lory, could you answer that?

MR. LORY: I think your answer is right. The Council felt this form was probably more acceptable. The chief interest in pre-registra-



tion might be among institutions in the University Division. Of course, there are many College Division institutions which do not recruit actively, but there are some College Division institutions that solicit just as much as the universities. We thought the point should be put in there for that reason.

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: As you all know, there are many varied interests, and many times in a Council meeting we try to suit the greatest number of people.

FRED W. ROLF (Northern Illinois University): I am the culprit who made the motion last year to table this proposal. The reason I made it was because very few answers were forthcoming on how this legislation was going to be administered. I see nothing in this proposal that clears this up for me. Last year, when questions were asked, we were told, "the Council has to work these things out." I am a little afraid of this, unless we get specific answers to some questions that will probably be raised tomorrow.

I don't have too many questions, but I want to ask: Is the Council ready to give us details on how this thing is to be administered? What are some of the implications of penalties? How will they be enforced? I am worried about this part of it.

MR. GINN: Do you mean to spell out the penalties? They are pretty well spelled out.

MR. ROLF: I mean some of the details, how this thing can be worked out, how the conferences fit into this and so on.

You remember last year we got answers on practically every question: "We will have to work these things out." I think we ought to know exactly how this thing is going to be run before we pass it. I think some of us are afraid to vote on it if we can't get questions answered.

MR. GINN: I am sure there will be some things that you can't anticipate. We tried to anticipate this matter of the number. We don't feel this is going to work any hardship. I know you say, "Well, 10 for other sports," but in most schools that are going to use the registration they will pre-register so many for football, so many for basketball and the other sports. There are some who want to spell that out a little more exactly and some who don't. I don't know what the answer is right now on that either. I am sorry I can't give it to you.

MR. LORY: Someone asked a question, I think it may be generally understood, but I want to say again, this is primarily a voluntary program. No institution of the NCAA needs to use this form. It is not mandatory except that once it is used you have agreed to it.

The penalty would be imposed against the institution which uses a boy who is not eligible to compete.

MR. GINN: I would like to point out there are two parts to this proposed legislation. One would be an amendment to the Constitution; the other would be an amendment to the By-laws.

MR. ROLF: I would like to ask a question regarding the voluntary aspect. Suppose our institution decides we don't want to get involved. Can we go out and recruit athletes who sign these forms? We are stuck whether we want it or not. Isn't that right?

MR. LORY: If the Association passes it, its use is voluntary.

FRED D. TOOTELL (University of Rhode Island): I was one of those who opposed this last year. I don't know whether I am a member in this particular round table. I don't know whether I am a member of the University Division or the College Division. In basketball possibly I am classed as the University Division. We certainly shouldn't be classified in the University Division in the sense in which this is applied.

The eligibility rules of the Association pertain only to NCAA championships. Is this eligibility provision concerning two years denial of eligibility going to pertain to NCAA championships only or is it going to pertain to regular competition?

MR. GINN: As I understand it, it is a violation, for instance, if you are a University Division institution and you take a boy who has signed a pre-registration certificate at another University Division and play him.

MR. TOOTELL: Is the NCAA going to send out a list to all member institutions, stating "These are the boys who have signed the contract to become professional and receive so much money for participating in sports"? How are we going to know that such a boy has signed this letter?

MR. GINN: They are going to be registered. Of course, it is also going to be a problem of education. When a boy signs he has some responsibility to advise you that he has signed one in another institution.

MR. TOOTELL: I am against the principle in the first place.

Secondly, I think that if it pertains to one institution it should pertain to all institutions.

Thirdly, I think that the addition under (f) is simply a political device and subterfuge in order to induce College Division institution—if you know you are in it and I don't know whether I am or not—to say, "It isn't going to affect me so I won't vote or I won't be here," or "I will go home." Others will approve it and let it go because it won't affect them.

Frankly, I can't see it. I don't think it belongs in the province of the NCAA, and I don't like it. I will vote against it.

RIX YARD (Denison University): I worked with you last summer on this. It is altered considerably from what we recommended to the Council. The principal revision pertains to the application of this legislation to a boy who is going to a College Division school after he has signed a University Division certificate.

I work in probably the lowest pressure conference in the country. In our conference, "without solicitation" can be spelled out. Our coach is not allowed to leave the campus but boys come in and talk to him. Sure, we are soliciting on the campus. We are trying to tell them how great we are and what a good job we can do. Consequently, if a boy then transfers from the University Division to the College Division school there has been solicitation. So I don't think these last three sentences on the amendment make any difference at all from the one that was presented at Pittsburgh last year.

MR. GINN: I don't think it conforms with what we recommended; I think there is some difference. That is a matter of opinion, of course.



Again, as I said, I am happy to present this to you and hope you will study it and hope you will be prepared to cast your vote Saturday. Certainly any of you gentlemen who are in opposition to it have the right to speak to this amendment from the floor.

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: I would like to sanction 100 per cent the idea—and some of us do this, which I think ruins the democracy of the NCAA—that when it comes to voting on the amendments we take the attitude that one little voice will not make too much difference so we might as well go home and call it a day. I urge you to stay and vote. If we are going to criticize the NCAA and yet don't assume our rights as individual citizens within that group, I don't think we have any right to criticize at all.

### Panel Discussion

DEAN TREVOR (Knox College): In my opinion it would be most difficult to find a person better qualified to speak to you than the first speaker of our panel today. An all-American end during his undergraduate years in Cornell University, he also distinguished himself by being elected to the University honor society during both his junior and senior years.

He received a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. For seven years he was a very successful college coach of football, basketball and baseball. For the next seven years he served as president of Delaware State College. For the past two years he has been the president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia.

It is a pleasure to introduce to you Dr. Jerome H. Holland, who will speak on the subject, "The Administration of the College Athletic Program from the Viewpoint of the President."

JEROME H. HOLLAND (Hampton Institute): It is a most interesting experience to participate in this panel on intercollegiate athletics sponsored by the College Committee of the NCAA. My delicate task is to represent the point of view of the office of the president, mainly in small colleges, in this phase of higher education. There may be some doubt as to my qualifications to represent this peculiar position in the collegiate hierarchy. My credentials include a young man coming from a deprived economic and social background, who managed to become a student at a great university and who actually enjoyed playing intercollegiate football.

Perhaps I should hesitate and show concern before making this next statement, but intercollegiate football certainly enhanced my educational development, and I somehow had the feeling that many of my distinguished teachers were pleased that I participated as long as I passed my examinations and attended classes regularly.

I debated for a period of time if I should state that while I studied for my master's and doctor's degrees I coached football along with my teaching duties. This may sound like heresy, but it might be of interest to you to know that I had the strangest feeling in the early days of my professional career that some administrators looked with favor on my intercollegiate athletic career while interviewing me for a teaching position in the area of social sciences.

With this background, there may be some doubts raised as to my qualifications in spite of the fact that I am now in my ninth year as a college president.

I think that it is important that the NCAA should organize such a panel to discuss certain aspects of intercollegiate athletics, especially football, in the educational process. We are at the crossroads in higher education. There are many concerns being raised relative to the ability of the traditional complex of higher education to prepare citizens for the world of tomorrow. In the horizons of tomorrow, a world outlook is challenging geographical provincialism; creative educational innovations are replacing traditional concepts and programs in education; the integrity, dignity and worth of the individual supersedes acceptance of individuals based on certain ethnic and religious backgrounds, and technological innovations may produce human comforts and material goods beyond the most fertile dream of one's intellectual grasp, yet cause staggering social problems. These factors are a part of the complex of administering a college. They must be considered in all deliberations. Within this challenging frame of reference, will intercollegiate athletics have a supporting educational role?

My answer is in the affirmative. Yes, there is a role for intercollegiate athletics in higher education. Yet, there must be a qualifying, cautious statement placed as an addendum to the affirmative answer, which states that the approach toward intercollegiate athletics must encompass more than that which is a part of our accepted heritage. In this changing social order, we cannot justify extracurricular activity of program only on the basis of its past contribution but must be aware of the demands of a new society or social order and develop a program in this frame of reference. If we think in terms of the future, then intercollegiate athletics should continue to be a part of the complex of higher education.

Intercollegiate athletics must be organized by concept, design and function to operate as a part of the college with a direct relationship to the president of the college. Unless this is accomplished, the intercollegiate athletic program will not survive in the face of crowded enrollments; enrichment of the academic program which limits available time for athletic participation; criticisms levied toward athletics by academicians and the fad of intellectual sophistication of students; demands for the limited college funds available by those areas of the college which are beyond popular criticism; athletic scandals which promote gambling and tamper with honest competition; urgent claims for funds for capital improvements, and a possible lack of interest on the part of the general public in college football in small colleges. We must remember that football was long considered the normal breadwinner of intercollegiate athletics. These are real problems which confront all college administrators, especially in the small college where intercollegiate athletics must be underwritten as a part of the educational budget.

In college administration, one should feel that the athletic directors and coaches are members of the educational staff. They can't operate outside of this organizational pattern. They cannot be given any special favors or benefits which other staff members don't receive. They must develop their programs within the educational context of the college program. Within this pattern, the athletic directors and coaches are not rated on the number of games won



or lost, but by certain educational criteria which will give these men a normal feeling of security and tenure. Athletic directors and coaches, on the other hand, must be willing to work within this organizational pattern.

In the administration of intercollegiate athletics, the president of the college must maintain firm control in order to protect the athletic directors and coaches from the pressure of overenthusiastic alumni and friends of the college. This means that there can't be any secret deals between alumni and athletic people. Such things as special alumni funds, scholarships administered outside of the regular channels, etc. cannot be encouraged by athletic directors and coaches as this leads to certain abuses which have no place in the college program.

In the administration of intercollegiate athletics, the athletic personnel must recognize that much of the prestige and status of intercollegiate athletics will come from the recognition they receive from the college president. Without this prestige and status symbol young men lose an interest in intercollegiate activities. If the present emphasis on scholarship continues as the sole criteria for college entrance, eventually the average high school student will not be interested in interscholastic athletics because it infringes on his study time and this means he will not have the grades to enter college. With scholarship funds in colleges oriented toward science, engineering, etc., the concern of the faculty in intercollegiate athletics becomes a matter of question. The innate drive for recognition, which many young men receive through athletics, may be a thing of the past with our attention completely focused on the brilliant potential engineer and scientist. I feel that there is a place for both groups. This can only be achieved if there is an honest and sincere relationship between the athletic directors, coaches, and the office of the president.

In the administration of college athletics, the president must strive for cooperation between the area of intercollegiate athletics and other areas of the college. The day is slowly coming to an end when the athletic personnel can feel that their work is so important that they can remain apart or aloof from other college personnel or programs. This may mean that the athletic personnel may be forced to reorient their thinking along this line. They cannot operate in a vacuum. In the small college of today and in the future, the success of the intercollegiate athletic program may depend to a degree on how the athletic personnel support and cooperate with other college programs. Support begets support.

In the administration of intercollegiate athletics, the college president faces a serious question regarding grants-in-aid or some other form of assistance normally made available to students who are seeking a college education. Any student who has the desire to seek a college education, and the intellectual ability to qualify for entrance, deserves assistance if available. The young man who participates in intercollegiate athletics, as long as he satisfies the entrance requirements of a college and is in need of financial aid, should be given some form of assistance. The assistance should continue as long as the young man satisfies the college standards.

The athlete is participating in a form of activity which certainly is a part of the educational process in citizenship development. On this basis, and without quoting other factors, the young man should be helped because he is engaged in what I refer to as an educational experience. This includes the educational aspects of travel and engaging in new experiences; the socialization process which comes from group participation and identification; the desire for achievement which is symbolized by becoming a member of the squad or team and being able to represent an educational institution; a sense of individual dignity through having mastered subject matter in the classroom; the intricacies of the game; the decision to participate; the judgment in making sacrifices in time, energy and social activities and a respect for one's fellowman because an opponent is looked upon as a challenge and not a matter of race, religion or cultural differences.

The matter of schedules, public relations, family relations, alumni relations and other areas as related to the intercollegiate athletic program are of major concern to the college president. Athletic directors and coaches can't go off on tangents and expect their programs to be successful. The intercollegiate athletic program must be balanced within the total program. Variations lead to serious problems which in the past could be overlooked at times and solved, but the future may doom this important program. Again, I emphasize that the athletic personnel may find it difficult to operate within this pattern, but there is no other way.

There is of course a tendency to strive forward. I have observed coaches who become obsessed with the idea that the movement upgrade is mainly based on victories. They overlook the hazards, which means that the real purpose and spirit of coaching become secondary. In our competitive society, to win is enviable. But coaching is more than a reflection of scores, if it has a place in the philosophy of higher education. Perhaps some day we may find through prose a means of presenting a portrait of a coach in the same manner that the late Grantland Rice created a portrait of an athlete and the implications of athletics, when he wrote:

"But when the great scorer comes to write against your name, it matters not, the games won or lost but how well you played the game." This is a remarkable portrait.

In the college administration of intercollegiate athletics the college president certainly is aware of the positive educational aspects of the NCAA. However, I wonder if the area of educational statesmanship has really been a part of the thinking of the organization. Is it not conceivable that in the future the NCAA must explore new ways or methods of implementing its role in the area of intercollegiate athletics?

I refer to the following:

Since intercollegiate athletic programs in most colleges are a part of the educational budget where funds are limited, is it not possible for the organization to think of encouraging manufacturers of athletic equipment to develop less costly athletic equipment through the use of new products? Another approach may be encouragement in the area of equipment manufacturing. It may be possible to assist



colleges in some type of regional or central purchasing of athletic equipment at a savings to the colleges. Such comments may be viewed with some skepticism today, but this is intercollegiate athletic statesmanship which may be necessary in the future.

There has been a rash of serious injuries and deaths in some secondary schools recently in football. Is this due to faulty equipment or other causes? Also, we have had our share of injuries in colleges. Since the NCAA is the leading organization in supporting athletic programs as a part of the educational process, do we have a role to play? Is there an adequate program to investigate such matters? Does this organization with its prestige encourage safety research in equipment, or is it left to the manufacturers, or some other individual or organization? We are aware of the fact that we have some committees of the NCAA studying this matter. Should we not do more? Are people aware of our concern? If they become aware, would not this stimulate more research? People may make inquiries in the future about the role of any activity in education which is considered physically dangerous. Is this a part of our future challenge?

May we not visualize that more research funds may be obtained to encourage studies about intercollegiate athletics? It seems to me that the public hears only the general advantages and value of intercollegiate athletics. May not some research bring forth additional ideas the same as research has done in other areas? Research funds from foundations and individuals may be secured for such purposes through the prestige of the NCAA. While this may not be thought of today as a part of the program of the NCAA, this type of statesmanship may be necessary for the welfare of intercollegiate athletics in the future.

We have had our share of scandals in intercollegiate athletics. The number is not large when one thinks of the over-all picture. However, does the NCAA have a role to play in promoting and encouraging legislation to help alleviate this situation? On the other hand, does the NCAA take a strong position in addition to any public statements regarding the responsibility of the colleges and alumni in this matter? Perhaps this is outside the scope of our operations at this time, but we are in a changing social order where we must look for new vistas to safeguard this program which we feel offers so much to our society. In this context of unfavorable publicity which affects the basic foundation of our intercollegiate program, and I refer to fair play and sportsmanship, what is the role of the NCAA in cases involving colleges having problems? May it not be important for this powerful comprehensive organization to encourage those involved to work out a solution to their problems? This may affect the image in which the public views our program.

In the field of international relations, where this nation's ability to make friends and influence people is considered vital to our survival, what is the role of this organization? I recognize that we send from our colleges athletic people for teaching purposes and some coaching, and our outstanding stars to foreign lands to compete against people from other nations. These athletic stars form a very impressive program and represent America at its highest level. Our teams present a picture of America's many faces and religion. We

are represented as a democracy. But does this really get across to the people of other lands the true picture of intercollegiate athletics? I wonder if they know of the thousands of young men who are a part of this program. How many of these young men were stimulated to seek an education because of their interest in athletics?

The educational value of our athletic program, which in the international contests may be clouded in the field of partisan nationalism and politics, may be pointed up by a recognition of the fact that the question of human relations has been aggressively challenged through intercollegiate athletics. Our concept of intercollegiate athletics is not a part of the thinking of people in foreign lands. I could continue, but enough I hope has been mentioned to point up a concern. This may be a part of the educational statesmanship of the future of the NCAA.

Yes, the intercollegiate athletic program is a vital part of higher education. Its role in the development of mature citizens is a part of our heritage. With a changing social order, this role is being challenged. Its survival may partially be determined by the manner in which colleges orient their thinking about intercollegiate athletics in terms of the new horizons in the world order, by the type of program sponsored by the NCAA on the contemporary scene and in the future, and the educational statesmanship which the NCAA portrays as a part of its image in the future.

The president of a college, in administering an intercollegiate athletic program must think of the present within its approach toward the future. We who are associated with higher education are preparing young people for future living.

MR. TREVOR: The second member of your panel graduated from Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He had several years of coaching experience before receiving a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin. The past 21 years he has been chairman of the Department of Education at Beloit College, and is now serving his tenth year as chairman of its faculty athletic committee. He also represents Beloit College in Midwest Conference meetings.

I am pleased to introduce Clarence Von Eschen, who will speak on "The Administration of the College Athletic Program from the Viewpoint of the Faculty Representative."

CLARENCE VON ESCHEN (Beloit College): The nature of the role of the faculty in its participation in the conduct of intercollegiate athletics is predicated on the position taken on two basic issues:

1. The philosophical role of the faculty in the whole of the academic organization.
2. The concept of the nature and function of intercollegiate athletics.

It is not the intent of this presentation to debate the issue of faculty authority or control in the academic organization. However, it has been shown that "there is a positive correlation between the academic quality of colleges and faculty control. In the very best colleges, the faculties generally have much authority and in the very worst colleges virtually none. In the middle range the issue



is confused."<sup>1</sup> For this and what seem other sufficient and supporting reasons, the position is taken that strong faculty control of educational affairs in a climate of mutual trust and administration—faculty cooperation strengthens higher education and is therefore desirable in the over-all academic organization.

The degree to which any collegiate program is educational depends upon its nature and function. This is no less true of intercollegiate athletics. The following assumptions have relevance to the over-all educational nature of intercollegiate athletics:

1. Intercollegiate athletics should be evaluated and conducted on the basis of their educational value.

2. One purpose of higher education is the development of sound physical and mental health together with the knowledge and will to maintain physical and mental fitness.

3. Intercollegiate athletics can contribute to the intellectual and physical development of students.

4. Intercollegiate athletics must be of such nature as to contribute to the academic integrity of the institution.

5. Intercollegiate athletics are an extension of a good health, physical education and recreational program and provide opportunity for the skilled individual to more fully develop his potential.

6. Intercollegiate athletics should be administered and directed by a recognized department of health, physical education, and recreation, and by "recognized," I mean on the same administrative level as other departments of instruction.

7. The cost of intercollegiate athletics is a proper charge against the educational budget and they are no more expected to "pay their way" or subsidize other collegiate activities or programs than any other department or school of the college or university.

8. Just as it is the function of every member of the instructional staff to strive for maximum student achievement in his area of instruction, so it is the responsibility of the personnel of the program of intercollegiate athletics to strive for maximum individual student and team performance. The effectiveness of the instruction in intercollegiate athletics should be evaluated on the same basis as is the instruction of members of other departments of instruction. The win-loss record is but one of several factors to be considered in the evaluation.

Assuming that strong faculty control in instructional affairs is desirable, and that intercollegiate athletics are educational in nature and therefore a matter of educational affairs, in what areas and in what manner does or should the faculty participate in the conduct of intercollegiate athletics?

The institution with a policy of strong faculty control or participation in the educational affairs of the whole institution will be concerned with policy formation and to some degree with the administration of policy in most or all of the following areas:

1. Educational goals or objectives
2. Admission, probation, and dismissal
3. Student recruitment

1. Burton Clark, "Faculty Control," AAUP Bulletin, Winter 1961, p. 229.

4. Scholarship aid, grants-in-aid, and student loans
5. The curriculum—courses of study
6. Student academic performance
7. Graduation requirements
8. Eligibility
9. Faculty selection, promotion, tenure, and evaluation
10. Sabbaticals and leaves of absence
11. Plant planning and expansion

Upon first thought it may seem that at least some of the areas cited have little or no relevance to athletics. However, the department of health, physical education, and recreation as well as all other departments of the institution are involved with curriculum, staff, and students. The impact of faculty participation in these areas will vary among instructional fields, but nevertheless will have some impact on all fields. Furthermore, insofar as athletics are concerned, some of the areas cited have a direct impact and others an indirect effect.

While it is not the intent of this presentation to present the details of a specific institution's policy for the participation of the faculty in the conduct of athletics, it is hoped that in the interest of illustration and clarification you will pardon occasional reference to the institution I know best in this matter—my own. Not that this is in any sense a model, but that it is an attempt to relate the theory and practice.

A faculty should develop and adopt statements in all areas where there is faculty participation or control. This is no less so the case in the area of the conduct of intercollegiate athletics.

This policy statement might well take the form of an "Athletic Code, Principles for the Conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics at X College," and might have a preamble as follows:

"The Faculty of (X College) recognizes the values to be derived from a properly administered program of intercollegiate athletics insofar as it contributes to the character, health, and academic interests of students, to the best interests of the educational program, and to the general aims and purposes of the college.

"The college is in sympathy with, and agrees to conform to, the codes of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and of the X Athletic Conference."

Then follows Article I which might read:

"Final decision on all matters of athletic policy and control shall rest with the faculty within the framework of the charter and by-laws of the college."

This in no way, Dr. Holland, eliminates the college president. The administrative structure of the college should provide for a faculty athletic committee whose duty and responsibility would be to serve as the faculty agent in carrying out the policies of the college set forth in the athletic code. The committee should shape and guide the athletic policies of the college in cooperation with the department of health, physical education, and recreation; and should report to the faculty at regular intervals on the athletic program and exchange suggestions and ideas on the same.



Some members of this faculty athletic committee should be elected by the faculty and others appointed by the administration. The chairman (or head) of the department of health, physical education, and recreation should be a permanent voting member of the committee. The principle of faculty control dictates that the number of elected members of the committee exceed the number of administrative appointees. When the college has membership in an athletic conference, it is highly desirable that the chairman of the committee be appointed for an extended term and that he be the faculty conference representative.

The basic policy statement is the athletic code and should contain statements on those factors which are of direct concern to the intercollegiate athletic program. Other factors of concern, but more generally applicable to the faculty as a whole and to over-all college policy, will be discussed later.

The content of a code will depend upon how comprehensive and detailed a faculty wishes to be. This may be determined by past or present experience with an intercollegiate athletic program. It would seem for effective faculty participation, however, that a code should include policy statements on critical areas and that these critical areas are:

1. Admissions
2. Eligibility
3. Scholarships
4. Grants-in-aid, and student loans
5. Remunerative employment
6. Student recruitment
7. Try-outs
8. Staff
9. Intercollegiate athletic program (that is specific sports in program, number of contests, and schedules)
10. Control of finances

The precise nature of policy in these critical areas is a matter of local concern and depends upon how the institution views the position of intercollegiate athletics in the academic organization. However great this variation may be on some factors, there are at least three areas where the assumptions made at the outset of this presentation dictate precise policy however stated. One of these relates to staff and the policy might be stated as follows:

"Staff: The members of the coaching staff shall be regularly constituted members of the faculty fully responsible to the administration and similar in appointment and tenure to other faculty members of comparable rank. Their salaries shall conform to the general faculty scale and be paid wholly by the college and not supplemented by payments from outside sources. They shall, however, have the same opportunity as other members of the faculty to receive compensation for special services outside the college which do not conflict with their college duties and responsibilities and which are contrary neither to college rules nor to propriety."

A second area concerns the intercollegiate athletic budget. In keeping with the assumption stated earlier relative to costs of ath-

letics and their relation to the institution's educational budget, the budget for intercollegiate athletics should be prepared and presented with expenditures only and exclusive of salaries. A sounder educational and better balanced athletic program is more likely to exist under such a budgetary practice than under a practice of budget balancing whatever may be the admission charge policy. The chairman of the department of health, physical education, and recreation is responsible for preparing and administering the budget when approved.

The third area relates to finance. Policy here might be stated in the following manner:

"Control of Finances: The financial control of the athletic program shall be similar to that of other activities of the college. All athletic funds shall be handled and disbursed by the business office. All athletic expenditures and receipts shall be included in the budget of the College."

Reference was made earlier to those areas which are of general concern to the faculty in an institution with a policy of strong faculty participation in educational affairs. These areas do not have exclusive relevance to intercollegiate athletics, but are deserving of some attention in that they have a strong indirect effect on their conduct in the institution which views intercollegiate athletics as an extension of a college department of instruction—the department of health, physical education, and recreation.

An institution with strong faculty participation in educational affairs will have a committee on admissions with a majority of faculty elected members. This committee will establish policy for the admission of all students. Recruitment policy of a nondiscriminatory nature will be determined by the faculty and administration working through regularly established committees where this matter seems relevant. There will also be a student performance committee with elected faculty representation which among other things will deal with probation and dismissal. Student assistance in the way of scholarships, grants-in-aid, and loans will be administered through a committee with faculty elected representation. Policy on probation and eligibility should be determined by the faculty working through faculty elected committees where these and other related matters are normally considered. Thus, the athletic committee, the student performance committee, and an educational policy committee might deal with eligibility as it relates to all extra-curricular activities. Policies determined by these committees will be applicable to all students.

The functions of the foregoing committees are concerned with faculty participation in student matters. Policies with reference to staff members are equally important. In this context a most crucial committee of faculty members elected by the faculty might be titled the faculty status and performance committee. This committee will deal with promotion, tenure, and sabbatical and leave of absence policy as it relates to the staffs of all departments of instruction. In this context all staff members who coach intercollegiate sports are regarded as regular faculty members with all the rights and responsibilities of faculty members.



In conclusion—both higher education and intercollegiate athletics will be strengthened to the extent that intercollegiate athletics become an integral part of educational affairs, and thus more nearly fulfill an educational potential. This potential will be more fully realized when the faculty participates in the conduct of intercollegiate athletics as one facet of the educational enterprise.

MR. TREVOR: The third member of our panel graduated from Lebanon Valley College, where he competed in football, basketball and baseball. He received his Ph.D. in Columbia University, and is now serving his thirteenth year as Director of Physical Education and Athletics at Bates College.

We are fortunate to have with us today Lloyd H. Lux, who will speak on the subject, "Administration of the College Athletic Program from the Viewpoint of the Athletic Director."

LLOYD H. LUX (Bates College): Since my fellow panel members are concerned with academic and educational administrative problems of the small college, I shall attempt to direct my remarks to several areas where there may lie a community of interests and function—in brief where the college president, the professor, and the athletic director meet.

Realizing that even among the small college classifications there are many differences by virtue of such things as the type of control and section of the country in which they are located, I shall orient what I have to say to an area and a situation with which I am familiar—Bates College.

I trust that you will not consider this approach too provincial, nor a manifestation that we have all the answers. I can assure you that the latter is most certainly not the case.

### *Bates College*

First let me give you a brief sketch of the institution I represent.

Bates College is a small non-sectarian, non-fraternity-sorority, privately operated co-educational college of the liberal arts, located in the twin city Lewiston-Auburn area in the state of Maine. The combined population of the two cities is slightly over 62,000 persons.

In 1963, the college will celebrate its 100th anniversary. The faculty consists of some 70 persons, and a student body which averages 450 men and 375 women for a total average enrollment of between 850 and 875 students. The students, for the most part, come from the New England states, New York, and New Jersey. Endowment investments total close to four million dollars. The campus, buildings, and facilities are valued slightly under four million dollars.

### *The Bates Plan of Education*

A statement of the "Bates Plan of Education" is summarized in the following three broad goals:

1. To provide *each* student with an understanding and appreciation of the main fields of human knowledge.
2. To give *each* student a sequence of liberal arts and science courses that lay the foundation for a successful career.

3. To help *each* student develop attitudes and abilities without which no amount of knowledge can produce an educated and worthwhile individual.

Even though *each* student may not participate actively in the athletic program, nevertheless we feel that this program contributes to some extent to the realization of the first goal—understanding; to the second as well—career, and most certainly to the last one—attitudes and abilities of general education.

#### *Department of Physical Education for Men*

Next, let me show you what we have with which we strive to make our contribution to the general education of the student.

We operate under the official title of The Department of Physical Education for Men. The women have a separate department.

*Facilities:* In way of facilities we have both a large and small auxiliary gymnasium, a field house with a cinder and board track, adequate locker-shower facilities, two combination handball and squash courts, and a weight room. This area opens on to an outdoor facility which includes two football fields, baseball field, soccer field, intramural sports area, nine tennis courts, and a nearby golf course.

*Budget:* Our budget, exclusive of department members' salaries, totals about \$50,000, which is part of the general college budget. A rough breakdown shows that \$25,000 comes from student fees, \$12,000 from gate receipts and guarantees, and the remaining \$13,000 from the general college fund.

*Program:* The program offered by the department consists of a three year requirement in physical education, and a one semester required course in health problems—all a part of the Bates core program of general education. In addition, there are four elective professional courses in physical education. We offer neither a major nor a minor in physical education. We have an extensive and well-supported intramural sports program for a college of our size. Our intercollegiate athletic program consists of eight different sports: football, cross-country, soccer (club basis), basketball, indoor track, baseball, golf, outdoor track, and tennis. Most of our opponents are from New England. Within the state we compete on a conference level with Bowdoin, Colby, and the University of Maine who, along with Bates, constitute the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

*Staff:* Including myself, there are five full-time staff members. All are faculty members, four of whom hold the rank of assistant professor, and one a full professorship. Tenure, sabbatical leave, and all other faculty considerations are applicable to the group.

By this time you are aware of the fact that we have what is called a "unified" or single department. Accordingly staff members, in addition to coaching athletic teams, teach physical education classes, health and professional courses, assist with intramural sports, serve on faculty committees—in short they are an integral part of Bates College.

*Physical Education Department-College Administration-Faculty Relationships:* The relationship of the physical education department to the college administration and faculty is as follows:



On matters pertaining to the required physical education program and the teaching of courses, the dean of the faculty, faculty committees, and the faculty itself are in control. The intercollegiate athletic program is a direct concern of the college administration through the office of the president, except for two phases of athletic scheduling: extension of the prescribed number of contests in a sport, and post-season contests. These two aspects are dealt with by the committee on extra-curriculum activities, which submits its recommendation to the faculty for final action. The committee make-up includes a member of the physical education department.

From the foregoing, you can easily see that our situation is indeed a small operation. When your committee sought to place on this panel an athletic director who represents the small college, they certainly got to the bottom of the barrel. What then, are some problems, as I see them, which may be of mutual concern to us here today?

### 1. *What Is College Sport-Athletics?*

We might do well at this point to raise the question—What is college sport-athletics? Robert Boyle in his recent *Sports Illustrated* article, "The Bizarre History of American Sport," points out that sport fascinates Americans . . . foreign visitors are left either amused or aghast when banner headlines announcing World Series scores force international crises to the bottom of the front page . . . the *New York Times* devotes more space to sport than it does to art, books, education, television or the theater—sport permeates our language, our art, our politics . . . our economy. Americans spend \$20-billion a year on sport, approximately one-sixth of the national disposable income. Boyle continues, "Is sport, as Francis Logan Paxson, the historian, called it, the social safety valve that replaced the frontier? Or did that dour observer, Thorstein Veblen, touch the heart of the matter when he wrote that sport was no more than an expression of the barbarian temperament"? Lewis Mumford let up on cities long enough to dismiss spectator sport as "one of the mass-duties of the machine age" and "a part of that universal regimentation of life." And Albert Parry, in the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, found an even more sinister significance; he termed sport an instrument with which "the masses are to be kept in check, awed or distracted." Was Parry right when he said: "The wide interest of Anglo-Saxon masses in horse racing, football, baseball and similar sports tends to allay social unrest and lessens the possibility of political uprisings"?

These sociological pseudoprofundities tend to obscure the simple definition of sport as a pastime, a diversion, something to do. When man has time he does things. He writes, he paints, he diverts himself. Sport in America grew with the increase of leisure time and the liberalization of moral codes.

A Swarthmore College undergraduate wrote a few years ago, "Sports are not something theoretical or abstract, but rather a dynamic activity with the unpredictability of the human force."

Last year at this College Round Table session Professor Com-manger, among other things, has this to say: "College sports shouldn't be spectators' sports. Those who want spectators' sports can go to

the professionals. Those who want to watch brilliant performances in baseball don't go to Amherst; they watch the Dodgers. It can be the same with football and basketball.

"Let the young play their games. Give them back to them. They belong to them. They have a right to play their games. They have a right to work it out in their own way. They even have a right to lose games.

"Student interest will decline, as it should. Already sensible students know that if they are going to get on with the job, if they are going to get into medical school or engineering school or law school, they haven't the time that organized athletics require from them, and that attitude may spread throughout the entire student body, as it should.

"What organized intercollegiate athletics do now is to put the educational enterprise on a false base. In the public mind athletics overshadow other activities of schools and colleges. No newspapers ever stress the results of examinations, for example, in their headlines, but always stress to an eager community the victory on the basketball court or football field.

"I don't think halfway measures will do any good, any shifts from more emphasis to less emphasis. I don't want *any* emphasis. As long as anyone has a financial stake in winning—coaches, players, businessmen, newspapers, television stations—all attempts to de-emphasize athletics will be futile."

What is your reaction? Are college sports meeting or extending demands beyond the leisure time available to college students? Should a student be entitled, and encouraged to experience a "dynamic activity with the unpredictability of human force?" Should the flame of college sports be dimmed or even extinguished? Who should our youngsters seek to emulate: the campus athletic stars or the gun-happy hoodlums depicted on our television screens? Does the best in art, literature, and music derive from those who delve into these areas of human endeavor only as leisurely pursuit? Can the best values accrue from athletic participation without recognition from the stands and communication media? If fitness is truly a goal for Americans, do not college athletics have a very important role to play?

## *2. Time for Participation*

The ever-increasing pace being set in the pursuit of excellence—be it in the classroom, laboratory, or on the athletic field—and the fact that there isn't a thing we can do about having only 24 hours in a single day presents a real problem to all concerned.

As pointed out earlier, my institution through faculty action prescribes limitation on length of playing schedules. Recently we proposed adding four games to our limit of 14 to enable us to play earlier in the New York-New Jersey area. This was necessitated because our spring vacation comes too early for play in New England, and our baseball season, because of climate and the termination of classes in the middle of May, makes for a very short season.

The committee unanimously recommended to the faculty that the request be approved. Faculty opposition was based on the grounds



that time expended in extra-curricular participation, particularly baseball, was not conducive to producing scholars and endangers the academic standings of students. Also, the faculty members felt they should not be expected to repeat work or help students who have been absent because of college athletic representation.

The outcome was a narrow defeat for the request, but did result in the faculty directing the scheduling committee to study and bring in recommendations relative to the changing of the spring vacation dates.

More recently a proposal was made to permit the scheduling of classes between the hours of 4 and 5:30 p.m. This was defeated.

I cite these incidents only to show the trend of thinking even at a small residential college. Faculty members want only to do their job better, just like those of us in athletics. They are not opposing intercollegiate athletics.

At the business session of the Convention we will be asked to act on a recommendation which asks us to support NCAA meets and tournaments. My attention, only recently, has been called to the fact that one of our New England colleges, which has been a representative in NCAA events, plans to forego this sort of thing in the future.

What we have here are two competitors for the student's time—the professors and the athletic coaches, each of whom agrees that the other has sound reasons for the right to the time. How do we get off the horns of this dilemma?

### 3. *The Individual Participant—Who, Why?*

Should the college seek out and admit at least some of those individuals who, in addition to having the necessary scholastic qualifications, are talented in athletics, or should total emphasis be placed on academics alone? Cecil Rhodes, who was the first person to set up a major scholarship program based on anything more than intellectual qualifications as determined by examinations, expressed the desire that students elected to the Rhodes Scholarships shall not be merely bookworms, and that regard shall be had to:

1. His literary and scholastic attainments.
2. His fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports such as football, cricket, and the like.
3. His qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness, and fellowship.
4. His exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates, for those latter attributes will be likely to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim.

In a special report circularized by the officers of the NCAA, American Football Coaches Association, National Association of Basketball Coaches, and the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, a statement is made to the effect that "a committee is studying the possibility of instituting a minimum academic score for intercollegiate eligibility, and that recent developments in intelli-

gence testing indicate that in the not too distant future, it might be possible to set a minimum score which students must attain before they may be eligible for participation in athletics."

This approach conceivably might lead to the consideration of whether or not age should be a controlling factor in athletic participation at the college level.

There are some who may say quickly that this is an outgrowth of the conspiracy of bribery that has invaded intercollegiate athletics on the major college and university level. It is not relevant to the College Division group. My belief, however, is that whatever threatens intercollegiate athletics anywhere at any time is of major concern to all of us, and we should take advantage of every available opportunity to eradicate evil wherever it exists.

If you are a member of a small college, with limitations as to staff, finances and manpower, how do you attain that degree of excellence in competition which allows the participant to experience at least 50 per cent success in the contests of which he is a part—or is this unimportant?

We are situated in an area where competitive skiing and ice hockey abound. One of the best ice arenas in the East is located in the city, and ski facilities are readily available. Because of our limitations, efforts to sponsor teams in these sports have been discouraged. Is it better in a situation of this kind to pursue excellence in those activities now sponsored, rather than have more students competing in a greater variety of sports perhaps at the expense of what excellence we have attained in those we now support?

I am sorry if I have taken more than my allotted time, but hope that what I have said may lead to fruitful discussion.

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: I am sure that these presentations have been inspiring. The members of our panel will willingly answer questions or hear some of your expressions of opinion or philosophy concerning their positions in athletics or on athletics in general.

H. M. NIELSON (Hampton Institute): Mr. Lux, you say your athletic department has a separate women's department. How separate is that? Is it mainly a point of coordination, or how many women do you have?

MR. LUX: A little less than half of our student body are women. When I say the department is separate, there is a separate director, separate facilities, and they operate entirely alone. We had some co-recreational activities at one time, but at the present time they are a unit unto themselves. They work completely alone and have their own facilities.

CHAIRMAN BEATTY: Are there any other questions? In closing, I want to thank you gentlemen for this program. I want to thank the members of the College Committee for the excellent job you have done this year.

I would like to say this: The College Committee each year faces the problem of presenting to you a program which we think you want. If you have any ideas as to the kind of program that you desire, contact your District's representative and give him those ideas.

*The meeting adjourned at 4:25 p.m.*



## BUSINESS SESSION

Saturday, January 13, 1962

THE BUSINESS SESSION of the 56th Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Williford Room of the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. Henry B. Hardt, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT HARDT: The Convention will please come to order.

Our parliamentarian for today's session is Professor George Sanborn of Northwestern University.

When you address the Convention at any time, please step up to the microphone convenient to you and state your name and your institution. There are microphones in each of the three aisles.

To facilitate the counting of votes, we request that the voters sit in the middle four sections of this hall. That will be a great deal of help to the Voting Committee to report properly the number of votes cast.

Please remember that votes cannot be counted if you are standing in the back of the room or if you are outside of these limits for the voting members.

Remember also our four-color badge system. The white badge delegates are the voting members. The blue badges are for the alternate voters.

We will proceed now with the order of business, as set forth in your Convention program.

In the opening business session of the Convention the business listed in your program was completed, except that the report of the Council was read to you but it was not finally enacted by the Convention. We will, therefore, proceed at that point and complete that last item on Thursday's order of business, and then proceed immediately to the list of business for today.

### 7. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL (Cont'd.)

JAMES K. SOURS (University of Wichita): Mr. President, I would move that the report of the Council, as read Thursday, together with the materials presented in the Bulletin as the work of the Council, be accepted. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### 8. REPORT OF THE TELEVISION COMMITTEE

JAMES J. CORBETT (Louisiana State University): As chairman of the Television Committee, I move: (a) that the report of the Television Committee be accepted and approved and (b) that the recommendations of the Television Committee be adopted as follows:

(1) That football television controls be continued;

(2) That a new football television plan be framed by the Television Committee as promptly as possible and submitted to the membership for mail referendum vote;

(3) That the new plan be basically similar to that employed in 1960 and 1961 but that any possible improvements be effected;

(4) That the new plan be offered with sponsorship of the two years of 1962 and 1963.

PRESIDENT HARDT: You have heard the motion. Is there a second? (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

## 9. REPORT OF OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

WILLIS O. HUNTER (University of Southern California): This is a brief report and I submit it to you in the utmost sincerity.

I am gratified and pleased to be able to report to you as the outgoing chairman of the NCAA Olympic Committee. My association with the U. S. Olympic organization extends over more years than many of you can recall. Similarly my association with the NCAA extends over far more years than I would like to recall.

I would like to underscore these particular points.

During the last decade, in my judgment, most of the constructive moves that have been made within the United States Olympic Association have stemmed from the recommendations of the colleges as transmitted to the Olympic group by the NCAA delegates. If it were not for the impetus for change and advancement advocated by the college delegation, I do not believe that our Olympic agency would have moved to meet the challenges of the times.

There are many examples of this. For the moment I refer to the rotation principle which has been put into the various phases of the Olympic business administration. I refer to the significant steps of unifying the Olympic structure into one continuing organization.

It is not my purpose to be negative, despite the many frustrations and disillusionments we have encountered. I cite the positive and I think that the colleges have been responsible for a considerable amount of improvement in the Olympic movement.

Your representatives on the NCAA Olympic Committee are deeply appreciative of the energetic efforts extended by many of you to raise funds for Olympic Games. We recognize that this is a burden to some and an extra chore to many, but the manner in which the overwhelming majority of you have rallied to the Olympic concept to raise money to back our teams is most gratifying, and we express our thanks and appreciation.

When it is time to retire and resign, you should do so graciously, without burdening those who remain with the recital of your experiences. My experiences have been many within the NCAA and the Olympic movement. As your retiring chairman, I say to you with all the conviction at my command, the equity of the colleges in the administration of amateur athletics in the United States Olympic movement is undeniable. You are embarked upon a worthy and justifiable campaign to meet, to seek and obtain an equitable voice and vote in the administration of the amateur athletics of this nation. We embarked upon this campaign a number of years ago and should have been successful at that time. We were not. This time you are bound to be successful because when any reasonable person is ac-



quainted with the complete facts of the matter and with the inherent and natural responsibilities and equity of the high schools, and colleges, they will support the campaign now under way. Don't retreat. Carry forward, because yours is the right cause.

In retirement, I thank you for the privilege of having the opportunity to serve you during the past years.

I move the acceptance of this report. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

## 10. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON YOUTH FITNESS

T. J. HAMILTON (Athletic Association of Western Universities): The movement of physical fitness for youth appears to be gathering momentum in the direction of positive action, although perhaps not to the extent or at a rate that might be anticipated. However, progress is evident in both sufficient quantity and quality to indicate that this highly essential program of strengthening America is far from a dead issue.

In our report last year, we reluctantly called your attention to the fact that a great Western university saw fit to change its physical education program from a required to a voluntary status. In contrast this year, we find that a large Mid-Western university is raising the requirement in physical education from one to two years, and a large university in the East has been directed by its president to organize a four-year required program of physical education.

Evidence throughout all NCAA districts indicates that there is a continuing expansion of both program and facilities. Growth seems most apparent in such activities as soccer, wrestling, weight training, ice hockey, skiing and bowling. In at least one area cycling is appearing on the scene. The expansion of facilities on many campuses is in view of total student participation, rather than being designed largely for intercollegiate athletic competition.

From a publicity standpoint, the various communication media are spreading the fitness message far and wide. An illustrative and significant example of what is being done along this line is a series of articles on fitness edited by Robert E. Wear entitled, "Toward the Greater Total Fitness of American Youth and Adults," published in August of 1961 in the *Educational Comment*, a journal by the College of Education at the University of Toledo.

This Committee recognizes the fact that the Olympic Committee continues to be a powerful motivating force in bringing about a more comprehensive program of intercollegiate athletic activities. Through its sustained efforts a bulwark of strength is provided to combat the onslaught of those who are opposed, or at least apathetic, to the fitness movement. In turn, we of the colleges and universities of this country should do all within our power to support the program of the Olympic Committee. A commendable illustration of this point is the emphasis that the United States Air Force Academy has placed on the modern pentathlon and field hockey in its training program. Also, in this connection it is important that the development of physical fitness and skills of our women students

not be neglected. At one university women's extra-mural competitions are being carried on in gymnastics, field hockey and swimming.

Your Committee is most grateful to you for the support you have given and continue to give to the program of youth fitness. We invite your consideration and support of the following recommendations:

1. That although Federal Aid to Education measures were defeated during the last session of Congress, we should remain constantly alert to developments in this area, and use every means at our disposal to insure that such legislative proposals in the future include the appropriation of reasonable funds for the construction of facilities to be used for the instruction of our youth in physical fitness activities.

2. That accrediting associations throughout the country, when evaluating an institution for accreditation, consider the effort the institution is making toward the development of physical fitness of the student body a vital part of the evaluation.

3. That coaches of athletic teams encourage their athletes to participate in physical activities of carry-over value during their off-seasons.

4. That the NCAA conduct a survey similar, but with some additional material requested, to the one published in 1958 and reprinted in 1960 entitled, "The Sports and Recreational Programs of the Nation's Universities and Colleges."

5. That President John F. Kennedy, and his administration, be most highly commended for the support given to the youth fitness program, and for appointing C. B. Wilkinson as his adviser in this area.

6. That this Association, and its individual members, use all available means to assist and support Mr. Wilkinson in the important duty that he has undertaken to perform.

7. That we accept, as a personal obligation, the consideration, adoption, and active support of the measures submitted to this Convention by Mr. Wilkinson, and present his resolution to you with a motion for adoption.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this report. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. HAMILTON: Our Committee is very happy to present for your consideration the resolution submitted by Bud Wilkinson at the General Round Table meeting Thursday.

*"Whereas, educated men and women, as responsible citizens, should understand the value of good health, vitality, and physical fitness; and should strive to develop and protect their own health and fitness and that of their family, community and nation;*

*"Whereas, to attain this goal, colleges and universities are urged to provide programs, services, and facilities to insure that all students, men and women, will achieve the necessary knowledge of good health practices and maintain an optimum level of health and physical fitness;*

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Collegiate Athletic Association at its 56th Annual Convention enthusiastically endorses and supports the following minimum college-level program as recommended by the President's Council on Fitness:



"1. Entering students should be required to undergo a medical examination to determine health status. The examination may be provided by the family physician or through the institution's health service. Students should be counseled regarding their basic health needs. They should be encouraged to seek necessary medical and dental care.

"2. Students should be expected to attain and maintain a high level of physical proficiency. To insure this objective, each student should be given a physical achievement test at the beginning of each school year. *Those students who do not make a satisfactory score should be required to take a physical development course.*

"3. A test of basic health information (first aid, nutrition and like matters) should be included as part of the academic test battery administered to entering freshmen. *Students failing to achieve a satisfactory score should be required to take a course in health education designed to provide the minimum basic information necessary for desirable health practices.*

"4. Men and women students must be provided the opportunity to participate regularly in vigorous exercise. As an important part of the institution's educational and recreational facilities, leadership and programs in a variety of sports, aquatics and other activities should be made easily available to students and faculty.

"5. It is urged that varsity sports facilities, when not in use by varsity teams, be made available to the student body and faculty. The leadership and facilities of the institutions should, when possible, be used to serve the fitness needs of citizens in the local area and by organizations which lack adequate facilities of their own.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be distributed to the chief executive officers, faculty representatives and athletic directors of all member institutions and the executive officers of allied and affiliated organizations."

I move you the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was seconded, put to vote and was carried.)

## **11. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS PREVIOUSLY CIRCULARIZED**

PRESIDENT HARDT: We will proceed to the next item on your printed agenda, "Proposed Amendments Previously Circularized." You will find these in your Convention Bulletin, beginning on page 113.

### **Pre-Registration**

WARREN P. MCGUIRK (University of Massachusetts): May I preface the presentation of Amendment Proposal I, Pre-Registration, by reviewing prior action which prompted the proposed legislation.

This matter was originally submitted to the NCAA membership by the Association's Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aid, then brought to the Convention last year by the Council and tabled when certain objections were raised.

A subcommittee of the Council has reviewed these objections and the Council is now proposing legislation which it believes will correct the objections raised against the pre-registration amendment of last year.

One of the changes provides for the reduction of the allowable number of pre-registration certificates, from 40 to 35, with a reduction from 25 to 20 in the sport of football. This is set forth in paragraph (e).

More important, the entire Section 2, (f), has been revised to provide the penalty against a student who transfers shall not apply if the student signs a pre-registration certificate at a University Division institution and then enrolls, without solicitation, at a College Division institution.

In the regional athletic conferences where it has been in effect, pre-registration certification has proved to be of great value in reducing the recruiting problem. It is a voluntary program in that no institution is required to use the service, nor is any prospective student-athlete required to sign a certificate. However, if the legislation is adopted, all member institutions agree to honor the pre-registration certified by a member institution.

The documentation by a prospective student of his intent to enroll in a NCAA institution is not considered to be placing a professional aspect on college athletics; rather, it is correlated to a like procedure whereby the admissions department of an institution requires the prospective student to enforce his intent to enroll in that institution by placing on deposit a nonrefundable fee by a certain date.

We are really borrowing an established educational practice which is also used in making scholarship awards, wherein a student signs before a specified date and the certificate is forwarded to the chairman of the scholarship award.

The enactment of legislation establishing pre-registration service on a national basis would sharply reduce the intense recruiting activity which occurs during the late summer and early fall. It would reduce the indecision and worry on the part of the prospective student-athlete and his parents, who often find themselves in the middle of an intense and aggressive recruiting procedure at that particular time of the year.

It will eliminate the temptation on the part of the representatives of member institutions to stretch the rules during the latter part of the recruiting season in an attempt to change a prospective student-athlete's mind.

It can bring order to the chaos which exists in the recruiting of prospective student-athletes at a time and date when admissions officers would appreciate an orderly process of events in the area of admissions and enrollment. It would not effect a hardship upon College Division institutions; in fact, College Division institutions now can offset the late August recruitment activities of their sister institutions.

It is understood that some high schools may not complete appropriate transcripts by the June 15 date, but this date is really a starting date. If a student does not register at an institution, the pre-registration is cancelled.

You are urgently urged to vote for "A," if you believe some sort of pre-registration would prove beneficial. The details can be satisfactorily worked out when we consider "B."



I move the adoption of the amendment of Article III, Section 5 of the Constitution by the addition of the words, "and their pre-registration." (The motion was seconded.)

ROBERT J. KANE (Cornell University): I represent the point of view of the Ivy League presidents, the deans of admissions, and the athletic directors. We are opposed to this amendment because of the principle involved. This is a contract, a contract to deliver the body. It smacks of the professional reserve clause and makes special auxiliaries of what should be representative students. Also the pre-registration process is outside the purview of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It is not athletic. It is an infringement of the admissions process, and therefore it is within only the purview of the admissions deans and directors.

Therefore, our League is firmly and inflexibly opposed to this amendment.

FRED D. TOOTELL (University of Rhode Island): I am opposed to the pre-registration because I object to the principle of it—the principle that it is necessary to have an individual sign a contract to participate in athletics.

If you question, and the proponents will, the use of the term "having to sign," I would like to call your attention to your own recruiting experiences.

Now, boys and their parents like to brag. They consider it a sign of proficiency to have been offered a contract. All you have to do is look at professional baseball contracts. How many of these individuals and young boys who are not capable of playing in the major leagues sign or have been rumored to sign these contracts and continue to say "He was offered a contract" or "He signed a contract" with such-and-such a professional baseball league.

I would also like to point out your experience with the NCAA limitation of financial aid to athletes. A great many institutions never offered financial aid. Mine was one. However, as financial aid is given, in order to avoid mediocrity you find that your institution is forced into a similar process. I think the same thing would be true with this. You would be forced to do it in spite of yourself.

I repeat that we would be forced into having to sign a contract with an individual to compete in intercollegiate athletics for a stated amount of money for a specified length of time, and with a definite unwritten understanding that the individual would continue to participate in intercollegiate athletics. Furthermore, we would have to register him with the central office, like a prize bull, in order to semi-protect the individual.

I use the term, semi-protect, because if you will look under proposed By-law amendment paragraph (f), under Section 2, on page 114, it says:

"If a student-athlete has signed a pre-registration certificate with one member institution but enrolls at another member institution, the institution in which he enrolls may not be represented in athletic competition by the student-athlete until he shall have been in residence two calendar years and in no case may he represent the institution in more than two varsity seasons of competition: however, this paragraph shall not apply to a prospective student-athlete

who signed a certificate of pre-registration at an institution which is classified in the University Division and subsequently, . . ."

It could be 10 years hence, according to anything at present in the book.

" . . . without solicitation . . ."

What constitutes solicitation?

" . . . decides to enroll at a College Division institution."

Now, which institutions are College Division institutions? I don't know. The small ones, 450 to 500 enrollment? Gentlemen, beyond doubt they are. But what happens to those of us who are around 1,500 male enrollment or 2,000 male enrollment? At one time these were large institutions. Now they are small institutions.

I can find nowhere in our 1961 rule book or the Convention Bulletin any listing of classifications or the criteria for such listing. In the past, it has been the policy for the institution to declare in which division it wishes to compete. I recall one institution that competes in the University Division Baseball Championship one year, and the next year in the College Division Regional Baseball Championship. I don't know what the classification criteria are.

I would also like to call your attention to page 72 of the Convention Bulletin, where you will find this paragraph in the minutes of the Council meeting of October 1961:

"Voted to approve the procedures outlined by the College Committee in regard to classification of member institutions in the College Division, it being understood that this classification be accomplished without amendment to the Constitution or By-laws; further, that the classification procedures be included in the appropriate publications of the Association."

In other words, it is contemplated that there will be classifications made. There is no assurance that you will have a voice in such classification. You don't know what it is. If some of you think you know where you stand, are you sure you will continue to know where you stand when this classification is made?

Of course, you may say, "Well, I am in the College Division. This doesn't apply to me. Why should I come to the meeting? Why shouldn't I catch the early plane? Why should I vote? Let someone else do the voting." If you don't vote, it is a vote for it. Some will think it is all right, so they will vote for it. That is their privilege.

According to the way this is written, if a University Division institution offers a certificate, the individual may subsequently enroll at a College Division institution and compete immediately.

What if a College Division institution offers this contract, or letter of intent, or pre-registration certificate, or whatever you wish to call it? Is there no exception in this case for a student who changes his enrollment plans? Are you sure you are not going to be affected?

In my own particular institution, 40 per cent of our admissions in our freshman class are individuals who will not be accepted until their final high school record is filed. The high schools in my state finish their year usually between June 22 and June 26. Their records are received in our admissions office, if we are lucky, the second



week in July. My financial aid committee will not grant aid to any individual until he has been accepted by the admissions office.

The best that we can do is this, should this be passed: I would be a month late with the offer of such contract or certificate. How am I to know that the individual hasn't already signed one? No procedure has been designated as yet. Are these contracts going to be listed, sent out and posted in all the papers? I would be in violation inadvertently by contacting such an individual.

Secondly, if I should go to my admissions officer and try to have him stretch the truth a little bit and say, "Will you take this fellow because I am under a handicap," I am again in violation because we are treating the athletes differently from non-athletes.

If I should go to my financial aid committee and say, "Now, look, gentlemen, I am stuck; I can't do this unless you grant aid to this individual early," they will say, "Now, you are asking us to put the institution in violation and to treat the athletes differently from the non-athletes."

So, gentlemen, with which horn am I going to get stuck?

Let me point out one other thing. I think personally that this proposal is an expediency to obtain votes from some members of the College Division. If you are in favor of it, you should vote for it; if you have any doubts concerning its implementation, you should vote against it.

You are in no position to amend this because, if you will remember, the rule passed last year required that any proposed amendment must be given to the Council by one o'clock of the day previous to the start of this meeting.

The only way in which you can be sure that this implementation will be carried out in the way in which you see fit is to vote down the proposed constitutional amendment which requires a two-thirds vote, because if that is passed, the other by-law amendment only needs a majority.

J. WILLIAM DAVIS (Texas Technological College): I think that we must, in all fairness, hear some arguments in behalf of this proposed amendment and, to a certain extent, its implementation.

It seems to me that the argument that is raised in opposition is very largely based upon a concept of suspicion, a concept of fear. It would make one think that there is some great outside organization which is attempting to impose its will upon us as if we had no voice in the creation of that will, as if we had no trust, no confidence in our spokesman to speak for us on the Council. Let me hasten to assure you I am a rank and file member of this Convention, never having served on the Council, but I have some confidence in our representatives on the Council. I believe that those gentlemen in the Council will do everything within their power to see that the member institutions are consulted, to see that they are treated fairly, and to see that there are no regulations in connection with this national letter-of-intent which would be contrary to the will of the members of the Association.

Now, there are those of us who have had considerable experience with regional and conference letters-of-intent, and we have found

that they are extremely valuable in helping to solve some of the problems and to alleviate some of the evils that grow out of the recruiting practice. For those who have no problems, for those who see no evil, or who experience no evil, then possibly they can see no reason for such legislation. Neither, I think, would they be adversely affected by such legislation, if it were to be adopted.

Without attempting to review the details of some of the arguments or statements made, let me simply suggest that there are a great many of us who think this is a very worthy piece of legislation, based upon some demonstrated need, and that this Association has an obligation to try to face up to our problems and to intelligently correct the abuses that exist.

Therefore, I recommend wholeheartedly that this proposed amendment should be adopted by this Convention.

A. STANLEY TRICKETT (University of Omaha): I rise to ask you a question, Mr. Chairman. Is the gentleman from Rhode Island correct in his statement that there may be no amendment whatsoever to the legislation which is proposed today?

PRESIDENT HARDT: That is right, sir. The amendments must be circularized. The rule adopted last year, I believe, was to the effect that any further amendments to those that are in your printed Bulletin must be circularized 24 hours ahead of Convention time. None was received. For that reason, no further amendment from the floor will be possible today.

FRANCIS E. SMILEY, JR. (Colorado School of Mines): I think it is entirely possible that there are representatives here who can vote who were not present last year to hear the discussion that took place then. I would say this: This legislation is based on the report of the Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aid, under the chairmanship of our revered past-president, Frank Gardner. A long and detailed study went into the preparation of this. There were many, almost unbelievable, practices in the area of recruiting and financial aid, that this proposal was designed to try to remedy.

I represent a College Division institution, and many College Division institutions believe that this will be good legislation on the whole. I would like to emphasize what others have said—this is permissive as far as use is concerned. It is only mandatory that you observe the prerogatives of other institutions, if they choose to utilize this service. I think this legislation should be enacted.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Is there further discussion?

The question is called for. We will be voting on "A," page 113 of your Convention Bulletin. This is a constitutional amendment, and therefore will require a two-thirds majority vote.

The announcement was made before the beginning of the session that only the four sections here would be counted, so if you are outside these limits or seated in the back be sure to come up into the four center sections in order to have your vote counted.

EARL SNEED (University of Oklahoma): Point of order. Will you explain, Mr. Chairman, about the voting of conferences and affiliated members?



PRESIDENT HARDT: Each institution has one vote. If a person represents both an institution and a conference, then his standing will count for one vote and the raising of his hand will count for an additional vote that he may have.

SECRETARY W. H. CROWLEY: The vote is Yes, 131; No, 98; total, 229 votes. The motion fails because the majority of 152 was not attained.

MR. MCGUIRK: Mr. President, at this time the Council wishes to withdraw "B", a proposed amendment to the By-laws.

PRESIDENT HARDT: You have heard the report of the vote. You have heard the statement of the Council that it is its wish to withdraw "B" at this time.

MR. SMILEY: Article II, of the Constitution states we are permitted "to legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics."

Article III, Section 5, Principle Governing Recruiting, states "The recruiting of student-athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association."

If I am not out of order, according to these two statements, I would like to move the adoption of Item "B" set forth on page 113 of the Proposed Amendments.

PRESIDENT HARDT: I believe you are in order, and you have the privilege of that motion.

MR. SMILEY: Mr. Chairman, I so move. (The motion was seconded.)

FREDERICK W. ROLF (Northern Illinois University): I rise to a point of order. This item was tabled by the vote of the Convention last year, and it will have to be voted off the table before it can be considered.

PRESIDENT HARDT: This matter was tabled last year. I believe, therefore, the first motion should be to remove it from the table.

ROBERT F. RAY (State University of Iowa): I rise to a point of order. This is not the same proposal that was before us last year. As one of those who opposed this proposal has already indicated, the language is considerably changed. It is not the same proposal.

PRESIDENT HARDT: May I say the point is well taken by Mr. Ray. Your President acknowledges this is one of the many mistakes that he has made. I believe a consideration of this matter is now in order, that it is not necessary to remove from the table last year's matter.

E. E. WIEMAN (University of Denver): I would like to call your attention to the language of Section 5, Article III of the Constitution, on page 5. It says: "The recruiting of student-athletes shall be controlled by By-laws," etc., as was pointed out by Mr. Smiley. It does not say anything about pre-registration.

I understand the purpose of the constitutional amendment just discussed was to include in Section 5 not only recruiting but pre-registration. This is something different. Apparently in the opinion of the Council it was different because the Council considered this as a separate piece of legislation.

I do not think Section 5 of Article III gives us the authority to include pre-registration in the By-laws because that has not been delegated to the By-laws by the Constitution.

PRESIDENT HARDT: In answer to Mr. Wieman, let me say it is the position of the Council that recruiting is a broad term, and that it includes pre-registration, so pre-registration can be removed from the constitutional amendment and still make it possible to proceed with a by-laws amendment.

That is the ruling of the Chairman. It is your privilege, sir, to appeal from the ruling of the Chair, if you desire.

MR. WIEMAN: I do object and call for a vote on the ruling.

MR. RAY: Mr. President, on the provisions cited in terms of Section 5, I call attention of the Convention to the Constitution, Article II, Section 1, (9), which provides that: "The purposes of this Association are: (9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics."

It seems to me this provision provides an umbrella under which the adoption of this By-law is appropriate.

Further, it has been circulated properly, sufficient notice has been given in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws, and I would urge the Convention now to affirm the decision of the Chair declaring this a proper motion under both these provisions of the Constitution.

PRESIDENT HARDT: The ruling of the Chair is under question. Is there further discussion on that matter? The question is called for. A simple majority favoring the ruling of the Chair would carry it. It would appear the ruling has been sustained. Therefore, the business of "B" is before the house.

MR. DAVIS: Since there was some division on the last vote that was taken, I would like to request that we have a standing vote on the support of the President's ruling, rather than there being any unhappiness as to whether or not the President ruled correctly on the vote.

PRESIDENT HARDT: I think that will be a very simple and easy thing to do, so we will proceed on the same matter with a standing vote instead of the voice vote.

SECRETARY CROWLEY: Gentlemen, the vote is in. The ruling of the Chair was sustained—140 "yes"; 63 "no."

PRESIDENT HARDT: We now have before the house the consideration of "B".

ERNEST B. MCCOY (Pennsylvania State University): I think I would be remiss in my responsibility if I didn't express my thoughts to this meeting. You heard the Council withdraw item "B". I am sure that I speak correctly, and I am most ready to stand corrected if I don't, that the Council, when this legislation was proposed, recognized the fact that it could be proposed as a By-law from the floor and that it could be passed by a majority vote. I am just as positive it was the opinion of the Council that this legislation was so important that it should have a two-thirds vote of those present and voting.

I am heartily in favor of the legislation, and I voted for the legislation. As a By-law, requiring only 50 per cent majority, I shall be forced to change my vote.



MR. TRICKETT: I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, this is my morning to ask questions. May I ask the Chair to give his attention to the language of the proposed By-laws amendment and the first word in the second line of subsection (d).

First, will he tell me what "immediately" means?

Secondly, if the Chair would give his attention to subsection (f), I would like the Chair to assure me as to the meaning of "without solicitation."

Then I would be very, very interested in the opinion of someone with legal training on this matter of "decides." It doesn't say the person must enroll in the College Division institution. It says he may decide to enroll in the College Division institution. My understanding is on June 25 a boy may decide to enroll at XYZ College, and then on June 26 he may have changed his decision and enrolls in some other institution which is not a College Division institution.

I raised the question earlier with regard to the possibility of a change in language. I am perfectly willing to accept that this is the rule of the Convention, but I would further like to suggest that it would appear to me this provision includes some rather poor language. In line with the argument of Mr. McCoy, it seems to me under the pressures of the moment and with a very clearly divided house, it might be well, considering the faulty language, to refer this for further study.

Frankly, I think, my institution would support the amendment if drawn with a preciseness which would make it possible to know what we are voting to do.

PRESIDENT HARDT: In answer to some of the questions posed by the speaker, I believe I can say that surely there never was any legislation enacted anywhere that was not subject to some interpretation. In fact, no legislation can be used unless it is first interpreted.

I should say that word "immediately" can surely be interpreted by the people whose duty it is to enforce this legislation. If that is not sufficient, then when and if it is adopted and becomes a rule, it will be your privilege to send in a request for an interpretation, and I am sure the authorities can give you a statement as to what "immediately" means.

In item (f), page 114, if he decides to enroll, I would interpret that to mean his signature on the pre-registration certificate or actual enrollment.

DAVID R. DEENER (Tulane University): In view of the confusion on this matter, especially since the Council seems to have reversed itself, I move that we lay this on the table for the next year. (The motion was seconded, put to a voice vote and was carried.)

MARCUS L. PLANT (University of Michigan): I would like to challenge the ruling of the Chair on the last vote and call for a standing vote.

PRESIDENT HARDT: The ruling of the Chair is challenged and we shall now proceed with a standing vote.

SECRETARY CROWLEY: Gentlemen, the vote is to sustain the ruling of the Chair—146 "yes"; 45 "no".

### **Five-Year Rule Exception**

COLONEL EMORY S. ADAMS, JR. (United States Military Academy): I appreciate the opportunity to present and discuss the proposed exception to the five-year rule. The basis for this exception is rather simple. A young man who comes to one of the service academies has to begin a four-year academic course all over again. Many of them may have participated in a particular sport. If they come to a service academy on that basis they can only complete their eligibility in that particular sport.

If a young man may have played baseball and wants to play lacrosse, and he comes to one of the service academies, this ruling, of course, will enable him to do so.

As has been discussed before on the floor, a large percentage of the young men who come to service academies have attended other colleges or universities previously. The present five-year ruling could deprive those individuals of the opportunity to participate in the intercollegiate athletic programs which are a particularly important ingredient of their education at these institutions.

This exception is based upon the same exception that we have had in the ECAC since the five-year rule has been in effect. Within the ECAC are three of the four service academies—the Naval Academy, the Coast Guard Academy and the Military Academy—and this exception has been effective and successful and in the best interests of our particular area. I believe it would apply equally well across the board.

I think the exception as noted here on page 114, under II, is very clear. I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT HARDT: Because this is a constitutional amendment it would be proper, I believe, to have a standing vote.

SECRETARY CROWLEY: Gentlemen, the vote is in—"yes", 130; "no", 64. Two-thirds majority would be 129, so the motion carries. We have more than that.

### **All-Star High School Games**

EARL SNEED (University of Oklahoma): For you to understand the purpose of the amendment, I will refer to some past history, history of which I have no personal knowledge but it does appear on page 166 of the 1960-61 Yearbook.

On January 11, 1956, the NCAA, at the request of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, was requested to do something to control so-called wildcat all-star high school games. The NCAA voted and adopted what now appears as Article VI, Section 4, of the By-laws. You will find this on page 33 of the portion of the Bulletin having to do with the Constitution and By-laws.

This provision prohibits institutional employees from participating in coaching and in the management of all-star high school games. Likewise it prohibits the use of institutional facilities for games which are not approved by the appropriate high school athletic association at the state level, or if interstate, games must be approved by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.



As has been previously referred to on the floor this morning, there was created in 1959 or 1960 a Special Committee on Recruiting and Financial Aids of this Association. The National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations came before that Special Committee and urged the NCAA to take further steps to prohibit high school seniors from participating in all-star basketball and football games unless the game was approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association, etc.

So at our Convention in Pittsburgh last year—and you will find the action on page 286 of the 1960-61 Yearbook—there was adopted a provision which now appears in our Constitution, Article III, Section 10, (b); the present portion of which also appears on page 114 of the Bulletin. That was put into effect a year ago and provided that a boy could not participate in an all-star game unless it had been approved by the appropriate high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

We discovered thereafter that many of the state high school athletic associations refused to rule on these games, on the ground that the athletes involved, high school seniors, had completed their high school careers and therefore the state high school athletic association had no jurisdiction over these students.

We found that of various high school athletic associations 22 had accepted jurisdiction; that is, they would say "yes" or "no". Some 14 refused to accept jurisdiction. They would give no answer. And we had others which had no definite policy. Further, there were some who accepted jurisdiction for 1961, but they stated they would not do so in the future.

The National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations took the position that it would not approve any of these games unless they had first been approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association. This placed the sponsors of some of these games in the position of having no one to turn to for an answer, and consequently the Council was besieged by people who are interested in these games. As far as I can determine from past history and from what I have heard on the Council, no one has come forward and said that all of these games are bad. Some of them, of course, are for a worthy purpose.

To satisfy the need for a decision-making group and to clean up this vacuum which we apparently created last year, the Council now proposes that we add to Article III, Section 10, (b), of our Constitution, the words which you find in heavy black print, to the effect that the Council may designate a committee to act for any state association which declines to assume the jurisdiction described in this paragraph. The committee will be created by the Council. The committee may consist, I assume, of high school people, of college people, etc.

Of one thing we are very certain—that is, the committee will have much to do. There has been an analogy for this type of thing in our past legislative history, in that, as you know, we have a Committee on Extra Events which certifies bowl games and other types of activity.

One thing I should mention. The word "for" is there, and it is the intent of the Council and those who prepared the legislation to use the term "for", meaning in place of or in lieu of the state athletic association. It is not to be interpreted to mean that this committee will act as an agent or usurp the authority of any high school athletic association.

I move that Article III, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution, be amended by adding the words as shown in the Convention Bulletin. (The motion was seconded.)

SECRETARY CROWLEY: The vote is in—"yes", 159; "no", 35. The motion carries by two-thirds.

### **Outside Basketball Competition**

MR. MCCOY: If you will turn to page 114 of your Convention Bulletin, there is a suggested constitutional change to amend Article III, Section 10, by the addition of a new paragraph (c), as follows:

"(c) He must not participate in any organized basketball competition outside of the permissible playing and practice seasons specified in Article VIII of the By-laws; such participation shall require the member institution to rule the student-athlete ineligible for intercollegiate competition in the sport of basketball.

"[NOTE: The Council shall have authority to waive this provision to permit student-athletes to participate in official Pan American or Olympic tryouts and competition, or participate in any game or games played on a foreign tour officially approved and sanctioned by the State Department of the United States government and approved in advance by the Council of the Association.]"

I am sure all of you are aware of the source of this amendment—the Special Report as circularized to the membership by the officers of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the American Football Coaches Association, the National Association of Basketball Coaches, and the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners.

Item 8 on page 3 of this report reads:

"Evidence clearly shows that gamblers and bribers have contacted young men during summer basketball competition. The NCAA Council already has voted to introduce legislation to the 56th NCAA Convention this January which would render young men ineligible if they participate in organized summer basketball. This will constitute a significant step, and we urge the membership's support of this amendment.

"(We believe the Council should consider extending this legislation to cover not only organized summer basketball competition but all forms of organized basketball competition outside of the permissible collegiate playing season.)"

I move that this body amend Article III of the Constitution, Section 10, by the addition of the new paragraph (c) as outlined on page 114 of the Convention Bulletin. (The motion was seconded.)

DAVID FURMAN (University of Puerto Rico): Mr. President, I understand the good reasons for presenting such an amendment to the Constitution. I am speaking not only for my own institution in this case, but for the Intercollegiate Athletic League of Puerto Rico,



which has four members. We have finally arrived at the state where every institution on the island that is eligible to belong to the NCAA has joined and has been in compliance.

This regulation would, I am afraid, eliminate intercollegiate basketball in Puerto Rico for the following reason: For many years we have had a summer league in basketball, with each team sponsored by one of the communities. This league has been very strong. It has given outstanding competition to our athletes. It is the league that has developed basketball in Puerto Rico.

The colleges have only limited participation because we have four members. We play on a home and home basis and have to get our additional competition from amateur teams, from armed forces teams or occasional games with stateside institutions.

Now there is a very great attraction to the athletes toward summer basketball. I am quite sure, since on our present teams 99 per cent of all of our players in colleges are participating in summer basketball, that they, if they had to give up one, would give up the intercollegiate basketball in favor of the summer basketball, and the sympathy of the community would be solidly behind them.

I feel that you should know that this would, I am afraid, completely wreck basketball down our way, and all the efforts we have made to sponsor not only basketball but other intercollegiate sports—and we are now holding intercollegiate competition in 10 different sports. For the information of those who are interested, we do have competition in weight lifting and volleyball.

I just wanted to bring this to your attention, to know what it would do to us, and therefore we are opposed to it.

HOWARD GRUBBS (Southwest Athletic Conference): I would like to ask Mr. McCoy a question for clarification.

When does a student become a student-athlete, when he enters the institution?

I am thinking of a situation where a youngster enters the institution and transfers to some other institution. He is not eligible either for freshman team or for the varsity team. Oftentimes during the school year he plays on some team in the neighborhood, and it is possible that his team schedule might extend beyond the limits described here.

Now, would this youngster who had never been certified as being eligible for a college team at his particular college be a student-athlete under the terms of this rule?

MR. MCCOY: I am not sure of my answer. Others better versed could probably do a better job.

The Officers of the Association say this would be interpreted, sir, that he is a student-athlete once he has enrolled.

EMIL G. REITZ (Loyola College): Why are we speaking of basketball? Is it a hated sport of some nature in the community? We have had trouble. There are some boys who have been wrong. Are we going to do this now for baseball, for swimming? As soon as something happens to the swimmer or the baseball player are we going to cut out the sport?

If I remember correctly, yesterday someone mentioned there are 14,000 basketball players in the colleges, and 30 of them have been convicted of something. Let's say 100 of them were in trouble. So 13,000-some basketball players are not going to be allowed to pursue the sport they like in the summertime. I think it is very unfair.

Mr. McCoy: If I may take just a moment to answer you, I couldn't agree with you more, but I am sure this proposition has been given a great deal of thought by many people. I, as a number of others in the room, was fortunate enough to sit in a committee of 40 of the Eastern College Athletic Conference. This committee was composed of athletic directors, coaches and other administrators of institutions in the East, where we had the evidence presented before us concerning the gambling problem.

I can remember one coach who had several members of his team who were involved, who spoke almost in like manner as you, a dedicated individual. He felt, too, that this type of legislation involved too many innocents.

When we broke for noon he left, went back and talked to his boys who had been involved. He also visited with the district attorney who was making the investigation. He came back for our next meeting, later in the afternoon, and voted with enthusiasm that such legislation had to be enacted in order to prevent further problems. He had discovered what he did not know beforehand, that without question these boys of his had been contacted by the gambling people while they were playing basketball outside of the regular season.

HENRY JOHNSON (Butler University): I stand here representing the views of a man who has dedicated, as head coach in one institution, 42 years of his life to basketball. He is considerably upset about this motion, primarily because he believes it should be presented to the National Association of Basketball Coaches convention prior to any decisive action by this group.

In a recent article which he wrote for the *Indianapolis News*, he created a great deal of interest in our community because he stressed the fact that basketball in his opinion was becoming a great international game. He said that it was becoming an all-year-round game, that courts were being built, lighted courts, outside courts, and of course in our state on all barns and all garages, backboards and baskets are hung. Wherever you see a cloud of dust in the country, it is a bunch of boys playing basketball.

He and I believe that it is a great and severe problem in our country today, but we are perhaps burning the wrong wick at this time in the way this motion is written.

I think that in the inclusion of this particular amendment we are making exceptions for people of our teams who are traveling abroad, denoting that we do have this international flavor and it should be encouraged. He believes that our present rule of limiting the number of players on organized teams to two is a good one and in line with our physical fitness program as prescribed by our group in Washington. This mentions that the boys should not take part in organized



basketball activity and that is a mistake. It should be organized and monitored.

MR. MCCOY: I might say, that this Special Report on the gambling-bribery problem was endorsed by the National Association of Basketball Coaches and the officers of that Association had a hand in drawing up the recommendation.

MR. JOHNSON: I am aware of that, sir, but I felt the membership as a whole hadn't discussed it. If they have, I am sorry.

GEARY F. EPPLEY (University of Maryland): I would like to ask a question on an interpretation of "organized basketball." Suppose freshmen go home during the Christmas holidays, and get together and play with the high school team. Is that permissible, or just what do you mean by organized basketball?

H. J. DORRICOTT (Western State College of Colorado): That is during the season.

MR. EPPLEY: But can they play on a summer team if it is not in the league?

MR. MCCOY: No.

MR. EPPLEY: Suppose there is no league, but just a playground team somewhere.

MR. MCCOY: If they are playing on any other playground it would be organized.

MR. EPPLEY: They might pick up a league, playing on the playground.

PRESIDENT HARDT: The question has been called for. I believe we are obligated to proceed with the vote.

SEVERAL DELEGATES: No!

PRESIDENT HARDT: The question was called for and we will need to vote to determine whether debate shall be closed. (The matter was put to a voice vote and it was determined that the debate be continued.)

H. O. CRISLER (University of Michigan): I should like to inquire of the chairman and the parliamentarian whether or not a substitute motion would be in order.

I have considerable sympathy for the gentleman from Puerto Rico, and I think it would be tragic if we took action here that would seriously handicap the athletic program in Puerto Rico.

We have made exceptions on pages 36 and 37 having to do with the playing season and practice season for Hawaii and Alaska, and if a substitute motion is in order I should like to move that this be reconsidered in the light of making an exception for Puerto Rico in much the same manner the exceptions were made for Alaska and Hawaii.

I hasten to add that I am entirely sympathetic with the curb that is intended in this amendment, to curb the practice that developed, and not to provide a continuation of such a thing, but I do have considerable sympathy for our colleague from Puerto Rico.

MR. MCCOY: It has been pointed out that on page 37 there is an exception that allows Puerto Rico not to be required to live under this particular amendment, which reads:

"Member institutions located in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico shall not be required to observe the starting dates for the football and basketball practice and playing seasons set forth in subsections (a) and (b) of this Section; provided, however, that the amount of practice and number of contests engaged in by such institutions in each sport shall not exceed the amount of practice and number of contests in each sport permitted other members of the Association."

JOHN J. DILLON (Mount St. Mary's College): Don't we find ourselves in the position of having placed a stamp of approval on organized basketball and football for the high schools out of season? Now we say that we are going to change the rules for the colleges. Can't we do the same thing we do with baseball? Can't we screen the leagues in some way?

PRESIDENT HARDT: Is there further discussion? This involves an amendment to the Constitution and will require a two-thirds vote.

SECRETARY CROWLEY: Gentlemen, the vote is in—"yes", 137; "no", 68. Two-thirds would be 136, so the motion carried.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Mr. McCoy will now proceed with item "B" on page 115, an amendment to the By-laws.

MR. MCCOY: This is to amend Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws, simply by crossing out in the fifth line "March thirty-first" and inserting "the National Collegiate Basketball Championship (University Division)" and in line 10, crossing out "March 31" and inserting in its place "the National Collegiate Basketball Championship (University Division)."

I move the amendment to the By-laws. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### **Allied Membership**

OLIVER K. CORNWELL (University of North Carolina): It is sort of a pleasure to present something that is not quite so controversial.

Article V, Allied Membership. The proposition of the Council is to amend the Constitution, Article IV, Section 3, (b), page 6, simply by reducing the number 50 to 40. You will notice in the middle of the page it says that a conference or an association with 40 or more members may qualify as an allied member. I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### **Affiliated Membership**

MR. CORNWELL: Item VI, gentlemen, is pretty much like Item V.

Amend Article I, Section 3, (a), (8), page 20, as follows: Allow the Council, if it sees fit, to reduce the \$25 fee for affiliate membership. I move its approval. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### **Transfer of Membership**

MR. CORNWELL: As you know, we have for many years permitted institutions to change from one district to another where new conferences were organized when they requested such changes.

Amend Article I, Section 4, page 20, allowing Morgan State College and Howard University to transfer from District 3 to District 2, and



allowing the University of Arizona to transfer from District 6 to District 7.

I move that this be adopted. (The motion was seconded.)

Is there discussion?

A. R. REYNOLDS: (Colorado State College): I would first like to ask an explanation of why the University of Arizona should be shifted from District 6 to District 7.

THOMAS L. HALL (University of Arizona): The reason for our request to transfer is really a very simple one and quite in accord with the precedent several times established in accord with the provisions of the Constitution.

The factual basis, however, is this: We are now in the process of formulating a new conference, to be called the Western Athletic Conference, as a tentative name. The members of this Conference are for the most part in the district to which we desire to transfer. In order to promote the welfare of this new Conference and our closer and more intimate association with the members of that Conference, we seek to be permitted to change, and for no other reason. We have no dissatisfaction with the region wherein we formerly were. We left the Border Conference with regret, merely because of the large size of our institution and the enlarged athletic program, and for no other reason.

I understand there is some opposition to the change, feeling that Arizona's prowess in baseball might have an ulterior effect on the new district, but that is a highly speculative matter. We thought we were going to win the national championship last year and didn't. So I don't think that is any great reason to oppose our request for a change. You remember, Iowa and Iowa State are separated, and Houston and Texas are separated. There are other schools in which this precedent has been followed.

We earnestly and most respectfully urge you to allow us to make the change.

MR. REYNOLDS: I would like to refer the membership to the map at the back of our Bulletin that does show the respective sizes of the various districts of the NCAA. Obviously, District Seven is an area of hugh proportions and sparse population. It perturbs me to enlarge the District to the point where institutions in the Montana area would be involved in a potential playoff for the right to go to Omaha to the baseball tournament. In effect, we would be playing potentially from the Canadian border to the Mexican border.

I might also say this, that the proposed Western Athletic Conference is not as yet, as I understand, actually a conference in existence but rather a proposed conference, although I may be incorrect on that.

I might also note that according to newspaper reports both Arizona University and Arizona State University are to be in the proposed organization. I cannot see the advisability of changing the one in this conference, if it is to be on a conference basis, without changing the other. I anticipate if we change Arizona University this year, that a year from now Arizona State University will propose to make the same change, which in practice would mean that we would have

over three years—1961, 1962 and 1963—three different setups for the playoff in District Seven for the right to go to Omaha to the College World Series.

I am strongly opposed to moving Arizona out of its present district since the new conference is nonexistent as yet.

EARL C. LORY (Montana State University): I take it the crux of the matter is the one stated by Tom Hall, baseball. I would like to ask the Chair a question. Is it possible to suggest an amendment, that this transfer become effective on June 1, 1962?

The Convention must pass on any transfer, and so it must come up in January. The crux of the matter, I am quite sure, is baseball, since the Mountain States Athletic Conference at the present time has its baseball schedules all set. Those baseball schedules will terminate as of this spring, and the Western Athletic Conference, or whatever name the new conference assumes, will take baseball in its conference as of the next year. I think the problem arises on the question of the University of Arizona playing baseball in District Seven. This is the only item under question.

Is it permissible to make the effective date as of June 1? If it is, I would move that Arizona be transferred but for the purposes of competition it become effective in June.

PRESIDENT HARDT: It would seem that we must proceed according to the printed statement here or have a vote on the suspension of rules to accommodate this amendment being proposed.

It is suggested we might help things considerably by voting on the "A" part of this motion first, which involves Morgan State College and Howard University. Is that satisfactory? Since this is a matter of By-laws, suppose we have a vote now on Item VII, By-laws, affecting Morgan State College and Howard University. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. LORY: I assume it is a proper thing to allow for a suspension of the rules to allow the date to be changed to a later time. I so move.

PRESIDENT HARDT: A suspension of the rules is called for. That requires a two-thirds vote. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. LORY: Then I should like to suggest an amendment that the University of Arizona be transferred to District Seven, where it should be if the conference in the future will be within the environs of District Seven, and the effective date be June 15, 1962. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### **Rules Committee Authority**

FATHER EDMUND JOYCE (Notre Dame University): The By-laws to which we are proposing an amendment will be found on page 116 of your Convention Bulletin. I would like to say immediately that I hope you will not let the wording of this amendment frighten you. It is not an earth-shaking proposal, but neither is it trivial or meaningless. It is being presented for one purpose alone, namely to provide machinery which does not now exist to handle an unusual situation in a dignified, reasonable manner.



I assume that most of you are sufficiently acquainted with the sports pages of the newspapers to recognize that this amendment has as its background an incident which occurred in the waning sections of the Notre Dame-Syracuse game last November 18.

To recap it for you, Syracuse had come from two touchdowns behind to take a 15-14 lead in the final quarter. Seventeen seconds remained in the game when Notre Dame gained possession of the ball on its own 30-yard line. In two plays it moved the ball to the Syracuse 30-yard line. Only three seconds were left on the clock when Notre Dame sent in a place-kicker. The ball was snapped, the kicker's toe met the ball, and a fraction of a second later a Syracuse Orangeman by the name of Sweeney crashed into a Notre Dame Irishman by the name of Perkosky. Perkosky's kick went awry, a red flag was dropped, the clock ran out, a 15-yard penalty was assessed against Syracuse for roughing the kicker, and Perkosky's second kick was straight and true.

I believe that in the minds of all the spectators, the officials and the coaches and players of both teams, Notre Dame had won a thrilling victory well within the best traditions of American football.

You can imagine our surprise then when we learned on Monday that a movement was under way to reverse the officials' decision made on the field Saturday. Bill Reed, commissioner of the Big Ten, phoned me to tell me that he and Asa Bushnell, commissioner of the ECAC, had been in consultation with the officials who had been appointed jointly by them for the game and were convinced that the officials had erred in permitting a replay of the last play of the game. On Tuesday they issued a press release to this effect.

Immediately enormous pressures began building up, fanned by the press, particularly the Eastern press, for Notre Dame to do the sportsmanlike thing and concede the victory to Syracuse.

This was an awkward and embarrassing position to be placed in, and I think rather unique in the history of sports, because here we were, the team that had been fouled, and yet we were being made to appear in the eyes of the public as a culprit who had won a game unfairly and dishonestly. It posed something of a dilemma for us.

I need not tell you that we take the ideals of sportsmanship quite seriously at Notre Dame, as indeed do all of you. We have scrupulously abided by all the rules of intercollegiate athletics. We have never publicly complained about questionable decisions by officials, which have more than once adversely affected the outcome of the game for us. Therefore, to be placed in a position where we could be accused, even though unfairly, of placing victory before honor was a matter of some concern.

The easiest and most tempting thing to have done would have been to make a magnanimous gesture and concede the game to Syracuse, a most respected foe. A victory for the record book meant absolutely nothing to us. We were not interested in a bowl bid. We were not fighting for a conference championship. We had already lost three games and were not in contention for national honors. Thus conceding the game could have been relatively painless. Besides, why should we demean ourselves as an educational institution of high

ideals by becoming involved in a public squabble about a football victory?

Why then did we not concede the game? Simply because the more we analyzed the various facets of the case, the more we questioned the conclusions reached by Mr. Reed and Mr. Bushnell. One should act only out of conviction, not out of weakness or undue concern about public opinion, and although we are certain that Mr. Reed and Mr. Bushnell acted in good faith, as did General Neyland a few days later in his similar pronouncement, we think it is possible that their deliberations could have been precipitant and I believe their deliberations and their conclusions were consequently subject to error.

At any rate, at no time did we have the intention of taking a dog-in-the-manger attitude or setting ourselves up as supreme authority on the football rules. Thus, from the very beginning we requested that an authoritative body within the NCAA, presumably the full Football Rules Committee, hold a careful and complete hearing on the rule at issue and give a reasoned decision. This would seem to be the eminently fair and prudent way of solving a disputed interpretation, and we stated we would be perfectly willing to abide by the decision of such an authoritative body.

If it seems to you somewhat presumptuous on our part to request a full Rules Committee hearing on this matter, I would like now to take you briefly into the complexities of the case.

It is by no means as cut-and-dried as the famous "fifth down" incident in the Cornell-Dartmouth game of 1940, about which so much has been rehashed in the last few months. In their joint press release on November 21, Mr. Reed and Mr. Bushnell presented their reasons for reversing the game officials' decision:

"The point at issue revolves about conditions under which a period may be extended. The rules provide that a playing period may be extended if on a play during which time runs out there is a foul against the team which put the ball in play while that team is in possession. By definition of the rules, a team is in possession when a place kick is being attempted. But according to official interpretations of the NCAA rule, a foul during the kick, including roughing the kicker, will not extend the period as the ball is not in the kicking team's possession."

It should be noted that the critically important sentence in the paragraph just quoted is not from the football rules but from an interpretation of same. Furthermore, it is not a direct quotation of an official interpretation but rather a paragraph appearing on page 12 of unofficial NCAA football interpretations. Here is a paragraph used by Mr. Reed and Mr. Bushnell in coming to their decision:

"A kick by Team A during the 'time expiring' down indicates A does not want to advance the ball, and a foul during the kick, including roughing the Kicker, will not extend the period as the ball is not in A's possession. If a field goal attempt, and successful, declining the penalty will score the goal. If a punt, or an unsuccessful goal attempt, and during the last down of the first half, there is no penalty—the foul is during the down and cannot be carried over to the next kickoff. If at the end of the second half, the game ended with a dead ball. Roughness, or other foul, committed against the Runner or other



Team A player after the ball becomes dead to end a period will not extend the period but may be penalized unless it occurs after the dead ball which ended the game."

To my mind, this paragraph has ambiguities and inconsistencies which vitiate its usefulness. However, to point these out would take a long dissertation which would serve little purpose at the moment. We readily admit that it is quite possible to arrive at the same interpretation placed on it by Mr. Reed and Mr. Bushnell. However, this interpretation involves one in such inequitable and illogical conditions that I think a normal reaction would be to question the validity of an untested paragraph or seek elsewhere for a further clarification of the rules.

When the controversy first arose on Monday following the game, Mr. Reed read to me over the telephone the paragraph which I just quoted. When we obtained a copy of the interpretations booklet the next day—we were not able to find one in South Bend—and were able to study it more thoroughly, we came across a paragraph which apparently had been overlooked by Mr. Reed. It seemed to pertain directly to the point in question.

Remember, the question at issue is whether or not the offensive team still had possession of the ball when the foul occurred. If so, the rules specifically call for an extension of the period.

On page 8 of the interpretations booklet the author comments on the definition of possession. In order to avoid an overly legalistic interpretation of possession, he points out that a ball is in the team's possession after being dropped for a punt or a drop kick and before meeting the kicker's foot.

Ah, ha, you say, what about after it meets the kicker's foot? Well, the author clarifies this point in the very next sentence. He states: A scrimmage kick—and this involved a place kick—"a scrimmage kick from behind the offensive team's line is treated as though in possession of the offensive team if the penalty for roughing the kicker is excepted."

This statement is so clear and it pertains so exactly to the point whether Notre Dame had possession of the ball when the kicker was fouled that taken alone it would seem to settle the controversy decisively. Yet there always remains the paragraph quoted by Mr. Reed and Mr. Bushnell.

How then to settle the seeming impasse? Well, out of curiosity I submitted the entire case to an able lawyer who is interested in athletics, and he wrote as follows:

"The dispute about the correctness of the game officials' field decision in the Notre Dame-Syracuse game has much in common with typical legal disputes. Each side is relying upon different but allegedly authoritative interpretations of the controlling rule, and the interpretations are either wholly or partially contradictory. Where this occurs the general approach is to accept the interpretation which most nearly conforms to the intent and underlined purpose of the rule, makes good sense, works justice, and achieves the desirable result."

This seems to me to be a rational way of working toward a solution by assuming that possession of the ball remains with the offen-

sive team when a roughing or kicker foul occurs. There are no difficulties at all involved in the rules. The matter is clear-cut and fair to both teams.

On the other hand, look what happens when you take the divergent view and claim that possession ceases the moment the ball is kicked and that consequently no penalty may be imposed.

First of all, the kicker, even though he is defenseless and is protected from serious injury in every other play of the game, is not protected on the final play. The defense, as has been pointed out, could then use zip guns, machetes, and brass knuckles with impunity. Someone might be flung into jail, but there would be no 15-yard penalty. Surely this is contrary to the common sense meaning of the rules and destroys one of the fine purposes of the penalties, to forestall injuries.

Secondly, another dilemma is posed by this interpretation. The rules clearly state that no period shall end until the ball is dead. Assume that the score had been tied when Notre Dame attempted a long field goal. Assume also that it fell short, was caught by the Syracuse halfback on the 10-yard line, who then ran 90 yards for a touchdown. The ball was never dead. The touchdown should count and the victory go to Syracuse.

Assume, however, that Syracuse roughed the kicker on this particular play and indeed it was the imminence of the foul which caused the short kick. It becomes absurd I think to allow the touchdown to stand. Yet according to the interpretation of Mr. Bushnell, a penalty against Syracuse could not be imposed as Notre Dame was no longer in possession of the ball.

Thirdly, if possession is lost on a place kick, the moment it leaves the kicker, how does one justify giving three points to the kicking team if the goal is made?

Finally, and I think this is one of the crucial points, if this interpretation is correct we should assume that for the sake of consistency the try for points after touchdown should be governed by the same principle, once time has run out in the game. In other words, with the game ended, roughing the kicker on a point after touchdown attempt should not be penalized. Yet the rules seem to indicate very clearly that an unsuccessful try for points after touchdown would continue as long as there is a foul incurred by the defensive team.

Furthermore, there is even an official interpretation to this effect on page 54 of the booklet. It covers a "roughing the kicker" situation. This is what it says:

"Roughing the kicker or holder may occur after it is obvious that the kick could not score, but unless the kick was blocked or the foul occurred late, repeating the down is equitable."

I wish to apologize, gentlemen, for taking this length of time to present the proposed amendment to the By-laws. I have taken advantage of your patience for two reasons: First of all, because this is an interesting if not unique incident in the history of inter-collegiate sports contests; and secondly, because I felt this background data was necessary for you to appreciate the urgency with which we present the amendment.



As you prepare to vote on the amendment, you will have two basic questions in mind:

First, is it really necessary?

Secondly, does it create more problems than it solves?

Let me address myself to these two questions very briefly.

First of all, is it needed? Well, the world of intercollegiate sports won't come tumbling down if it is not passed. At the same time, I hate to think of any school in the future being subjected through no fault of its own to the embarrassment and travail which we suffered this fall. I am sure you have no idea of the stream of letters, many of them filled with invectives, which came and are still coming to the University of Notre Dame as a result of this incident, or of the untempered and unreasoned criticism on the part of a few sports columnists who again have precipitated a number of these letters. This kind of controversy and the emotional battle lines it produces are not good for intercollegiate athletics. So how much better it would be if there were a formal, recognized procedure to handle such difficulties, rather than leaving them unsettled and smoldering.

Secondly, does the amendment create more problems than it solves? I would like to meet this objection head-on. In a news release a few days ago the writer stated that this proposed amendment would toss into questionable status the outcome of any game in which there is an official's error. I believe the writer misunderstood the amendment. Were his statement true, the amendment would be intolerable and would work havoc upon our athletic contests. However, as submitted, if you will read it carefully, it says: "In the event that the outcome of a contest is thrown into doubt by a disputed interpretation of the rules, it shall also be the duty of the above committees in their respective sports to hold a full and thorough hearing on the incident and deliver an authoritative judgment either affirming or reversing the contest officials' decision."

The key words here, of course, are those of the "disputed interpretation of the rules." This means that it in no way affects an official's judgment in questions of fact; for instance, whether there was pass interference or clipping or illegal substitution and so forth. It concerns itself only with disputed interpretations of rules, and then only when the outcome of the contest was thrown into doubt.

Therefore, the Rules Committee would operate as an adjudicating court only on extremely rare occasions.

Nor do I think this would undermine in any way the authority needed by game officials. On the contrary, it would buttress their authority somewhat in that there would no longer be the necessity of the referee or a commissioner reversing, after the game, a decision made on the field of play. The questionable ruling would be decided by an authorized and competent body, which seems to me should be the Rules Committee.

Gentlemen, I trust you will deduce from what has been said that we have not introduced this amendment to the By-laws lightly. We hope that it will be received favorably by you. Surely the situation it corrects is worth the extra space it will take up in the printed Constitution and By-laws, and I for one cannot anticipate it would cause any serious difficulty.

Thank you very much for your considered attention.

President Hardt has asked me now to make the motion, so I will move that this wording provided on page 116 of Article III, Section 2, be adopted. (The motion was seconded.)

RIP ENGLE (Pennsylvania State University): I have no axe to grind in this affair. I have friends on both sides, and nothing to be gained materially from it. I just want to keep football the great game that it is. In fact, I would like to add that football has been very kind to me, 15½ years of it.

I appreciate the opinion of Father Joyce. This rule will obviously make possible a change in the outcome of the football game by reversing the officials' decision.

Football Rule 1, Section 1, Article III, states that the team having the larger score shall be declared the winner. If this By-laws amendment is approved, a change in this rule will also be necessary to allow the Rules Committee to determine the winner or declare it a no-contest.

In addition, the jurisdiction and duties of the officials defined in the rule book will also have to be changed because the referee will no longer be the sole authority for the scoring and the conduct of the game.

Reversing an official's decision as proposed will take control of the game away from the officials and put it in the hands of a board.

I accept the fact that officials are subject to make mistakes and the outcome of contests is affected by these mistakes in judgment. I have had it happen to me, and I know every coach has. However, they are part of the hazards of this game, and any attempt to rectify them after the contest is over will lead to chaos. I differ with Father Joyce in this. There will be thousands of contests involved between football coaches. I have several right now; if you made it retroactive, I could add more.

It is conceivable, if this legislation passes, that an official interpretation on whether the pass is caught in the end zone or whether a safety is involved will be disputed and will be reversed by the Rules Committee or by this board. It is possible that the committee could be deluged with hundreds of these disputes.

I think I am speaking for a great majority of the football coaches in America, that the officials should remain, even with the things that can happen to us, the final authority for the score and the conduct of the football game.

MR. REYNOLDS: I would also like to add that I think we should vote down this proposal, first, on this aspect if "the outcome of a contest is thrown into doubt." That would be extremely difficult to interpret. After any football game we all get together and talk about what was the turning point, what happened that made it go one way or the other. You could bring that up on virtually any play that came up, if there was an issue as to whether it did or did not change the thing. If they made the first down would they have gone on and scored, even though the first down was back on the 15-yard line?

The second thing is the very point that Father Joyce brings up, that the rules, in spite of the greatest care and writing, are invaria-



bly going to be ambiguous or have ambiguities in them. And since there are so many questions whether this would change the game and since there are so many ambiguities, we would have to have the Rules Committee composed of Philadelphia lawyers or the United States Supreme Court, and then I don't think they could agree.

I strongly oppose the proposal.

FATHER JOYCE: Gentlemen, I am not going to prolong this too long. I would say I am sure all of you subscribe to the sentiments expressed by Mr. Engle and the last gentleman who spoke. I subscribe to them largely myself. I think that the best solution, of course, always is to have the game end with the official's decision on the field, and yet it is obvious that this case did not end at that point. The University of Notre Dame was put in the unparalleled situation of receiving pressures from many segments of the public to concede a game, to reverse the decision, and this pressure was put on them by, I would say, high authorities in the ruling bodies of athletics in this country. No doubt the men felt the referees had erred in acting the way they did.

I hope from the presentation you will find sound reasons to question this decision. All that we are trying to achieve with this, of course, is to avoid this kind of pressure that prolongs a game in the newspapers after the game itself has been played. Notre Dame would be happy to have the game end with the result the way it was. I think Syracuse would prefer it otherwise, but this is a rare and unique situation, and again I feel that many of these difficulties about other games being appealed would not be true if you gave the power to the Rules Committee to adjudicate those cases where the two factors were brought into contention—first of all, a disputed interpretation of the rule; and secondly, if the outcome of the game was in doubt as a result of that disputed interpretation.

I foresee it could only involve games similar to the Notre Dame-Syracuse game where the victory came in the last seconds. If it happened earlier in the game, it could hardly change the score. Whatever the referee's decision at that time certainly affected the game's score. A Rules Committee could not pass on all the imponderables that occurred subsequent to that.

PRESIDENT HARDT: The question is called for. (The motion was put to a vote and was lost.)

### **Terms of Rules Committees**

EARL C. LORY (Montana State University): I shall make this brief and very much to the point. Your Council has felt for some time that there should be more continuity in the membership of the Football and Basketball Rules Committees.

The Council recommends to the Convention two changes. First, it is recommended that the term of appointment to the Basketball and Football Rules Committees be extended from four years to six years. This is found in IX, Terms of Rules Committees.

The second change the Council recommends is that the size of the Football Rules Committee be enlarged to 15 and the membership of the Basketball Rules Committee be enlarged to 14; further,

that the secretary-editor of the Rules Committee be a voting member of these committees and that he be re-elected without restriction. This provides for an exception in that the member-at-large who serves as secretary-editor of the Rules Committee may be elected and re-elected without restriction. We believe this will provide for sounder administration of our policy rules for these two sports.

This is in essence the changes we have suggested in items IX and X.

I move the changes as listed in the Convention Bulletin under item IX, to amend Article III, Section 2 (a) and item X, to amend Article III, Section 2 (a) and (b) be approved. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

*(The Convention recessed at 12:20 p.m. and reconvened at 2:05 p.m.)*

### **Tournament Committees**

JEFFERSON J. COLEMAN (University of Alabama): The same language appears in our By-laws as relates to our rules committee that we propose to place in Article III concerning the tournament committees.

I move that Article III, Section 3, (a), second paragraph, of the By-laws, be amended as follows:

"Members of tournament committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association."

And we shall also delete the word "these" and insert the words "the tournament" committees.

I so move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### **Eligibility Rules**

FATHER W. H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara): We have a series of amendments pertaining to Article IV of the By-laws, and consequently they are restricted to eligibility for NCAA events.

The first one is found on page 117 and amends Article IV, Section 1, (d). I think perhaps it is advisable to read that because the words that are to be omitted and are in italics are important to this amendment:

"(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from another collegiate institution, except that if he is a graduate of a junior college this provision shall not apply."

The rest of the Article would remain the same.

This amendment, therefore, would require two things, first, that eligibility be established in the freshman year of the certifying in-



stitution and not at the junior college; and, secondly, that all those who transfer from a collegiate institution, including a junior college, unless the transfer is to a graduate of the junior college, would have to complete one calendar year of residence at the certifying institution, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters of academic work. A student transferring prior to that would be required to observe the same rule as a transfer from a senior college.

Why the change? Well, it is pointed out that institutions can recruit junior college athletes prior to graduation and strengthen their teams considerably for NCAA tournaments and meets, virtually all of which are held in the spring. An institution participating in this competition and having an enrollment of less than 750 could have junior college transfers eligible after only one quarter of one semester of attendance at a junior college.

So this modification of the rules is aimed to provide for fairness of competition in NCAA events and to discourage the recruiting of junior college talent to acquire greater team strength for NCAA events.

This amendment has the approval of the Council, the Eligibility Committee, and the committee which drew up the Special Report on Gambling-Bribery. I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

J. GORDON GOSE (University of Washington): This represents a most drastic and surprising change to those of us who come from the West coast area where the junior college system is quite highly developed. The matter of using junior college transfers without the necessary one-year waiting period of permitting participation is one of very long standing there, and its importance is being very materially heightened by present raising of standards in the four-year institutions, which are compelling more and more people to go to junior colleges in order to qualify for admission to the four-year institution.

We on the West coast have been in the process of continually raising our entrance requirements. My own institution is now requiring entering freshmen to have a 2.5 requirement, and the tendency is to increase that and to encourage students who cannot qualify, the late-bloomers, as it were, to go to junior colleges.

The whole junior college arrangement, however, is likely to be a sort of temporary affair. I think no one in our area goes to junior college from complete choice. It is either a matter of a student going where he can afford to go, or going to improve his academic status so that he can obtain entrance into some four-year institution. The concept of transferring from a junior college to a four-year school is utterly different from that of transferring from another four-year school.

Heretofore, this rule has been specifically aimed at preventing the pirating of a person from another four-year institution and I totally agree with the rule in that aspect, but to penalize the junior college student who, from the moment of his entry is thinking in terms of transferring to a four-year school, is, I think, too drastic.

It may be said this is simply for eligibility for NCAA events and we can have our own rule or put other things in if we like, but we

all know the eligibility rules for NCAA events, practically speaking, operate as total eligibility rules.

Football heretofore has had to come within the scope. There is another point in the materials to be covered today, a provision that eligibility for bowl games should be the same as for NCAA events, which would have the effect of bringing football within the range of this change.

I most earnestly request that there be some more mature consideration of this rule which would have a drastic effect in an area where the junior college situation has, I believe, a peculiar development.

FATHER CROWLEY: You specified this rule is just for NCAA events. You come from the same area I come from, and we are all neighbors, though we are a thousand miles apart.

Isn't it true in the California area the schools are going to require junior college transfers to complete 56 units before they can transfer to a senior college? Is that correct?

THOMAS L. JACOBS (University of California, Los Angeles): It is true that we have just established a rule that a transfer from a junior college, who was not at the time of his entry into junior college or the time of his graduation from high school eligible for admission to the university, must take 56 units at the junior college. For this reason the University of California, both Berkeley and Los Angeles, will favor this particular thing, although I think the AAWU is going to be against it.

FATHER CROWLEY: I don't see what harm it could do then, if that is the case in your school, that a student must have 56 units. The rule would not hinder the application with most junior college graduates.

MR. GOSE: May I add one comment in connection with that? The reason, as I understand it, and I believe Mr. Jacobs will confirm this, that the University of California is doing this is because of a population pressure which is upon it, and is requiring it to change and restrict its admissions policies a good deal more than might otherwise be the case.

Would that be a fair general observation?

MR. JACOBS: Yes. This is part of the master plan for education in California. I might say there is more to it than just the pressure of population. There is in part the matter of dignifying the junior college, making graduation from junior college a requirement, attempting to get in reality, as in fact many feel is true, the kind of academic standards in junior colleges which will permit them to serve as our first two years.

It is perfectly true that in most fields now those students who are eligible for the university but choose to go to junior college and then transfer do just as well in their last two years as what we call the native student, the student who has four years at the university. We are simply improving the quality of the junior college education.

I wouldn't be surprised but that in the next 10 years this question will be more than of just local interest on the West coast and Texas. I believe that the junior college system is due for a very marked expansion. All of us will have some concern with it.



PRESIDENT HARDT: The question is called for. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. GOSE: May I appeal from the ruling of the Chair to have a standing vote, just so we will have it for the record?

PRESIDENT HARDT: We will have a standing vote.

SECRETARY CROWLEY: The vote is in—"yes," 102; "no," 36.

MR. GOSE: May I have a point of information? What is the effective date of this legislation? What impact does it have on people who are already in school and on people who may hereafter be admitted to whom some commitments may have been made?

FATHER CROWLEY: It won't be retroactive. It applies to those who enter school following the date of the adoption of this amendment.

The next amendment, Article IV, Section 1, (d), amend by adding a new paragraph which I shall read and which is quite clear. There has been a slight editorial change on the part of the Council.

"A student who transfers from a collegiate institution while" — strike out "after being" and insert "while"—"disqualified or suspended for academic or disciplinary reasons must complete two calendar years of residence at the certifying institution."

I think the amendment is clear in its requirement. A student transferring from any collegiate institution during suspension or disqualification for academic or disciplinary reasons would be required to complete two years of residence before he could be eligible for an NCAA event.

It was found on the survey made of basketball players who had accepted bribes that a number of them, all too many, were judged to be poor academic risks at their own institutions and had proved to be such at other institutions. Most institutions will not accept students who have been disqualified by other institutions, but some—and this has been verified—actually do.

Students disqualified at one institution should be required to spend a longer period in residence than those who transfer in good standing, to represent the certifying institution in NCAA events.

This amendment has the approval of the Council, the Eligibility Committee and the committee which drew up the Special Report on Gambling-Bribery.

Mr. President, I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

FATHER CROWLEY: The next amendment amends Article IV, Section 1, (e), of the By-laws. This amendment would divide paragraph (e) into two sections, the first one containing no new modification but simply embodying the current legislation. The second section, however, adds a new provision and reads as follows:

"Participation by an undergraduate student-athlete in outside competition other than as a representative of his institution within the period from the opening of the fall semester or quarter to the close of the spring semester or quarter shall count as one year of varsity competition as referred to in paragraph (e)."

This amendment does not have the sponsorship of the Council or of the Eligibility Committee. I think there are some, however, here

at the Convention who are interested in seeing it pass. Does anybody wish to speak in favor of it?

MR. GOSE: I don't want to speak, one way or the other, but I want an interpretation of your remarks, Father Crowley. It does not have the sponsorship of the Council or the Eligibility Committee. Did they consider it?

FATHER CROWLEY: Yes.

MR. GOSE: And declined to give approval?

FATHER CROWLEY: Yes. Just for question, I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. GRUBBS: This morning I asked for an interpretation as to when a student became a student-athlete. The reply was when he enrolled in school. I would like to point out if this is adopted it might work some hardship which I don't believe is intended. A youngster transfers to a school and is not eligible for either freshman or varsity competition during his first year at school. He would be prohibited from taking part in any athletic activity. He could not represent his institution because he is not eligible. If he is a golf player he could not play in amateur golf tournaments. If he is a tennis player he could not play in the tennis tournament. A baseball player could not play on the local team.

I just don't believe this would be a wise rule.

PRESIDENT HARDT: This is just for NCAA events. He could participate and represent his collegiate institution.

MR. GRUBBS: Obviously so, but this would count as one year and he would lose one of his three years that he might want to participate in NCAA events.

LYSLE K. BUTLER (Oberlin College): I think there is a tendency in the NCAA legislation to introduce eligibility requirements, first, for NCAA events, second, to extend them to post-season and extra events, and then the third step is to make this an eligibility requirement for all athletics.

This is a dangerous tendency, and I think you have to be alert to the fact, however, that the Council moves in this direction. It has in the past and probably will in the future.

When a regulation like this one is introduced, therefore, in which outside competition by a student is prohibited, I would want to know, for example, whether a boy could be a member of a bowling team without eventual loss of eligibility for any athletic participation in our college.

I would like to say, just for the sake of the record, I am opposed to the tendency to penalize students and restrict their eligibility. I think we are all in the business of trying to encourage athletic participation and we should be more cautious of restricting and in many ways taking as much as 50 per cent of a student's opportunity to compete away from him.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Is there further discussion? (The motion was put to a voice vote and was lost.)

FATHER CROWLEY: The next contains a waiver that we give to the Olympic Games, and the amendment is to Article IV, Section 2. You notice in black type there the words "Pan American" are added



twice. The amendment would simply allow the Eligibility Committee to grant the same waivers to the Pan American Games as are now granted to the Olympic Games. I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

FATHER CROWLEY: The next amendment amends the By-laws, Article IV, Section 2. This amendment would divide the present Section 2 of Article IV into two paragraphs, (a) and (b), leaving the provisions of the sections unchanged. It also adds another paragraph to the current waiver provision and this reads as follows:

"The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, approve exceptions to Section 1 for student-athletes of those member institutions which have instituted a trimester or other accelerated academic program; provided any member institution applying for an exception shall demonstrate a reasonable need for such exception; provided further, that the Council shall grant no exception which permits any student-athlete to compete in more than three seasons of varsity competition. Under the exceptions allowed, if a student in an accelerated academic program completes the requirements for a degree before he has completed his eligibility for NCAA events, he may compete in those NCAA events that begin within 90 days after he completes the requirements for the degree. The Council shall include a report of each such exception in its annual report to the Convention."

Now, some institutions have adopted a trimester schedule or an accelerated program which permits a student to complete his work for a degree in three or three and a half calendar years. Consequently a student-athlete earning his degree in that time would be ineligible for NCAA events by reason of paragraph (f), Section 1, Article IV. This amendment allows the Council, by a two-thirds vote, and after due request by a member institution, to grant eligibility for a NCAA event occurring within 90 days after the student-athlete completes his work for his degree in an accelerated program. This amendment comes from a special committee, headed by James K. Sours, which studied this problem very thoroughly. I think in one of his reports Mr. Sours said that possibly 100 institutions are now involved. This amendment is endorsed by the Council and the Eligibility Committee, and I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

R. C. WILLIAMS (University of California): I have a question for clarification. When does a person complete his requirement? Is this to be coincident with the filing in the office of the registrar of his grades, or what is intended?

FATHER CROWLEY: I would suppose, Mr. Williams, when the registrar certifies that the work has been completed for a degree, whatever the machinery may be in that individual school would be the applicable time.

MR. WILLIAMS: Is it not true in some cases a person would have completed his requirements but no graduation exercises will take place for another three or four months?

FATHER CROWLEY: After he completes the requirements for a degree. He wouldn't have to have graduated. It would not be involved.

MR. WILLIAMS: Only the grades?

FATHER CROWLEY: I would interpret it in that manner.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Is there any further discussion? (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

### **College Division Events**

WILLIS J. STETSON (Swarthmore College): Please refer to page 119, College Division Events. There are two sections to this proposed amendment.

Section "A" is on page 119, and Section "B" is at the top of page 120. Unless there is objection, I propose that we vote on both sections at the same time, since one is completely dependent upon the other.

This particular amendment was sponsored originally by the College Committee of the NCAA and comes to you with endorsement of the Council. Accordingly, I am not going to read the bold type. It is self-explanatory, and I am sure you have all read it. It merely makes provision for additional championships for College Division institutions.

I move that the amendment to the By-laws, Article V, Section 1, (a), be approved, and that the amendment to Article V, Section 1, (b), be approved. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### **Recruiting**

ROBERT A. ROLFE (Dartmouth College): This is proposal No. XIV, Recruiting, page 120.

In explanation of this proposal to amend Article VI, Section 5, I think that it should be brought to the attention of the membership that our present regulation as written penalizes those institutions which do not permit institutional funds to be used for recruiting purposes. The proposed amendment is an effort on the part of its sponsors to equalize recruiting procedures among all colleges, those which permit the use of institutional funds and those which do not.

The Council recommends its adoption, and I so move. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### **Eligibility for Post-Season Events**

EVERETT D. BARNES (Colgate University): On page 120 of the Convention Bulletin is a short paragraph which we ask to be included in Article VII, Section 1, of the By-laws. It has the endorsement of the Council.

If you gentlemen have read Section 1, Article VII, which governs the conduct of post-season and extra events, you will note the entire section is devoted to the administration and conduct of the games. There is no provision in the section for the eligibility of those competing.

Please note the parentheses at the end of the proposed new paragraph. It relates to Article IV of the By-laws. The provisions of Article IV would become applicable to eligibility for not only NCAA events but also post-season events.

I move the adoption of an amendment to Article VII, Section 1, by insertion of a new paragraph (f), as follows, and relettering the



subsequent paragraphs accordingly: "The eligibility rules governing individual participation shall be as demanding as those governing participation in National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments (Article IV of the By-laws)."

I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. BARNES: The next proposed amendment to the By-laws is on the same page, 120. The purpose of this is to further strengthen the conduct of post-season events. It provides an additional bar in the prevention of gambling. The Council felt this, combined with other legislation which has been proposed to you, may be helpful in controlling this situation.

In reading over the paragraph, as you gentlemen will note, it imposes added duties upon the now rather heavily-burdened Extra Events Committee.

There are two editorial changes which I would like you to note. Under (d), page 121, delete "Providing a general service to the membership whereby it shall certify" and substitute "Certifying." In paragraph (6), the Council approved insertion of the word "written" between "director's" and "permission." If this legislation is passed the "Note" section will be incorporated in that part of the Yearbook entitled "Recommended Policies and Practices."

I have reported the editorial changes, so (d) will read: "(d) Certifying that college all-star football and basketball games meet the following requirements:"

"(1) Participation shall be limited to college seniors who are academically eligible.

"(2) The dates of a game and the accompanying practice period shall be confined to vacation periods on the academic calendar.

"(3) Expenses shall be limited by the game management to those of the student-athlete and shall conform to NCAA requirements.

"(4) The net income from a game shall accrue to the benefit of non-profit educational or charitable institutions.

"(5) Personalized awards shall be of the type generally approved by educational institutions in keeping with traditional college requirements as to what constitutes an acceptable award.

"(6) The management of a game must obtain the athletic director's permission before inviting a student-athlete to compete in its contest."

The following note at the bottom will appear in "Recommended Policies and Practices":

"The Council of the Association urges member institutions not to permit their student-athletes to participate in such games unless they are certified by the Extra Events Committee, and to restrict participation of a student-athlete to one game in a sport per year." I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

HAROLD J. BEATTY (Fresno State College): The thing that concerns me is the athletic director doesn't permit the football player to participate in a non-sanctioned all-star game, but the football player

goes ahead and does it and plays in two or three different games. Now what do we do?

MR. BARNES: That is a very good question. It is one that has been asked 19,000 times since I have been here, particularly by my own Extra Events Committee.

We have decided that the answer is how good we are at enforcing institutional control.

I don't know of any other way to put teeth in that, other than to refer back to the matter of institutional control in our own rules of eligibility.

I know that is not a completely satisfactory answer, but it is the best I can do at the moment.

MR. GOSE: On that last statement, if by hypothesis the person has used up his eligibility, how do you penalize him, by making him ineligible until the senior has completed his year?

MR. BARNES: There may be some seniors with eligibility remaining in spring sports. Now, if the senior has only played football and is not interested in competing or using up his eligibility in the spring athletic program, I don't think you have a problem. I think where it might have the effect of a senior losing or not using up his eligibility on the spring sports program is a matter of concern to all of us.

MR. EPPLEY: There is one question I would like to ask for clarity. We passed a rule this morning that there be no basketball after the regular season. Now, is this going to be ambiguous on this thing? We say you can't have basketball, and here we say you can.

MR. BARNES: Mr. Eppley, this refers particularly to post-season events. The rule says the post-season events must be certified by the Extra Events Committee, so if the events in which the students wish to participate are not certified we think you should deny permission.

MR. EPPLEY: Our basketball rules say you can't play basketball after the season. We just passed a rule to that effect. I don't care which way it is, but I just want to know.

MR. BARNES: I understand the question. There are post-season events in sports other than football. They can be in basketball and in spring sports, too, baseball and others. There can be NCAA championships, as far as that goes.

MR. EPPLEY: Maybe I haven't made myself clear. I am just questioning the word "basketball." Should we legislate here in basketball when we say you can't have any basketball?

MR. BARNES: You passed a rule this morning, and you deleted the words, March 31, in the playing of basketball and inserted "after the completion of the National Collegiate Championship (University Division)." I assume that any all-star game played after that date would have to receive the certification of the Extra Events Committee or a student would not be eligible to play in the event. That is my interpretation.

MR. JACOBS: I just want to make absolutely certain that the school would not be penalized if one of its students did play in one of these games not sanctioned by the Extra Events Committee.

PRESIDENT HARDT: All of this section would be advisory and not



compulsory. I believe it helps to indicate that this would be the answer. Is there further discussion? The question is called for. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

### **Playing and Practice Seasons**

MR. SNEED: I am presenting an amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws. You will find the By-law as it now exists on page 36 of the section containing the By-laws and the Constitution.

This is an editorial change basically, although there is a slight change in substance to which I shall call your attention.

The italicized part, on page 122, will be by virtue of this amendment moved to a forward position, but there will also be added the words: provided that these informal practice sessions "are conducted in privacy without publicity or official scoring."

That is the change in substance. They must be conducted in privacy without publicity or official scoring. However, I would call your attention to the fact that there is presently in existence an official interpretation which appears on page 41 which says the same thing. So we have in effect had the same rule, but it has been an official interpretation and not in the By-laws. This change moves it forward, puts it in the By-laws.

You also may have a question as to what constitutes outside competition. Here I call your attention to the official interpretation on page 41, under that article of the By-laws. "Outside competition includes contests with alumni teams of the institution."

So this basically is editorial, except for the slight change in substance by instituting in the By-laws that which previously has been an official interpretation.

Mr. President, I move that we amend Article VIII of the By-laws as set forth in the Convention Bulletin. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. WILLIAMS: I raise a question on which I may be in error, but I am under the impression that the amendment which has to do with outside basketball competition deleted March 31 and put in NCAA tournament. I now find those same words in here.

MR. SNEED: You are correct, sir, and this will be changed under the authority of the Constitution and By-laws Committee which cleans up language. You are absolutely right. We didn't make a change because we didn't know how the other would come out.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Is there further discussion? (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. SNEED: The last amendment has to do with State Department tours. It appears on page 122 of the book. There is a change in language, a change necessitated by the operations of the State Department. As it reads now, foreign tours will be authorized and sponsored by the State Department. Seldom, if ever, would the State Department sponsor a foreign tour because the term "sponsor" implies financial support, and our State Department doesn't do that.

What our State Department does is to approve and sanction, so for that reason we bring in this editorial change.

Mr. President, I move that we amend Article VIII, Section 3, to read as set forth in the Convention Bulletin on page 122. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

## 12. REVIEW OF INTERPRETATIONS

WILLIAM M. BELL (North Carolina A&T College): Before you proceed, I would like to ask a question here. Were the actions taken by the Executive Committee on items listed on page 126 final, or are we to consider those matters today?

I am wondering if they have been adopted by the Executive Committee or whether the Association in Convention will pass on those, approve them or reject them.

PRESIDENT HARDT: These revisions were offered by the Executive Committee.

MR. DORRICOTT: Mr. President, as I reported to you at the Executive Committee meeting earlier this week, I included all of these articles in my report of the Executive Committee. If I recall correctly, I asked and moved that the report be accepted and approved, including these regulations, which was done.

PRESIDENT HARDT: That is right, sir, so they have been adopted by the Convention.

MR. GOSE: Another point of information. As I understand, you are passing over a review of the interpretations. It has been my understanding that the practice has been that these interpretations are printed here for the purpose of enabling them to be considered at this meeting, and if they pass unquestioned they achieve some degree of finality, but that they may be questioned here. I think I have discussed this with Mr. Byers on prior occasions.

MR. SOURS: The motion I made this morning was to approve the report of the Council's work in this book. I assumed at the time that all of these matters were included, and frankly was surprised that nobody challenged it.

MEMBER: We didn't understand it.

MR. GOSE: Mr. President, I move a reconsideration then of that motion to approve the report so as to provide an opportunity to consider the review of these interpretations. I think this is an exceedingly vital matter. A very substantial part of the legislation of this body comes in the form of between-meetings interpretations, and it is inevitable that it be so, but if we can't have something to say on them—we don't get these interpretations until just before the meeting—if we want to correct them by amendment of the By-laws we have to wait another year and live with the interpretation. I think there should be an opportunity to re-examine this.

It has definitely been the practice in the meetings I have attended in the past to give an opportunity to review the interpretations that came out during the past year. There are one or two of them, it seems to me, that merit serious consideration. Beyond that, just as a precedent for the future, it will be possible to produce almost anything in here, run it through quickly as a part of the Council report, and not give it any detailed consideration at all.

I ask for a reconsideration so as to reopen this.



PRESIDENT HARDT: I believe the rule must be that the report of the Council was given on Tuesday, it was presented again this morning and was approved, including this portion, and this therefore has been officially adopted by the Convention. If it is to be reconsidered, the only possibility I believe would be to have a motion to reconsider and that would have to be made by the person who was on the prevailing side in the previous vote.

MR. JACOBS: Mr. Chairman, I did vote in favor of it. I move reconsideration. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT HARDT: The same applies to the seconder. Is the seconder also a person who was on the prevailing side?

MR. WILLIAMS: Mr. Chairman, I think I speak here to a fairly serious point. Can the Chair or one of his advisers suggest how it would have been possible this morning for anybody to have picked one or two words out of these proposed interpretations and brought them before the floor before we voted to approve in rather blanket fashion this report of the Council? That is contrary to what one would like to believe is the democratic process of this Association.

Do you have any answer to my question? How could actions have been taken?

PRESIDENT HARDT: Yes, I surely do. The matter was presented last Tuesday for your consideration, so you could think it over. It was again presented.

MR. WILLIAMS: We weren't here Tuesday.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Excuse me. Thursday, at the first session of this Convention on Thursday. The Council's report was read at that time with the statement that for final action on the matter it would be presented in the regular fashion before this Convention at the opening of the meeting today. Everyone had an opportunity to object to any part of it, to speak and to offer any change in it.

However, the motion to reconsider now is in order, and we have had that motion made. We have had a second, and, therefore, that is debatable, and we will be glad to have discussion on the motion to reconsider.

The question is called for. (The motion to reconsider was put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. SOURS: Gentlemen, I am sorry about the misunderstanding. When I made my motion this morning, that the report as read to you, together with the things in the book, be approved, I was referring to my comments the other day. I am sorry about the misunderstanding.

As I explained the other day, the Council earlier eliminated paragraph (e) in "A" set forth on page 123. The only change, therefore, is in the italicized line of the first paragraph which reads: "Complimentary tickets awarded to team members shall not exceed six per person." The Council voted to change six to four, so it would read: "Complimentary tickets awarded to team members shall not exceed four per person."

MR. DAVIS: I move that it be adopted. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. CORNWELL: Gentlemen, Item "B" is self-explanatory. There is an addition of a new paragraph, as follows:

"It is not permissible for a member institution to pay the educational costs of one of its student-athletes to attend the summer school of another institution."

I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. RAY: Gentlemen, Item "C" concerns revision of Official Interpretation 16. You will find it on page 123. Delete the words "the processing fee the institution requires before its admissions office will evaluate a prospect's application papers unless such fees are paid or waived consistent with institutional policy as it applies to other applicants."

There is a further minor editorial change to be made in the proposed new language in the words that follow. Strike the word "all," so that it will read: "unless such waivers, advance payments or guarantees conform to institutional policy as it applies to other prospective students."

What it means is those items listed under (a), (b), (c), and (d), following. The student is required to pay, in the first instance, if the student enrolls thereafter, at the institution in which he has made the payments. These may then be rebated to him if it is the institution's policy to make a rebate of these fees to other awardees of scholarships for grants-in-aid.

The final paragraph says that: "An institution may not relieve a student-athlete of his responsibility to pay the required deposit against dormitory damage or the required deposit with the ROTC department for military equipment."

Gentlemen, this refers in its totality to the constitutional provision providing for the allowance by an institution to provide student-athletes with room, board, tuition fee, and \$15 a month, and it is in explanation of the procedures concerning certain fees, and in that sense it is the official interpretation of that particular section of the constitutional provision.

Mr. Chairman, I would move the adoption of this proposed official interpretation. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. GOSE: This is one of two or three I would like the opportunity to discuss, partly for clarification and partly to inquire whether, as I understand it, it is really worthwhile to have this rule.

It seems to me that it is dangerous, in a way, to have a rule that technical. There may be a temptation in the case of a boy who doesn't have the money to have someone violate the rule and put it up for him, a most unhealthy thing, certainly. He might have to avoid it by some legal stratagem like going to a bank, borrowing the necessary money, showing the promise from the institution as security, and then getting the money by that device.

It seems to me it is such a small thing that some deposit has to be made in advance to hold the boy. You are going to pay that amount for him anyway after he gets to school. We should hardly be going through this rather circuitous route of accomplishing our objective.



If I am overlooking something material about it, I would like to be informed otherwise. This is one of the reasons I would like to hear this sort of thing discussed. Some of these interpretations are not self-explanatory.

MR. RAY: Yes, I heartily agree with you, they are not, Professor Gose. In this particular case we had an institution request an interpretation of the Council because it required a pre-admission advanced tuition payment of \$100, that the student would have refunded if he enrolled, but if he did not, he might lose it. In this case, you see, this is a sizable amount of money, and since the provision in the Constitution allows the payment of tuition and room, if the institution makes an award of tuition and room, then this simply is credited to the boy's account. He receives this money back, but it is a personal payment in the first instance. There is no effort made here to avoid the requirement on the student in making the payment, in the first instance. The fees are only rebatable, as you will see from reading these things, in the case where they are a part of room, board, books, tuition and fees stipulated by the institution in the first instance; and, second, they are rebatable only if the institution's policy is such that these fees are rebatable to other students who receive scholarships or grants in aid.

This is not a blanket proposition.

MR. GOSE: So if the institution advances the money for the boy and he gets the money, it gets the money back.

MR. RAY: Suppose an athletic department were to make this deposit for a boy and he did not enroll. The money then is not rebatable and the athletic department may not have the money refunded to it.

We don't want to destroy the responsibility of the student in terms of making these fee payments in advance, but we want to make sure that if it is a part of the general institutional policy, that the athlete is not discriminated against in terms of receiving such grants.

MR. GOSE: Suppose, for academic scholarships, the institution made the necessary advance and then the money was returned to the scholarship fund if the student didn't appear. Would that validate doing something similar for the athletic department?

MR. RAY: I want to be sure I understand your question. Yes, it would, you see, because above we have "unless such waivers, advance payments or guarantees conform to institutional policy as it applies to other prospective students."

So my answer is, yes, although I would not want to try to put words into the mouths of the Council members in terms of whether or not they would agree with me. We might have the President take a straw vote at the moment, because that I suppose could be changed, but again it would have to come before you if it were.

I believe on the basis of what it says that if such waivers, advance payments of guarantees conform to the institution's policies, as they apply to other prospective students, it covers that.

MR. GOSE: Aren't we really concerned with seeing that nothing gets into the pocket of the boy that he is not entitled to? If he gets no benefit out of the payment, what difference does it make?

MR. RAY: He won't get anything into his pocket, but he won't have to take anything out, you see, if he is not required in the first instance to make these deposits. If he is required to make these deposits in the first instance, he cannot have that money rebated to him unless institutional policy allows this to other scholarship awardees, and if this is a part of the usual room, board, book, tuition and fee proposition that is provided for him in the Constitution.

MR. GOSE: I can understand that he shouldn't have rebated to him any deposit he may have made, but this interpretation is largely aimed at preventing the institution from making the necessary advance for him. I don't see how there is any particular advantage in imposing that restriction.

MR. RAY: It really is not, in a sense, that restrictive. The aim here is to see to it that fees are not provided by a department of the institution which are not rebatable and in turn to have the prospective student relieved of that obligation if he does not enroll, thereby making him a special kind of individual, enjoying a privilege that all students do not enjoy.

We want to maintain both sides of this thing. We want to make sure if these fees are required, in advance payments, from other students, that this prospective student-athlete should pay them. We want also to make sure that if the institution has a policy that allows the rebate of such fees to scholarship and grant-in-aid students the athlete is not discriminated against on that score. We are trying to preserve the institutional integrity and at the same time not discriminate against the student-athlete, who is the recipient of the grant-in-aid. On that basis he ought to be treated in accordance with the institutional policies as they apply to all other prospective students.

MR. WIEMAN: I have some difficulty reconciling the interpretation given by one of the speakers a little while ago. I read this quite carefully, and it seems to me that under the first paragraph, the last heavy-typed language, "unless such waivers, advance payments or guarantees conform to institutional policy as it applies to other prospective students" must refer to the first sentence in that same paragraph, namely, to paying in advance or to guaranteeing payment of the following charges. That seems perfectly clear.

However there was an interpretation given a little earlier with respect to the next to the last paragraph, which says: "If the student-athlete enrolls and is awarded scholarship or grant-in-aid assistance covering institutional fees, the fees described in (a) through (d) may be rebated as part of the institution's regular fees."

I don't think the language as it appears qualifies that last paragraph to the extent that it applies to all other prospective students, and it appears that it qualifies the advance payments.

MR. RAY: As I indicated at the outset, the word "all" should be stricken there. This is regarded as an editorial change by the Council, and this means other prospective students who are recipients of grants-in-aid or scholarships. That, you see, is a qualification factor. By striking the word "all," "other" is designed to cover that proposition.



MR. WIEMAN: That is part of my question. However, the question applies to the next to the last paragraph on the page. The phrase applies to other prospective students. Does that apply to the next to the last paragraph as well as to the first paragraph?

MR. RAY: It would seem to me that there is no inconsistency between the two, if you read the first paragraph in its entirety, without the word "all."

PRESIDENT HARDT: Is there further discussion?

RALPH BURSIEK (University of Cincinnati): I would like to make several comments with respect to this amendment, particularly as it relates to (a), (b) and (c). Those three are all related to it because of education. Some of our educational institutions may choose to cover the cost of these various services by direct fee. Others may choose to cover the cost in a comprehensive tuition fee.

It seems to me when the Association proposes to put into effect legislation such as this, that it is really concerning itself about how and when the educational institutions are collecting their fees. I don't see how the objectives of the Association are advanced by this and it is really our business to be doing that.

One other point I think which occurs here with respect to (a), (b) and (c). This places the educational institutions which do not have special fees and which do not require an advance tuition payment in a very serious competitive disadvantage when it comes to recruiting because the boy who has to put up the money may not have it. A good many of these men do not have the funds for these deposits, so it will create a problem there.

I think that is a very serious one for us to consider. I think the Association has been moving in the direction of trying to put competition among the institutions for students on an equal basis. It seems to me this is a step backward and will make it much more difficult for those institutions who do have these fees in effect.

MR. RAY: Mr. President, in response to this, I would say only that these fees may be rebated. They need not be rebated. They may not necessarily be regarded by an institution as a part of its total fee structure. They may be required by some institutions in terms of some of the fees that are listed and some may be excluded.

The official interpretation is written in terms of a permissive grant; that is, these fees may be rebated as part of the institution's fees under certain conditions. There is no requirement that they be rebated, nor is there any requirement that the institution change its policy in terms of how these fees are collected or changed or rebated. It is a permissive thing.

MR. BURSIEK: It may be permissive, but nevertheless it does put the institution that has them at a disadvantage with the institution that does not have them. How would we overcome that?

MR. RAY: If an institution has these fees, whether they are required of the students in advance or whether they are part of the general educational cost, and the student subsequently enrolls and is awarded a grant-in-aid or a scholarship, if the institution has as its basic policy the payment of those fees for those students who have scholarships or grants-in-aid, they may be rebated to that boy. If the

institution elects not to rebate them, that still is policy. It is a question that is permissive in the sense of a certain group of students who are scholarship or grants-in-aid recipients, not to all students. We are making no effort here to try to determine institutional policy.

PRESIDENT HARDT: The question has been called for. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. RAY: The assignment to present Official Interpretation 19 has just come to me, and I call your attention to it on page 124.

"It is not permissible to provide awards or prizes of a tangible nature to student-athletes in recognition of their outstanding performances in particular contests."

This is aimed at such awards as may be awarded for a player of the week or the outstanding player in a particular game, and the term, "of a tangible nature," is interpreted to suggest a paper award other than paper dollars, and anything that is of a personalized nature that is not subject to resale.

Mr. Chairman, I would move the adoption of the amendment to Official Interpretation 19. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. BEATTY: The question I have concerns the tangible nature. Quite a few schools and alumni give an award of a miniature football player to the player of the week. Is this considered a tangible thing or a personalized thing? That is the question I have.

MR. RAY: If it is inscribed to him personally, it has no resale value, and apparently this is not regarded as an award of a tangible nature.

PRESIDENT HARDT: Are you ready for the question? (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. RAY: The next official interpretation concerns financial aid, to be found on page 124, and concerns the revision of Official Interpretation 4, to Article III, Section 4 of the Constitution. The change you will find in heavy black type at the end:

"Payments credited to a student-athlete's accounts which are not refundable by the institution to the scholarship office or other appropriate institutional agency need not become the student's obligation."

Now, this official interpretation also grew out of an inquiry from an institution made to the Council. It concerns students who in the middle of the period of an award of a grant-in-aid professionalize themselves. The fees have been paid to the business office of the institution by the athletic department and the student now is a professional.

Many institutions and, in many instances, conferences, have rules which provide that upon this professionalization the student not only loses his eligibility but must also be taken off the rolls of the grants-in-aid.

Now, the business office says the fees are paid and they are not refundable to the student; he cannot receive them. The athletic department also finds them not refundable. There is no way in which the student particularly can gain.

The point here is that when he leaves the roll and the fees are held by the business office and it won't return them to anybody, that



they need not become the student's obligation. That is basically what this official interpretation says.

Mr. Chairman, I move that it be considered favorably by the Convention. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. CORNWELL: This pertains to recruiting, the interpretation of Article VI, Section 4, and is set forth on page 124:

"If a coach has made a contractual commitment to coach in a high school all-star game prior to being employed by a member institution, and then becomes a member of the institution's staff before the game is held, the coach is obligated to observe the provisions of this Section and disassociate himself from the all-star game."

I think it is self-explanatory, and I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. CORNWELL: The second part, Article VI, Section 7, Recruiting, is associated with a point we have discussed many times relative to "prep" school education. It reads:

"It is not permissible for a member institution to pay all or part of the educational costs of a student-athlete to attend its summer school if the student-athlete is ineligible for admission to the institution's regular term."

I think that is clear. I move its approval. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. CORNWELL: I believe the third, gentlemen, is just a matter of editing.

Insert a new O.I. 2 to Article VI, Section 8, of the By-laws:

" 'Collegiate institution,' as the phrase is used in this Section, applies to senior and junior colleges." I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. GOSE: I want to be sure we know what we are voting on when we vote on this, because until I got industrious enough to look it up, I didn't.

This interprets Article VI, Section 8, of the By-laws. That section says that one institution cannot directly or indirectly contact an athlete of another institution without first obtaining the consent of the athletic director of that other institution.

As to the four-year school, I thoroughly agree with that, that one should not be around pirating students away from the other school, or even if the student of the other school comes and calls on him the thing to do is to first get consent of the athletic director. As a matter of fact, Official Interpretation 1, which is found in the text of your Official Interpretations of earlier years, says "contact." For purposes of interpreting "contact" it doesn't make any difference who initiates the contact.

But now—and please let me disassociate what I am going to say entirely from my remarks about admission of junior college students before because now we are all on common ground—the boy has to have two years before he is eligible. He has to graduate from junior college before he is eligible.

During that period though, under this interpretation, and right up to the day he steps out of that junior college, even though he

has completed all of his athletic activities there, you cannot talk to him without the consent of his athletic director.

If a boy in the spring of his second year of junior college comes to you under this interpretation and says, "I am all through with athletics at that junior college and I am graduating in June, and I would like to discuss the prospects of becoming an athlete at your institution after I graduate," you cannot talk to him under this interpretation without picking up the telephone and getting the consent of his athletic director, and if that athletic director happens to be a person who is particularly sympathetic—and I will use the worst example—if he happens to be a friend of the University of Washington and is interested in directing the athletes there, he can easily tell everyone else that he does not give his consent.

I don't think the original intent of this rule was to extend it to junior colleges where you know, after two years, that the student is going to transfer. It was designed to prevent pirating between three and four-year schools, a most undesirable thing. I do not think that the interpretation should be extended to junior colleges. I think it should be restricted to four-year institutions. It seems to me it doesn't make sense in this context.

MR. CORNWELL: I believe, sir, you have explained it better than I possibly could. That is exactly the intent of the interpretation, that you are responsible to contact the athletic director of the junior college.

MR. JACOBS: What this can result in is a beautiful farm system. All you have to do is have a coach in a major university get his people into the athletic directorships in the junior colleges, and he can close everybody out, and have a straight line. This is an absurd thing, it seems to me.

MR. BEATTY: Can someone give me the reason behind this official interpretation?

RAYMOND T. ELLICKSON (University of Oregon): I believe I can shed some light on that.

I wrote a letter to the Council. One of the people on our staff at the University of Oregon, raised this question with me: Does this provision apply to both junior colleges and senior colleges? He said, "I am sure it applies just to senior colleges."

I said, "Well, I will look at the language," and I looked at it, and as far as I could tell it was just "collegiate institutions." It was hard for me to tell. I wrote to the national office and they replied, yes, indeed, it applied to both junior and senior colleges.

I must say that I am not in favor of this interpretation because I believe, as Mr. Gose has pointed out, if you are looking for a parallel, since we are now going to require that of boys who graduate from junior college, certainly the parallel is with a boy in high school. What do we say in high school? If you want to contact the boy at his high school you must speak to the principal of the school, and that makes good sense to me, that you shouldn't come on a campus of a high school without seeing the principal.

But suppose a high school boy comes to your institution. Do you have to pick up the phone and call the principal in order to talk to



the boy when he is at your institution? Suppose you have a boy who is going to graduate in June from a junior college and he is on vacation and comes by the University of Oregon. I will use another bad example. He drops in to talk to the coach. It makes no difference who makes the first contact; he is from a junior college in Virginia and you have to put in a long-distance call before you can even talk to the boy.

I think it is ridiculous.

JESSE T. HILL (University of Southern California): I think this is a rather ferocious bit of legislation, due to the fact that in California we have 65 junior colleges. Now, with this legislation that was just passed today that requires a boy to graduate from junior college in order to be eligible in NCAA events, there are going to be many boys who will still want to transfer to a four-year institution before graduation. Many of these boys may not be of the caliber, but it is depriving them. I wouldn't mind going to the director and letting him know we are going to talk to the boy, but here is a boy who attended junior college one year and he wishes to transfer to a four-year institution. I think it is fine to call the director and say you are going to speak to him, but if you have to get his permission to do it, you are depriving that boy who wishes to advance, if the director doesn't give you permission to talk to him. It may be to his advantage both from the academic and the athletic point of view to transfer at the end of one year.

PRESIDENT HARDT: The question is called for. (The motion was put to a vote and was lost.)

FATHER CROWLEY: This is O. I. 3, Article VIII, Section 1, of the By-laws pertaining to limitations on playing seasons:

"The 'traditional fall season', as the phrase is used in paragraph (a), is defined as the period from the second Friday in September through the second Saturday in December."

The reason for that was explained by Mr. Reed the other day in his report of his Legislative Committee. Congress asked for a definition of the traditional football season and this was given. This has been embodied in national legislation so that is our interpretation.

I move its adoption, Mr. President. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

FATHER CROWLEY: This is an interpretation to Article VIII, Section 2, of the By-laws, pertaining to limitations on out-of-season practice:

"O. I. 8. The assembling of one or more members (who have eligibility remaining) of an institution's football or basketball squad for demonstration purposes, such as in connection with a clinic or the production of a film, is not permissible if it occurs outside of the allowable playing and practice seasons."

This interpretation is simply to avoid a subterfuge whereby additional practice could be had by those who are eligible for clinics or film production. I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. GOSE: To have an interpretation such as in here just throws me off stride a little bit. I won't be critical about the grammar, about the "assembling of one" person but "The assembling of one or

more members of an institution's football or basketball squad for demonstration purposes," and then "such as," and now we get into a sort of commercial and formal ring, "such as in connection with a clinic or the production of a film, is not permissible if it occurs outside of the allowable playing and practice seasons."

Then I get a call and Joe Smith goes down and demonstrates to 121 Cub Scouts or something of that sort. It is guesswork as to how you try to interpret this.

I would like to amend the motion to approve by striking out the words "such as" and limiting it to specific things that are mentioned, just for the sake of greater certainty.

I so move, to amend it by striking out the words "such as." (The motion was seconded.)

MR. TRICKETT: I believe we should strike out "such as" but this morning it was said we couldn't amend language.

FATHER CROWLEY: This is not By-laws.

MR. TRICKETT: We were told this morning we could not amend language. I have no objection to striking out "such as" but we are amending language.

PRESIDENT HARDT: This is not an amendment to the Constitution and By-laws; it is an amendment to the interpretation. We are perfectly legitimate.

We have a regulation in the book which says no amendments to the proposed amendments to the Constitution or By-laws may be offered unless they are circularized 24 hours before convention time.

MR. TRICKETT: I was under the impression, Mr. Chairman, you said this morning that changes in language might not be made by amendments from the floor.

PRESIDENT HARDT: I refer you to page 13, Article IX, Amendments, and I believe that will be clear if you study that paragraph.

FATHER CROWLEY: What was your motion?

MR. GOSE: The motion was merely to strike out the words "such as." It would then read:

"The assembling of one or more members (who have eligibility remaining) of an institution's football or basketball squad for demonstration purposes, in connection with a clinic or the production of a film, is not permissible if it occurs outside of the allowable playing and practice seasons."

That covers two specific things, and if there are other specific evils to be dealt with, I would be glad to see them enumerated, but it seems to me this gives us certainty.

PRESIDENT HARDT: You have heard the motion to amend. Is there further discussion? (The motion to amend was put to a vote and was carried.)

PRESIDENT HARDT: Now we have adopted the amendment. We will vote on the motion as amended. Are you ready for the question? (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. PLANT: I would like to express one thought which I think is generally understood here, but I say it so it will appear in the record of the Convention proceedings.



In the course of presenting these official interpretations some of the members of the Council have made remarks or said things which are in themselves interpretations, and I think it should be clearly understood—and I assume it is—that those of us who have the responsibility of applying these rules may do so in the light of the statements that were made by members of the Council although in fact those statements did not have the approval of the full Council.

MR. WILLIAMS: I believe it is now in order to offer a motion that the report of the Council be approved with the modifications and amendments in respect to the review of the interpretations. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

### 13. REVIEW OF EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS

WILLIAM M. BELL (North Carolina A&T College): I am interested in the item under I, page 126, Institutional Eligibility, which has reference to freshman participation. A great number of College Division members, especially in the smaller institutions, must use freshmen at least on their varsity teams in order to foster their athletic programs. I wonder if the Council is acquainted with some of the problems connected with these colleges.

In the past the teams could use freshmen on their varsity during the season. They were not, however, in all cases—that is, those institutions that had enrollments under 750 students—eligible for the NCAA competition.

I would like to make reference to page 31.

“(a) Freshmen who are otherwise eligible may be permitted to compete in College Division events provided their institution has an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750. Such freshmen are eligible for three additional seasons of varsity competition insofar as participation in these events is concerned.

“(b) Freshmen who compete on the varsity teams of institutions which have an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or more are ineligible for College Division events as freshmen; however, they are eligible for three additional seasons of competition in College Division events.”

Now, the regulation which was passed by the Executive Committee would change that.

“A team of an institution which regularly permits more than three years of varsity competition after the freshman year shall not be eligible for selection for National Collegiate events in which team championships are contested.”

I would just like to say this would eliminate a large number of College Division schools from NCAA competition altogether. It not only would eliminate them; it seems to me it would drive them out of the NCAA because there would be nothing more for them to do. Therefore, I am opposed to it.

I would like at this time to move that the Association reconsider this action taken by the Executive Committee. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT HARDT: May I suggest that it might be possible for us to handle this matter in terms of explaining the language so that

it may be satisfactory as it is? I would like to ask Father Crowley to explain that, to see whether it would be necessary to go through all the parliamentary procedure to get this accomplished.

FATHER CROWLEY: Sir, I presume your objection is that the Executive Regulation contradicts Article IV, Section 4, of the Eligibility Rules. Is that what it comes to?

MR. BELL: That is right.

FATHER CROWLEY: As you read that Executive Regulation, I don't think there is any contradiction there at all. It says: "A team of an institution which regularly permits more than three years of varsity competition after the freshman year"—there is nothing to prohibit participation of the freshmen in a school of less than 750, on the varsity team. There is no contradiction there.

MR. BELL: Then a school with an enrollment of 750 or more, and which uses freshmen on its varsity during the regular season would be able to participate in NCAA-sponsored events?

FATHER CROWLEY: Surely.

MR. BELL: They could not use their freshmen. I understand that.

FATHER CROWLEY: Yes. This would be prohibiting five years of varsity competition.

MR. BELL: I accept that. I withdraw my motion, Mr. Chairman.

PRESIDENT HARDT: It is withdrawn, with the permission of the second.

MR. BEATTY: I seconded it, and I don't approve of it. I merely want to point out I know the reason for this regulation, as Father Crowley knows. There are seven institutions in this nation which allow three years of competition in intercollegiate endeavors after two years of junior college. This rule was devised to stop that practice. We appreciate the thinking behind the Council in setting up this rule. However, on some occasions a champion in a particular conference which is an automatic qualifier in the College Division has been able to participate in NCAA events but in the participation of the NCAA events they do not use the men who would be ineligible under NCAA provisions.

The thing I am concerned about here is this: that here is a ruling, an official interpretation, a regulation, which has been set down by the Executive Committee. It is not an official interpretation of the existing ruling. It is an actual ruling of eligibility for National Collegiate championship events.

Now the Executive Committee could also rule that any college or any university which did not follow the rules and regulations would not be eligible for NCAA activities. I am not saying they would, but they could, and this I think is a dangerous trend.

I am just pointing out this is a dangerous precedent and it could be real effective later on.

With that statement, I remove my second.

#### 14. OTHER RESOLUTIONS

PRESIDENT HARDT: Now there is nothing before the house. We will, therefore, proceed to the Convention program.

The next item reads "Other Resolutions."



### Special Legislative Committee

WILLIAM R. REED (Intercollegiate Conference): A report was made to the General Round Table on Thursday, on behalf of the Special Legislative Committee. To implement that report the Committee wishes to present two resolutions at this time.

The first is:

"Whereas, the officers of The National Collegiate Athletic Association, The American Football Coaches Association, The National Association of Basketball Coaches and The National Association of Collegiate Commissioners have urged a comprehensive attack upon the criminal conspiracy of bribery as it has and as it can affect intercollegiate athletics;

"Whereas, there are pending before the Congress of the United States two measures which would lend the support of the Federal government to suppression of this conspiracy;

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the 56th annual Convention of The National Collegiate Athletic Association record its appreciation to the sponsors of those measures, Senator Kenneth Keating of New York and Congressman Herbert Zelenko of New York City for their interest in the matter; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Convention urge the 87th Congress to enact legislation with the purpose of the Keating and Zelenko bills now before it."

I move the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried)

MR. REED: The second resolution.

"Whereas, the premature signing of professional sports contracts by student-athletes, in particular by those with intercollegiate eligibility otherwise remaining to them, is of vital concern to the National Collegiate Athletic Association; and

"Whereas, the Special Legislative Committee of the Association jointly with a Committee of the American Football Coaches Association has been engaged, at the direction of the Association's Council, in efforts to resolve this vital question as it relates to the signing of contracts with professional football clubs through negotiations with the several professional football leagues,

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the 56th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association direct the Association's Special Legislative Committee to pursue its efforts to enjoin professional football clubs from disruptive activities in the area of premature signings with full vigor, and will resort to all available resources including Congressional support if necessary; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that appreciation be recorded for efforts of the American Football Coaches Association with regard to the control of premature signings, and that the Special Legislative Committee of the Association be authorized to work jointly with the Coaches Association in this area."

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the resolution. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### Special Baseball Committee

MR. BARNES: After the discontinuation of the original College Rule with the Major Leagues, Commissioner Frick appointed a new committee and requested the NCAA to appoint a similar committee to work with it to develop a new college rule.

The Special Committee of your Association was composed of Father Joseph M. Glavin of Holy Cross, chairman; Dick Seibert of the University of Minnesota; James Weaver, commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference; J. O. Christian, University of Connecticut; and myself.

We had several joint meetings, and the last meeting was rather a lively one, in which both sides expressed their convictions very firmly, but as a result of getting the problems on the floor and aired, it ended rather harmoniously.

Two problems came out of the joint meeting. One was that there was one conference in the United States, the Eastern College Athletic Conference, which inserted in its legislation a clause and a permissive rule that the student trying out with a professional team must obtain the written permission of the appropriate athletic authority at his institution. The rule also contains the clause that the student may not receive expenses or compensation, which is in the NCAA rule. The other was the distribution of information by the Athletic Institute of Chicago on the ways of becoming ineligible.

As a result of legislation at the ECAC December meeting, the permissive clause was eliminated.

Therefore, with the conflict fairly well established and the elimination of the complaints of professional baseball, your Special Committee felt the climate was right to try to improve the present college rule.

We have had, as we expressed in the meeting, many complaints from coaches and directors that the rule now in force and effect is not protective.

The American Association of College Baseball Coaches passed this resolution and recommended that it be forwarded to this Association. The resolution is as follows:

*"Whereas, it is the mutual desire of Professional Baseball, the AACBC and the NCAA representing the athletic interests of American colleges and universities to preserve the amateur standing of college student-athletes, and to permit them to pursue their educational programs unencumbered by contractual obligations to Professional Baseball; and*

*"Whereas, it is the desire of all concerned to continue the spirit of cooperation between Professional Baseball, the AACBC and the NCAA; and*

*"Whereas, the present college rule (No. 3 par-K) passed in December 1960 by the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs and subsequently approved by the National and American Major Leagues has proven unsatisfactory and ineffectual to the parties concerned; and*



"Whereas, the areas of conflict were frankly discussed at the last meeting October 1961, by the joint committees; and

Whereas, the colleges have passed legislation bringing all conferences into compliance with the aforementioned College Rule (No. 3 par-K)

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs and the National and American Leagues propose legislation at their December 1962 annual meeting that professional baseball clubs refrain from opening or entering into contractual obligation or preliminary negotiations with the college student-athlete until he has completed his freshman and sophomore years, including summer vacation between the freshman and sophomore year;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that with the above exception to the present college rule (No. 3 par-K) the terms and provisions of the College Rule passed December 1960 shall continue in force and effect;

"BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the mutual interests of all parties concerned and college student-athletes will best be served, including the constructive advancement of baseball, upon the passage of the requested legislation and that the NAPBC, the Major Leagues, the AACBC, the NCAA and the Commissioner of Baseball shall mutually cooperate and extend appropriate courtesies to each other to best carry out the intent and spirit of this resolution."

All it means, gentlemen, is we are abiding by the rule and are requesting, through the orderly process of the closing of the gaps, to improve the College Rule. That is all this resolution requests. I believe the climate is right to have it.

Therefore, I move the adoption of the resolution, and, if approved, its submission to the Commissioner of Baseball for transmission to the Minor and Major Leagues. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

### **AAU-Olympic Relations**

WILBUR C. JOHNS (University of California at Los Angeles): Mr. President and Delegates: Following the report at the round table held the other day, a resolution was prepared, based upon the facts presented to you, and I will read the resolution that we are proposing:

"Whereas, the colleges and universities of the nation are devoted to the expansion and improvement of amateur competitive athletics in the United States as is dramatically reflected in the extensive intramural and intercollegiate athletic programs conducted by the institutions of higher education;

"Whereas, these institutions—through their large student bodies, athletic facilities, expert coaching and modern training techniques—play a unique and vital role in developing highly skilled performers in most of the amateur sports in this nation;

"Whereas, the colleges of the nation recognize and appreciate the important role the high schools of the nation perform in providing athletic opportunities and inspirational coaching to our young people in their most formative years;

"Whereas, during the past quarter of a century the secondary schools and institutions of higher education have become a singularly important force in the development and advancement of amateur athletics;

"Whereas, this 56th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association has received ample evidence to underscore the critical need for the revision and reorganization of amateur athletic control in the United States, this evidence being well documented by the various committees of this Association and its affiliated organizations.

"Whereas, this Association for more than a year's time has tried to bring about this necessary reorganization within the existing framework of amateur athletic administration;

"Whereas, these conscientious efforts have been to no avail;

"Whereas, those responsible for and most familiar with the sports of basketball, track and field and gymnastics are convinced that new federations should be organized for the control and advancement of these important sports, now, therefore;

"BE IT RESOLVED, that speaking for the administrative, policy-directing boards of our universities and colleges we record our complete support for this undertaking as has been approved by the Executive Committee and Council of this Association;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Council is authorized to refer this matter to the Federal government, either through the legislative or executive branch; as a means of finding the best solution to this untenable situation;

"BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that we confirm the fact that the NCAA Council has full authority to represent us during the course of the coming year and that we urge the Council to bring these several matters to as prompt a conclusion as possible."

Mr. President, I move you that we adopt this resolution. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried unanimously.)

## 15. REPORT OF MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR. (Southern Methodist University): Mr. President and Gentlemen: The Memorial Resolutions Committee, composed of Asa Bushnell, Father Edmund P. Joyce and E. D. Mouzon, Jr., submits the following report.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the delegates to this 56th Annual Convention acknowledge the debt of gratitude owed to the following named men, who have departed this life during 1961, and who gave unselfish and distinguished service to the cause of intercollegiate athletics.

1. James Aiken, University of Oregon
2. Leonard B. Allison, University of California, Berkeley
3. John R. Barry, Holy Cross College
4. J. V. Belford, Creighton University



5. Herbert A. Benson, New Orleans Midwinter Sports Assn.
6. Russell S. Callow, United States Naval Academy
7. Emmett F. Cambron, North Texas State University
8. Franklin C. Cappon, Princeton University
9. Josh Cody, Temple University
10. Frank Foster, United States Naval Academy
11. Harry J. Hardwick, United States Naval Academy
12. Jess Harper, University of Notre Dame
13. A. J. Lewandowski, University of Nebraska
14. Richard C. Mays, Southwestern College
15. Carl P. Schott, Pomona College
16. George Herman Taylor, Yale University
17. Irving F. Toomey, University of California, Davis
18. Wayland Vaughn, Boston University
19. Earl Walsh, Fordham University

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the bereaved families of these departed colleagues be offered our sincere condolences and notified of our expression of esteem.

Mr. President, I move you, sir, the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

PRESIDENT HARDT: I propose, gentlemen, that we stand for one moment of silent tribute to our departed associates. (The assembly rose and stood in silent tribute.)

#### **16. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES**

*(The Committees for 1962, as nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the annual Convention, are set forth in the Register Section of this Yearbook.)*

#### **17. REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE**

*(The Officers for 1962, as nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected by the annual Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook.)*

PRESIDENT HARDT: Is there further business to come before this Convention? If not, I hereby declare this 56th NCAA Convention adjourned.

*The Convention adjourned at 4:30 p.m.*

## SECTION IV

### *Report of the Treasurer*

The accounts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, set forth on pp. 310-320, were audited by the Francis A. Wright and Company, a firm of accountants and auditors located in Kansas City, Missouri. The Company's report signed by Ralph E. Bostwick, CPA, included the following exhibits and schedules which "fairly reflect the financial position of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on August 31, 1961, and the income and expense of that organization for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted principles of accounting applied on a basis consistent with that of preceding years."—W. H. Crowley, S.J., NCAA Secretary-Treasurer.

#### ASSETS

	Year Ended 1961	August 31, 1960
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash on hand and in banks .....	\$199,534.87	\$209,599.35
Accounts receivable—trade .....	20,772.84	21,631.92
Accounts receivable—other .....		50.00
Interest receivable .....	2,615.26	2,085.59
Inventories .....	28,701.65	26,150.95
Television program expenses paid in advance .....	15,373.31	14,795.15
Prepaid expense .....	3,802.60	6,281.99
<b>Total Current Assets .....</b>	<b>270,800.53</b>	<b>280,594.95</b>
<b>Investments</b>		
Funded cash reserve—Schedule 1 .....	214,415.69	214,415.69
Other investments—Schedule 2 .....	280,381.11	270,293.99
<b>Total Investments .....</b>	<b>494,796.80</b>	<b>484,709.68</b>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>		
	<b>Accumu- lated Depre- ciation</b>	<b>Cost Less Depre- ciation</b>
<b>Cost</b>		
Furniture and equip- ment ... \$25,358.42	\$10,496.76	\$14,861.66
Leasehold improve- ments ... 10,016.72	7,303.34	2,713.38
	<u>\$35,375.14</u>	<u>\$17,575.04</u>
<b>Cost of Fixed Assets Less Depreciation....</b>	<b>17,575.04</b>	<b>16,915.26</b>
<b>Other Assets</b>		
Advance deposit on royalties .....	1,500.00	



Unamortized equity purchase—National Collegiate Athletic Bureau .....	6,000.00	8,000.00
Unamortized advance—New York Publications .....	17,500.00	20,000.00
Travel deposit .....	425.00	425.00
Advanced National Collegiate Athletic Bureau .....		1,287.36
Total Other Assets .....	25,425.00	29,712.36
Total Assets .....	<u>\$808,597.37</u>	<u>\$811,932.25</u>

# LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SURPLUS

	Year Ended 1961	August 31, 1960
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable .....	\$ 4,022.70	\$ 8,423.02
Olympic contributions and expense .....	302.31	49,845.43
Medical and travel insurance collections and expense .....	25,260.92	30,433.94
Due to participating schools—ice hockey tournament .....	1,929.24	
Payroll taxes withheld .....	2,104.16	1,670.59
Total Current Liabilities .....	<u>33,619.33</u>	<u>90,372.98</u>
Deferred Income		
Publications .....	2,038.72	2,052.96
Statistical .....	3,561.95	3,246.80
Dues .....	662.50	162.50
Ice hockey .....		6,328.89
Medals .....	567.73	14.24
Total Deferred Income .....	<u>\$ 6,830.90</u>	<u>\$ 11,805.39</u>
Reserves		
Funded cash reserve—Schedule 1 .....	\$214,415.69	\$214,415.69
College division events .....	25,004.71	25,318.40
Ice hockey tournament .....	12,134.21	10,204.97
Baseball .....	10,165.05	10,400.23
Special committees .....	9,768.52	5,000.00
Sports injuries and safety .....	3,310.00	1,810.00
Boxing tournament .....	1,825.21	1,825.21
Track and field .....	1,063.32	
Special committee on recruiting and financial aid .....		416.93
Total Reserves .....	<u>\$277,686.71</u>	<u>\$269,391.43</u>
Surplus—Schedule 3 .....	490,460.43	440,362.45
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus .....	<u>\$808,597.37</u>	<u>\$811,932.25</u>

**FUNDED CASH RESERVE (Exhibit A, Schedule 1)**  
**August 31, 1961**

Appropriated cash .....		<b>Cost</b>
Savings Accounts		<b>489.25</b>
Commerce Trust Company .....	\$ 17,013.94	
City National Bank and Trust Company..	15,000.00	
Traders National Bank .....	12,000.00	
Mercantile Bank and Trust Co. ....	10,000.00	
Home Savings Association .....	10,000.00	
Homestead Savings Association .....	10,000.00	
Metropolitan Savings and Loan		
Association .....	10,000.00	
Swedish-American Savings and Loan		
Association .....	10,000.00	
	<hr/>	
		<b>\$ 94,013.94</b>

United States Government Securities—at cost

	<b>Maturity Date</b>	<b>Int. Rate</b>	<b>Maturity Value</b>	
U.S. Treas. Notes	11-15-62	3¾	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 12,756.25
U.S. Treas. Notes	11-15-63	4⅞	6,000.00	6,236.25
U.S. Treas. Notes	8-15-64	5	23,000.00	23,201.25
U.S. Treas. Notes	8-15-64	5	27,000.00	27,000.00
Twelve Federal Land Banks				
Consolidated Federal Farm Loan Bonds	8-20-62	4⅞	25,000.00	25,593.75
Federal National Mortgage Association Secondary Market Operation Debentures	11-12-63	4⅞	25,000.00	25,125.00
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$119,000.00	\$119,912.50

Total Funded Cash Reserve Investments to

Exhibit A .....	<b>\$214,415.69</b>
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**ADVISORY INVESTMENT TRUST (Exhibit A, Schedule 2)**  
**August 31, 1961**

				Cost
Appropriated Cash—				
Advisory investment trust account .....				\$ 30,000.00
Advisory Investment Trust Account—				
Commerce Trust Company				
United States Government Securities:				
(at cost)				
	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	
U.S. Treas. Bonds	11-15-61	2½	\$ 5,000.00	4,956.25
U.S. Treas. Bills	11-2-61		3,000.00	2,982.57



U.S. Treas. Notes	5-15-64	3¾	30,000.00	29,737.50
U.S. Treas. Bonds	2-15-80	4	10,000.00	9,875.00
U.S. Treas. Bonds	6-15-78-83	3¼	26,000.00	26,000.00
U.S. Treas. Bonds	5-15-85-75	4¼	10,000.00	10,000.00
Twelve Federal Land Banks Consolidated				
Federal Farm Loan Bonds	3-20-68	4¼	10,000.00	9,925.00
			<u>\$ 94,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 93,476.32</u>

	Number of Shares	Class	Cost
Corporation Stocks: (at cost)			
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	75	Capital Stock	6,215.63
E. I. Dupont De Nemours and Co.	25	Common	5,284.53
General Electric Company	50	Common	4,432.72
B. F. Goodrich Co.	50	Common	3,974.19
Johns Manville Corp.	50	Common	3,006.88
Monsanto Chemical Co.	100	Common	4,541.50
National Lead Company	50	Common	4,627.44
Northern States Power Co.	200	Common	4,811.50
Standard Oil Company of Indiana	100	Common	4,868.13
Texaco, Inc.	104	Capital Stock	4,299.15
			<u>46,061.67</u>

	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	
Corporate Bonds: (at cost)				
Illinois Capital Equipment Trust	12-1-72	4½	\$ 5,000.00	4,874.07
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Equipment Trust Series Z	1-1-69	4½	5,000.00	4,941.73
			<u>\$ 10,000.00</u>	<u>9,815.80</u>

Other:

Principal Balance— advisory trust account	496.07
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Total Advisory Investment Trust Account	149,849.86
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Other United States Government Securities

U.S. Treas. Bonds	2-15-95	3	<u>\$100,000.00</u>	100,531.25
Total Other Investments to Exhibit A				<u>\$280,381.11</u>

# ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS (Exhibit A, Schedule 3)

August 31, 1961

Balance September 1, 1960 .....		\$440,362.45
Additions		
General income—		
Schedule 3A .....	\$272,286.83	
Less: General expense—		
Schedule 3B .....	221,233.08	
	<hr/>	51,053.75
National Collegiate Athletic		
Bureau net income—		
Schedule 3C .....	23,299.06	
	<hr/>	
Total Net Income for		
the Fiscal Year		
Ended August 31, 1961	74,352.81	
Increase in equity of NCAA		
publications over		
previous year's balance ....	6,760.11	
	<hr/>	
Total Additions to Surplus .....		81,112.92
		<hr/>
		\$521,475.37
Deductions		
Distribution of 1959-60		
NCAB net income .....	11,858.94	
	<hr/>	
Prior year adjustment .....	287.36	
Decrease in equity NCAA		
statistical division due to		
in beginning and ending		
balances of unearned income		
and accounts receivable	368.64	
Transfers to Special Reserves:		
Special committees		
reserve .....	13,000.00	
College Division		
events fund .....	4,000.00	
Committee on Sports		
Injuries and Safety ....	1,500.00	18,500.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Deduction from Surplus .....		31,014.94
		<hr/>
Balance August 31, 1961 .....		<u>\$490,460.43</u>



**GENERAL INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 3A)****August 31, 1961**

	<b>Year Ended 1961</b>	<b>August 31, 1960</b>
Membership Dues .....	\$ 48,900.00	\$ 48,387.50
Meets and Tournaments		
Basketball .....	177,790.76	173,258.50
Baseball .....	622.36	4,838.75
Track and field .....	1,649.36	1,119.98
Ice Hockey .....	4,540.77	
Swimming .....	351.23	352.80
Boxing .....		673.44
Gymnastics .....		626.83
Wrestling .....		172.39
	<u>184,954.48</u>	<u>181,042.69</u>
Royalties and Other		
Administrative fee .....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Don Spencer Advertising Co. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Registration fees .....	1,685.09	1,620.00
Sundry .....	451.86	852.85
	<u>22,136.95</u>	<u>22,472.85</u>
Investment Income—Schedule 3A-1 .....	16,295.40	15,280.34
Total General Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3 .....	<u>\$272,286.83</u>	<u>\$267,183.38</u>

**INVESTMENT INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 3A-1)****August 31, 1961**

	<b>Year Ended 1961</b>	<b>August 31, 1960</b>
Income		
Interest—U. S. Securities .....	\$ 12,810.90	\$ 11,472.43
Interest—Savings Accounts .....	2,451.42	2,362.57
Dividends—Corporate Stocks .....	1,388.52	1,029.00
Interest—Corporate Securities .....	149.01	
Gain on sale of corporate stocks and rights	87.12	1,220.74
	<u>16,886.97</u>	<u>16,084.74</u>
Less: Loss on sale of U. S. Securities ....		287.98
	<u>16,886.97</u>	<u>15,796.76</u>

Expense		
Trustee fees .....	548.94	496.42
Safe keeping fees and safe deposit box ..	42.63	20.00
	<hr/> 591.57	<hr/> 516.42
Net Income to Schedule 3A .....	<hr/> \$ 16,295.40	<hr/> \$ 15,280.34

**GENERAL EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 3B)**  
**August 31, 1961**

	Year Ended 1961	August 31, 1960
<b>Rules Committee Meetings</b>		
Football .....	\$ 5,273.53	\$ 5,362.25
Wrestling .....	3,268.95	1,764.82
Basketball .....	2,975.87	3,925.93
Track and field .....	2,464.98	2,998.66
Baseball .....	1,746.05	1,661.09
Swimming .....	1,744.37	2,153.24
Fencing .....	1,686.03	605.34
Skiing .....	1,529.23	1,707.55
Ice Hockey .....	1,313.04	826.18
Gymnastics .....	1,109.08	1,096.14
Soccer .....	426.66	451.29
Lacrosse .....	334.07	315.89
	<hr/> 23,871.86	<hr/> 22,868.38
<b>Other Committee Meetings</b>		
Council .....	11,851.46	13,182.52
Infractions and ethics .....	9,457.49	9,866.96
Executive .....	5,415.08	4,246.15
Extra events .....	1,636.52	420.00
College .....	1,490.09	1,395.09
Special .....	879.06	1,656.23
Eligibility .....	10.17	
	<hr/> 30,739.87	<hr/> 30,766.95
<b>Meets and Tournaments</b>		
Cross-country .....	488.00	424.00
Insurance .....	223.27	466.00
Olympic basketball .....		3,789.05
	<hr/> 711.27	<hr/> 4,679.05
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Annual convention .....	5,585.32	5,748.94
Complimentary membership guides .....	1,383.69	1,532.18
	<hr/> 6,969.01	<hr/> 7,281.12



**Grants**

National Collegiate Athletic Bureau ....	50,000.00	50,000.00
National Association of Basketball Coaches .....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Track and field statistics .....	968.16	1,071.85
Physical education .....	375.00	147.00
	<u>54,343.16</u>	<u>54,218.85</u>

**GENERAL EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 3B)****August 31, 1961**

	<b>Year Ended 1961</b>	<b>August 31, 1960</b>
<b>General and Administrative</b>		
Salaries .....	\$ 60,968.10	\$ 54,925.72
Printing and duplicating .....	10,508.84	8,963.67
Rent .....	6,852.96	5,544.08
Annuity and insurance .....	4,173.89	4,039.09
Postage and express .....	3,576.38	2,775.07
Telephone and telegraph .....	3,288.45	2,593.08
Depreciation and amortization .....	3,222.64	2,633.00
Travel, meetings and entertainment .....	3,004.65	2,749.97
Office supplies and expense .....	1,943.02	1,357.95
Contingency .....	1,429.81	684.85
Stationery .....	1,369.15	1,448.25
Payroll taxes .....	981.02	845.84
Membership dues .....	802.50	844.00
Utilities .....	561.85	504.90
Office equipment repair .....	431.60	552.68
Subscriptions .....	188.30	199.50
Pres. and Secy-Treasurer expense .....	4.50	352.39
Miscellaneous .....	1,290.25	822.34
	<u>104,597.91</u>	<u>91,836.38</u>
<b>Total General Expense to Schedule 3</b>	<u><u>\$221,233.08</u></u>	<u><u>\$211,650.73</u></u>

**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC BUREAU  
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS  
(Exhibit A, Schedule 3C)**

	<b>Year Ended 1961</b>	<b>August 31, 1960</b>
<b>Publication Income</b>		
Book sales .....	\$ 95,889.34	\$ 88,120.98
Advertising .....	9,862.21	10,676.37
Newsstand and special edition sales .....	17,856.53	20,800.13
	<u>123,608.08</u>	<u>119,597.48</u>

Less Direct Expense		
Manufacturing .....	56,700.67	56,095.14
Editing .....	2,908.11	1,269.90
Transportation .....	2,907.40	2,705.91
Promotion .....	633.10	154.19
Miscellaneous .....	449.23	
	<u>63,598.51</u>	<u>60,225.14</u>
Publication Income .....	60,009.57	59,372.34
Statistical Service Income		
Schedules and publishers service .....	3,343.50	3,680.20
Statistical service .....	3,649.50	1,881.16
Printed forms .....	2,036.21	1,721.83
Statistical subscriptions .....	6,595.45	8,046.80
	<u>15,624.66</u>	<u>15,329.99</u>
Less: Purchase of guides .....	605.00	692.00
Statistical Service Income .....	<u>15,019.66</u>	<u>14,637.99</u>
Other Income		
NCAA Grant .....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Television survey payment .....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total .....	<u>60,000.00</u>	<u>60,000.00</u>
Total Income .....	135,029.23	134,702.33
General and Administrative Expenses—		
Schedule 3C-1 (below) .....	111,730.17	108,330.28
Net Income to Schedule 3 .....	<u>\$ 23,299.06</u>	<u>\$ 26,372.05</u>

**The National Collegiate Athletic Bureau**  
**General and Administrative Expense (Exhibit A, Schedule 3C-1)**

	Year Ended	August 31,
	1961	1960
Salaries .....	\$ 69,429.60	\$ 60,653.32
Postage and mailing .....	7,773.41	7,553.59
Rent .....	5,940.00	5,940.00
Printing and duplicating .....	5,549.18	6,608.35
Telegraph .....	2,978.99	3,488.09
Amortization of publication advance .....	2,500.00	2,500.00
I.B.M. tabulating .....	2,333.32	2,071.84
Office supplies .....	2,008.82	2,803.46
Amortization of NCAB equity purchase ....	2,000.00	7,000.00
Meetings and entertainment .....	1,740.36	1,287.23
Janitor service .....	1,517.05	1,331.00
Telephone .....	1,379.74	1,296.52
Payroll taxes .....	1,352.72	1,454.53
Travel .....	1,176.97	570.07



Utilities .....	731.51	617.49
Promotion .....	657.46	
Professional services .....	600.00	762.50
Automobile allowance .....	600.00	400.00
Insurance .....	422.50	770.70
Depreciation .....	400.39	141.40
Building maintenance .....	281.35	696.07
Office equipment repair .....	273.10	
Miscellaneous .....	83.70	384.12

Total Administrative and General

Expense to Schedule 3C .....	<u>\$111,730.17</u>	<u>\$108,330.28</u>
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**TELEVISION INCOME AND EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 3D)**

	Year Ended August 31, 1961	1960
Income		
Assessments .....	\$125,022.25	\$ 88,000.00
Less: Refunds to contributing schools ....	77,395.71	42,429.66
Net Income .....	<u>47,626.54</u>	<u>45,570.34</u>
Expenses		
Salary—program director .....	4,999.92	4,999.92
NCAA operating expense and assessment	15,000.00	15,000.00
Attendance statistics and analyses.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Committee meeting expenses ....	8,168.17	6,910.27
Publicity and public relations .....	1,901.03	1,976.55
Contingency .....	446.18	1,853.90
Telephone and telegraph .....	3,179.97	1,598.64
Printing and duplicating .....	1,705.35	1,348.05
Program director's secretarial assistance ..	960.00	960.00
Special travel and entertainment .....	91.64	484.99
Postage .....	330.80	264.64
Program director's office expense .....	93.48	60.08
Legal fees .....	750.00	
Miscellaneous .....		113.30
Total Expenses .....	<u>47,626.54</u>	<u>45,570.34</u>
Balance .....	<u>\$ —0—</u>	<u>\$ —0—</u>

**INCOME AND EXPENSE—COLLEGE DIVISION  
BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT (Exhibit A, Schedule 3E)**

	Year Ended August 31, 1961	1960
Income		
Gross receipts .....	\$ 59,884.24	\$ 82,788.65
Less: Game Expenses .....	<u>17,087.65</u>	<u>22,478.34</u>

Net Receipts .....	42,796.59	60,310.31
Less Rebates to Colleges .....		5,946.18
	<u>42,796.59</u>	<u>54,364.13</u>
Expense		
Team expense .....	34,894.07	37,156.61
Administrative:		
Commission to underwriter .....	2,000.00	11,202.25
Awards and trophies .....	3,009.19	1,983.41
Committee members' expenses .....	1,466.01	699.49
NCAA executive office expenses .....	1,691.10	1,179.57
Printing .....	403.75	921.43
Telephone, telegraph and postage .....	1,402.26	1,196.57
Miscellaneous .....	9.70	24.80
	<u>44,876.08</u>	<u>54,364.13</u>
Excess of expenses over income (Deficit). (	2,079.49)	—0—
Less: Deficit charged to College Division		
Reserve Fund .....	2,079.49	—0—
Balance .....	<u>\$ —0—</u>	<u>\$ —0—</u>



# *Financial Reports of 1961 Meets and Tournaments*

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1961 BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Omaha, Nebraska, June 9-14, 1961

### RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales .....	\$ 25,207.00	
Program Receipts .....	800.00	
		\$ 26,007.00

### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
District Publicity Directors .....	\$ 320.00	
Bozell & Jacobs .....	4,865.53	
Press Box and Umpires' Room .....	99.40	
Fontenelle Tournament Headquarters ..	397.83	
		\$ 5,682.76

#### Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets .....	\$ 326.97	
Jack Clauff .....	1,097.84	
		\$ 1,424.81

#### Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses		
Umpires .....	680.00	
John Kobs and		
Kyle Anderson expenses .....	408.04	
Official Scorekeepers .....	105.00	
		\$ 1,193.04

#### Games Expense

Awards		
Trophies and lapel pins .....	\$ 247.80	
Medals and plaques .....	428.01	
University of Nebraska Revolving Fund	550.00	
Police and Ushers .....	442.50	
Effective Advertising—Sign Painting ..	48.00	
Building and Grounds Expense		
Stadium Workers .....	601.00	
Stadium Rent .....	1,500.00	
Russell Sports (Bat Boy Uniforms) ....	13.50	
Local Transportation		
Yellow Cab Company .....	202.60	
Training Room		
Towels .....	80.15	
Weaver-Minier-Martland-Liability ....	193.22	

NCAA Executive Office Expense .....	520.23	
		<u>\$ 4,827.01</u>
Total Disbursements .....		<u>\$ 13,127.62</u>
	NET RECEIPTS	<u>\$ 12,879.38</u>

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses .....	20,765.70
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Omaha Underwriters) .....	<u>\$ 7,886.32</u>

### FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF 1961 COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

#### *Regional Tournaments*

Income		
Gross Receipts .....	\$ 38,651.33	
Expenses		
Game Expenses .....	\$ 9,356.55	
Team Expenses (Schedule A) .....	22,698.19	
	<u>32,054.74</u>	
	<u>NET RECEIPTS</u>	<u>\$ 6,596.59</u>

#### *Final Tournament*

Income	
Gross Receipts .....	\$ 21,232.91
Expenses	
Game Expenses .....	\$ 7,731.10
Team Expenses (Schedule B) .....	12,195.88
Administrative Expenses ...	7,982.01
Evansville Tourney Corp. ..	<u>2,000.00</u>
	<u>\$ 29,908.99</u>
NET RECEIPTS	(\$8,676.08)

#### *Distribution of Net Receipts*

Net Receipts	
Regional Tournaments .....	\$ 6,596.59
Final Tournament .....	(8,676.08)
DEFICIT (Paid from College Division Reserve fund.) .....	<u>(\$2,079.49)</u>

#### Schedule A (Regional Team Expenses)

##### *Regional Losers*

Bates College .....	\$ 608.70
Belmont Abbey College .....	1,248.00



Chapman College .....	465.60
Chattanooga, University of .....	548.00
Colorado College .....	1,646.16
Cornell College .....	1,342.20
Evansville College .....	744.00
Fairfield University .....	820.45
Lincoln University .....	835.80
Kentucky Wesleyan College .....	388.00
Long Beach State College .....	502.00
MacMurray College .....	717.96
Mount St. Mary's College .....	522.52
Nevada, University of .....	1,359.60
Prairie View A&M College .....	2,839.20
Rochester, University of .....	894.10
South Carolina State College .....	1,528.20
Southern Illinois University .....	274.56
Trinity University .....	2,071.80
Virginia Union University .....	1,017.24
Williams College .....	323.50
Wisconsin State College (Superior) .....	726.00
Wittenberg University .....	681.20
Youngstown University .....	593.40

#### **Schedule B (Final Team Expenses)**

##### *Quarter-final Losers*

Austin Peay State College .....	\$ 490.00
Chicago, University of .....	757.80
California, University of, at Santa Barbara .....	3,082.56
Williams College .....	2,037.54

##### *Semi-final*

Mount St. Mary's College .....	\$1,746.48
South Dakota State College .....	2,129.40

##### *Finals*

Southeast Missouri State College .....	\$ 820.50
Wittenberg University .....	1,131.60

### **FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1961 UNIVERSITY DIVISION BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP**

#### **First-Round Games, New York City, March 14**

##### **RECEIPTS**

Ticket Sales .....	\$ 42,190.37
Radio and Television Income .....	3,150.00
Less: New York City Gross Receipts Tax (181.36)	
	<hr/>
	\$ 45,159.01

## DISBURSEMENTS

Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets .....	\$	186.58
		<hr/>
	\$	186.58
Games Committee and Officials Expenses		
Committee Expense .....	\$	42.26
Referee Compensation and Expenses ...		697.60
		<hr/>
	\$	739.86
Games Expense		
Basketballs .....	\$	8.29
Marquee sign .....		40.00
Public Address System .....		25.00
Preparation and Cleaning .....		1,384.87
Publicity and Advertising .....		644.82
Payroll Taxes, Compensation		
Insurance, Etc. ....		965.18
Special Force Personnel and Officials ..		2,939.03
Miscellaneous .....		28.00
Public Liability Insurance .....		320.30
Postage, telephone and office expense ...		101.07
Building and Grounds Expense Rental .....		16,911.53
		<hr/>
	\$	23,368.09
		<hr/>
Total Disbursements .....		24,294.53
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 20,864.48

## DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
Wake Forest College .....	\$	1,368.60
Princeton University .....		226.50
St. Bonaventure University .....		874.05
George Washington University .....		814.50
St. John's University .....		150.00
Rhode Island, University of .....		519.30
		<hr/>
	\$	3,952.95
		<hr/>
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 16,911.53

## First-Round Game

### Freedom Hall, Louisville, Kentucky, March 14

Ticket Sales .....	\$	20,728.00
Radio .....		400.00
		<hr/>
	\$	21,128.00

## DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Coaches Dinner, Team		
Refreshments, Etc. ....	\$	149.19



Press Table, Game Statistics .....	37.50	
		\$ 186.69
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses .....	\$ 544.44	
Committee Expense .....	57.80	
		\$ 602.24
Ticket and Administration Expense		
State Sales Tax .....	\$ 621.84	
		\$ 621.84
Building and Grounds Expense		
Rental .....	\$ 2,412.74	
		\$ 2,412.74
Total Disbursements .....		\$ 3,823.51
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 17,304.49

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
Ohio University .....	\$ 1,072.00	
Morehead State College .....	552.40	
University of Louisville .....	150.00	
Xavier University .....	743.00	
		\$ 2,517.40
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 14,787.09

#### First-Round Game University of Houston, March 15

##### RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales .....	\$ 5,150.50	
Program Sales .....	208.75	
Radio and Television Income .....	100.00	
		\$ 5,459.25

##### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Supplies .....	\$ 10.00	
Clerical Expense .....	25.00	
Postage .....	12.50	
Telephone and Telegraph .....	10.25	
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.) ....	45.00	
		\$ 102.75
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets .....	\$ 96.50	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers .....	57.50	

Bank Charges (Exchanges, etc.) .....	5.00	
		\$ 159.00
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Charles Chuckovits, Referee .....	\$ 326.37	
Homer Fuller, Referee .....	138.80	
		\$ 460.17
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
H. B. Lee .....	\$ 138.35	
		\$ 138.35
Games Expense		
Equipment		
Basketballs .....	\$ 23.95	
Training Room		
Laundry and Supplies .....	15.00	
Public Address .....	10.00	
Program Expense		
Sellers' Commissions .....	31.25	
Printing .....	319.81	
Police and Ushers .....	97.50	
Roy Dealy, Timer .....	12.50	
Van Viebig, Scorer .....	12.50	
Building and Grounds Expense		
Rental Delmar Field House .....	300.00	
Public Liability Insurance .....	43.00	
Team After-Game Meal and Refreshments .	150.00	
		\$ 1,015.51
Total Disbursements .....		\$ 1,875.78
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 3,583.47

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
Marquette University .....	\$ 3,317.00	
		\$ 3,317.00
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 266.47

#### First-Round Games Portland, Oregon, March 15

##### RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales .....	\$ 7,992.50	
Program Receipts .....	213.15	
Radio and Television Income .....	275.00	
Total Receipts .....		\$ 8,480.65



# DISBURSEMENTS

## Promotion Expense

Publicity Folders and Posters .....	\$ 22.80
Other Advertising .....	10.00
Supplies .....	17.10
Postage .....	23.02
Telephone and Telegraph .....	47.90
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.) ....	48.15
Publicity Director .....	16.00

\$ 184.97

## Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets .....	\$ 78.60
Clerical Expense .....	26.30

\$ 104.90

## Games Committee and Officials' Expense

### Officials Fees and Expenses

Glenn Barlow, Referee .....	\$ 296.50
William Bussenius, Referee .....	189.62
Joe Fronaldsky, Referee .....	259.24
Louis Soriano, Referee .....	129.00
Timers, Scorers, Statisticians .....	60.00

### Travel Expense of Games Committee

R. S. Keene .....	\$ 30.00
J. G. Barratt .....	40.00

\$ 1,004.36

## Games Expense

### Awards

Team Trophies .....	\$ 20.00
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Custodian .....	10.00
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### Training Room

Laundry and Supplies .....	12.00
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Public Address .....	20.00
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### Buildings and Grounds Expense

Rental .....	959.10
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### Program Expense

Sellers' Commissions .....	53.29
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Printing .....	99.65
----------------	-------

Signs .....	10.00
-------------	-------

Tournament and Program Manager .....	30.00
--------------------------------------	-------

Liability Insurance .....	98.68
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Ticket Manager-Auditor .....	12.50
------------------------------	-------

Announcer .....	20.00
-----------------	-------

\$ 1,345.22

Total Disbursements .....	\$ 2,639.45
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NET RECEIPTS \$ 5,841.20

## DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
Arizona State University .....	1,714.50
Oregon, University of .....	\$ 252.20
Seattle University .....	680.70
Southern California, University of .....	1,401.75
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,049.15
	<hr/>
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 1,792.05

### East Regional

Charlotte, North Carolina, March 11-12

#### RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales .....	\$ 66,691.00
Program Receipts	
Sales .....	1,762.50
Advertising .....	1,200.00
Other Income	
Radio and Television .....	7,512.50
	<hr/>
Total Receipts .....	\$ 78,166.00

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Publicity Headquarters .....	\$ 30.06
Supplies .....	10.00
Clerical Expense .....	20.00
Postage .....	8.45
Telephone and Telegraph .....	15.00
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.) .....	64.60
	<hr/>
	\$ 148.11
Ticket and Administration Expense	
State and City Taxes .....	\$ 2,000.74
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,000.74
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
George Conley .....	\$ 354.52
George Strauthers .....	351.93
Ed Bronson .....	369.27
Leonard Wirtz .....	344.89
Travel Expense of Games Committee	
Ernest B. McCoy .....	\$ 144.00
Robert N. Brown .....	148.60
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,713.21
Games Expense	
Miscellaneous .....	\$ 3.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Rental of Coliseum .....	7,762.83



<b>Program Expense</b>		
Commission for selling ads .....	300.00	
Sellers' Commissions .....	430.62	
Printing .....	1,522.07	
Scorer and Timer .....	80.00	
Statisticians .....	50.00	
Announcer .....	50.00	
Organist .....	50.00	
		<hr/>
Total Disbursements .....		\$ 10,248.52
		14,110.58
		<hr/>
	<b>NET RECEIPTS</b>	<b>\$ 64,055.42</b>

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

<b>Competing Teams' Expenses</b>		
Princeton University .....	\$ 1,889.00	
St. Bonaventure University .....	2,055.05	
St. Joseph's College .....	1,725.00	
Wake Forest College .....	651.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 6,320.05
		<hr/>
	<b>TOTAL NET RECEIPTS</b>	<b>\$ 57,735.37</b>

#### Midwest Regional

**Freedom Hall, Louisville, Kentucky, March 17-18**

#### RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales .....	\$114,088.00	
Program Receipts .....	3,384.14	
Other Income		
Radio and Television .....	29,600.00	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts .....		\$147,072.14

#### DISBURSEMENTS

<b>Games Committee and Officials Expense</b>		
<b>Officials Fees and Expenses</b>		
Bernie Shively, Tournament		
Manager .....	\$ 80.84	
James Lennon, Official .....	400.28	
Philip S. Fox, Official .....	388.50	
Hagen Anderson, Official .....	394.28	
Charles M. Eckman, Official .....	406.00	
Ken Kuhn, Press, Director .....	205.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,874.90
<b>Ticket and Administration Expense</b>		
State Sales Tax .....	\$ 3,422.64	
		<hr/>
		\$ 3,422.64

Games Expense		
Coaches' Dinner and Team Refreshments .....	211.26	
Express on Trophies .....	3.72	
Press table, Game Statistics, etc. ....	75.00	
Motion Picture of Finals .....	181.14	
	<hr/>	\$ 471.12
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Rental .....	\$ 13,279.84	
	<hr/>	\$ 13,279.84
Total Disbursements .....	\$ 19,048.50	
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$128,023.64

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
Kentucky, University of .....	\$ 431.25	
Louisville, University of .....	300.00	
Morehead State College .....	702.40	
Ohio State University .....	1,219.50	
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,653.15
		<hr/>
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$125,372.41

#### Midwest Regional University of Kansas, Lawrence, March 17-18

##### RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales .....	\$ 43,708.33	
Program Receipts		
Sales .....	961.00	
Advertising .....	100.00	
State and City Taxes .....	1,044.67	
Other Income		
Radio and Television .....	8,740.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 54,554.00

##### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Publicity Folders and Posters .....	\$ 153.94	
Other Advertising .....	75.00	
Clerical Expense .....	35.00	
Postage .....	168.94	
Telephone and Telegraph .....	16.30	
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.) ....	409.41	
	<hr/>	\$ 858.59
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets .....	\$ 457.02	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers .....	546.70	
Clerical Expense .....	125.00	



State and City Taxes .....	1,045.51	
Miscellaneous .....	31.47	
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,205.70
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Jack L. Taylor .....	\$ 432.57	
Al Lightner .....	515.39	
E. J. Filiberti .....	503.32	
Larry Varnell .....	356.12	
Travel Expense of Games Committee		
H. B. Lee .....	42.25	
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,849.65
Games Expense		
Equipment .....	\$ 141.15	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	250.40	
Training Room		
Salaries .....	20.00	
Laundry and Supplies .....	40.00	
Public Address .....	25.00	
Building and Grounds Expense		
Traffic Control .....	785.99	
Labor .....	975.10	
Program Expense		
Sellers' Commissions .....	\$ 212.20	
Printing .....	663.95	
Liability Insurance .....	100.00	
Ball Boys .....	4.00	
Rest Room Attendants .....	32.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 3,249.79
Total Disbursements .....		<hr/>
		8,163.73
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 46,390.27

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams Expenses		
Cincinnati, University of .....	\$ 1,983.75	
Houston, University of .....	2,169.00	
Kansas State University .....	627.30	
Texas Technological College .....	2,066.50	
		<hr/>
		\$ 6,846.55
		<hr/>
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 39,543.72

#### West Regional

Portland, Oregon, March 17-18, 1961

#### RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales .....\$ 20,626.00

# Program Receipts

Sales .....	863.00
Advertising .....	100.00
Other Income	
Radio and Television Income .....	1,990.00
Postage .....	86.30

\$ 23,665.30

## DISBURSEMENTS

### Promotion Expense

Publicity Folders and Posters .....	\$ 87.10
Other Advertising .....	25.89
Supplies .....	80.00
Clerical Expense .....	62.31
Postage .....	130.02
Telephone and Telegraph .....	144.60
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.) ....	245.75
Publicity Director .....	40.25
Mailing Lists and Labor .....	107.17

\$ 923.09

### Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets .....	\$ 446.60
Clerical Expense .....	98.33
Printing Ticket Applications .....	379.12

\$ 924.05

### Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	
Alvin D. Gebhardt, Referee .....	\$ 618.19
Wayne Lichty, Referee .....	575.28
J. P. Shelton, Referee .....	594.81
Tom Glennon, Referee .....	541.38
Timers, Scorers, Statisticians .....	120.00
Travel Expense of Games Committee	
R. S. Keene .....	60.00
J. G. Barratt .....	100.55

\$ 2,610.21

### Games Expense

Awards .....	60.00
Custodian .....	20.00
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	170.00
Training Room	
Laundry and Supplies .....	24.00
Public Address .....	40.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Rental .....	2,475.12
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions .....	215.75
Printing .....	663.80
Signs .....	25.50
Engraving .....	118.00
Tournament and Program Manager ...	63.75



Halftime Entertainment .....	79.00
Liability Insurance .....	200.00
Ticket Manager and Auditor .....	25.00
Announcer .....	40.00

\$ 4,220.72

Total Disbursements ..... 8,678.07

NET RECEIPTS \$ 14,987.23

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

##### Competing Teams' Expenses

Arizona State University .....	\$ 1,894.50
Loyola University .....	2,601.00
Southern California, University of .....	1,401.75
Utah, University of .....	2,063.50

\$ 7,960.75

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS 7,026.48

#### National Finals

Kansas City, Missouri, March 24-25

##### RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales .....	\$ 93,274.00
Program Receipts	
Sales .....	3,104.50
Advertising .....	2,199.90
Other Income	
Radio and Television Income .....	32,430.00

Total Receipts ..... \$131,009.40

##### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Meetings (Committee, Press, etc.) .....	938.23
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets .....	472.02
Printing Scrip .....	39.15
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Harley Selvidge, Supervisor of	
Bench Officials .....	30.00
G. V. Bourette, Announcer .....	30.00
Robert Armour, Scorer .....	30.00
Ray Koenig, Assistant Scorer .....	30.00
Larry Bates, Clock Operator .....	30.00
Frank Guemple, Timer .....	30.00
Tom Glennon, Referee .....	280.00
Philip S. Fox, Referee .....	486.20
Ernest J. Filiberti, Referee .....	572.23

Donald Wirtz, Referee .....	431.94	
Alex George, Referee .....	50.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,000.37
Games Committee Expense		
A. C. Lonborg, Tournament Manager ...\$	182.52	
Bernie A. Shively .....	99.94	
		<hr/>
		\$ 282.46
Games Expense		
Motion Pictures and Permanent		
Records .....	\$ 743.79	
Training Room		
Salaries .....	70.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Rental of Municipal Auditorium ...	9,827.40	
Watchman .....	22.75	
Program Expense		
Sellers' Commissions .....	776.12	
Advertising Commission .....	205.00	
Printing .....	1,978.35	
Production .....	444.00	
Printing of Press Passes .....	16.85	
Statistician .....	162.73	
Office Supplies .....	2.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 14,248.99
Total Disbursements .....		<hr/>
		\$ 17,981.22
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$113,027.18

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expense		
Cincinnati, University of .....	\$ 1,835.70	
Ohio State University .....	2,014.50	
St. Joseph's College .....	3,020.00	
Utah, University of .....	2,836.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 9,706.20
		<hr/>
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$103,320.98

#### Financial Summary

##### 1961 National University Division Basketball Tournament

#### RECEIPTS

First-Round Games		
Madison Square Garden, New York ....\$	16,911.53	
Freedom Hall, Louisville, Kentucky ...	14,787.09	
University of Houston, Houston, Texas..	266.47	
Memorial Coliseum, Portland, Oregon..	1,792.05	
		<hr/>
		\$ 33,757.14



## Regionals

Coliseum, Charlotte, North Carolina ...	\$ 57,735.37
Freedom Hall, Louisville, Kentucky ...	125,372.41
University of Kansas, Lawrence .....	39,543.72
Memorial Coliseum, Portland, Oregon ..	7,026.48

\$229,677.98

## Finals

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri .....	\$103,320.98	103,320.98
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Total Receipts ..... \$366,756.10

## DISBURSEMENTS

### Administration

Individual Awards .....	\$ 2,538.77
Trophies .....	1,748.64
Telephone, Telegraph, Postage and Express .....	1,086.50
Secretarial Assistance .....	50.00
Duplicating Film .....	842.34
Selection Committee .....	39.62
Printing of Brackets, Handbooks and Radio Contracts .....	814.55

\$ 7,120.42

### Committee Expenses

A. C. Lonborg .....	\$ 187.83
Bernie A. Shively .....	452.70
Forrest Twogood .....	513.03
Roy S. Keene .....	562.10
Robert N. Brown .....	704.59
Ernest B. McCoy .....	582.67
H. B. Lee .....	93.25

\$ 3,096.17

### NCAA Executive Offices

Expenses of Executive Director, Colorado Springs meeting .....	\$ 272.72
Finals Tickets for Office Staff .....	144.00
Expenses of NCAA Staff at Kansas City	443.47

\$ 860.19

Total Disbursements ..... \$11,076.78

NET RECEIPTS \$355,679.32

## DISTRIBUTION OF RECEIPTS

### To Competing Institutions

University of Cincinnati .....	\$ 15,525.65
Ohio State University .....	15,525.65
St. Joseph's College .....	14,114.24

University of Utah .....	14,114.24	
Princeton University .....	8,468.55	
St. Bonaventure University .....	8,468.55	
Wake Forest College .....	8,468.55	
University of Louisville .....	8,468.55	
Morehead College .....	8,468.55	
University of Houston .....	8,468.55	
Arizona State University .....	8,468.55	
University of Southern California .....	8,468.55	
University of Kentucky .....	7,057.13	
Loyola University (California) .....	7,057.13	
Kansas State University .....	7,057.13	
Texas Technological College .....	7,057.13	
George Washington University .....	2,822.87	
University of Rhode Island .....	2,822.87	
St. John's University .....	2,822.87	
Ohio University .....	2,822.87	
Xavier University .....	2,822.87	
Marquette University .....	2,822.87	
Seattle University .....	2,822.87	
University of Oregon .....	2,822.87	
		<hr/>
		\$177,839.66
To NCAA Treasurer.....		\$177,839.66
		<hr/>
		\$355,679.32

# **FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1961 COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS**

**Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, November 18**

## **RECEIPTS**

Entry Fees .....	\$	232.00	
		<hr/>	
Total Receipts .....	\$		232.00

## **DISBURSEMENTS**

Mimeograph Service, Posters and Programs..	\$	106.80	
Labor .....		82.97	
Motion Pictures .....		24.00	
Postage .....		38.40	
Team Trophies .....		96.62	
Medals .....		83.32	
Telephone .....		30.00	
Dinner Meeting .....		97.87	
		<hr/>	
Total Disbursements .....	\$		559.98
		<hr/>	
DEFICIT (Absorbed by NCAA, \$179.94, and Wheaton College, \$148.04) .....			(\$ 327.98)



# **FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1961 UNIVERSITY CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS**

**Michigan State University, East Lansing, November 21**

## **RECEIPTS**

Entry Fees .....	\$	370.00	
<hr/>			
Total Receipts .....	\$		370.00

## **DISBURSEMENTS**

Trophies .....	\$	106.34	
Medals .....		81.74	
Mimeograph .....		537.13	
Programs .....		130.00	
Motion Pictures .....		111.60	
Postage and Express .....		58.71	
Dinner Meeting .....		215.00	
University Maintenance .....		62.49	
Labor .....		25.00	
Supplies .....		105.13	
Visual Aids .....		66.50	
<hr/>			
Total Disbursements .....	\$		1,499.64
<hr/>			
DEFICIT (Absorbed by NCAA, \$380.00, and Michigan State University, \$749.64) .....			(\$ 1,129.64)

# **FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1961 FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS**

**Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, March 24-25**

## **RECEIPTS**

Ticket Sales .....	\$	172.00	
Entry Fees .....		860.00	
<hr/>			
Total Receipts .....	\$		1,032.00

## **DISBURSEMENTS**

Promotion Expense			
Supplies .....	\$	76.84	
Postage .....		29.92	
Telephone and Telegraph .....		12.82	
<hr/>			
			\$ 119.58
Games Committee and Officials Expense			
Officials Fees and Expenses .....	\$	30.00	
Meals for Officials .....		76.00	
Technicians .....		50.00	
<hr/>			
			\$ 156.00
Games Expense			
Awards			
Plaques and Medals .....	\$	94.89	
Equipment .....		87.15	
Implements .....		15.00	

Numbers .....	24.20	
Tables, Scoreboards and Copper Mats .....	147.84	
Coaches Dinner .....	194.05	
Team Refreshments .....	111.31	
Building and Grounds Expense		
Supplies .....	32.80	
Labor .....	50.00	
Program Expense		
Printing .....	50.00	
Club Accommodations .....	27.00	
		\$ 1,130.97
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers .....	40.00	
		\$ 40.00
Total Disbursements .....		\$ 1,446.55
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Princeton University) .....		(\$ 414.55)

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1961 GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, June 18-24

### RECEIPTS

Entry Fees .....	\$ 1,010.00
Total Receipts .....	\$ 1,010.00

### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Information Bulletins .....	\$ 59.79	
Mailing of Bulletins .....	20.48	
Entry Blank Printing .....	30.16	
Mailing and Secretarial Work .....	37.11	
		\$ 147.54
Administration Expense		
350 Rules Books .....	\$ 87.50	
		\$ 87.50
Program Expense		
Printing .....	\$ 216.00	
		\$ 216.00
Games Expense		
Awards		
Team Trophies .....	\$ 111.69	
Plaques and Medals .....	59.65	
Scroll Studio .....	50.00	
East-West Medals .....	105.00	
Driving Contest Trophies .....	8.00	



Robert F. Williamson, Scorekeeper .....	70.40		
Tournament Management .....	199.07		
Contestants' and Officials' Badges .....	93.65		
Games Committee Expense .....	\$ 92.40	\$	697.46
Travel Expense of Games Committee		\$	92.40
Chairman's Transportation .....	\$ 232.70		
		\$	232.70
Total Disbursements .....		\$	1,473.60
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Purdue University) .....		(\$	463.60)

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1961 GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Illinois, Champaign, April 7-8

### RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales .....	\$ 1,338.00	
Entry Fees .....	246.00	
		\$ 1,584.00

### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Publicity Folders and Posters .....	\$ 60.00	
Other Advertising .....	13.20	
Clerical Expense .....	92.64	
Postage .....	26.81	
Telephone and Telegraph .....	8.24	
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.) ....	65.00	
		\$ 265.89
Tickets and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets .....	\$ 16.00	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers .....	257.00	
Price Signs .....	9.50	
		\$ 282.50
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
William Roetzheim .....	\$ 50.00	
Otto Ryser .....	50.00	
Paul E. Fina .....	50.00	
Gay Hughes .....	50.00	
Herbert Loken .....	50.00	
Joseph Schabacker .....	50.00	
Joe Giallombardo .....	50.00	
Milan Trnka .....	50.00	
Glenn Wilson .....	50.00	
Jon Culbertson .....	50.00	
Charles O. Sims .....	50.00	
University Housing for Officials ...	129.75	

Travel Expense of Games Committee	
Charles O. Sims .....	229.30
	<hr/>
	\$ 909.05
Games Expense	
Awards	
Team Trophies .....	\$ 161.19
Plaques and Medals .....	137.02
Other .....	5.87
Equipment	
Climbing Rope and Rings .....	115.94
Instruments Laboratory—Check	
Stop Watches .....	50.10
Motion Pictures and Permanent	
Records .....	219.00
Public Address .....	154.01
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies .....	7.78
Labor .....	492.23
Police and Ushers .....	109.34
Training Room	
Towel Room Wages .....	25.86
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,478.34
Total Disbursements .....	<u>\$ 2,935.78</u>
DEFICIT (Absorbed by University of Illinois) .....	(\$ 1,351.78)

**FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1961 ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP**  
**University of Denver, Denver, March 16-18**

**RECEIPTS**

Ticket Sales .....	\$ 31,905.75
Program Receipts	
Sales .....	1,034.50
Advertising .....	721.00
Other Income	
Radio and Television Income .....	1,260.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts .....	\$ 34,921.25

**DISBURSEMENTS**

Promotion Expense	
Publicity Folders .....	\$ 129.67
Other Advertising .....	33.34
Supplies .....	31.67
Clerical Expense .....	103.61
Postage .....	161.33
Telephone and Telegraph .....	26.24
Special Press Dinner .....	941.35
Press Luncheon .....	78.95



Miscellaneous—Press Box .....	111.60	
		\$ 1,617.76
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets .....	\$ 183.40	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers .....	784.70	
Clerical Expense .....	106.75	
Players and Officials Passes .....	35.65	
		\$ 1,110.50
Games Committee and Officials Expenses		
Expense of Games Committee		
Herb Gallagher .....	\$ 389.47	
E. E. Wieman .....	52.82	
Harry Cleverly .....	416.14	
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Bob Gilray, Referee .....	501.34	
Andre Gambucci, Referee .....	305.23	
Giles Threadgold, Referee .....	623.19	
Vincent Reilly, Referee .....	630.26	
Grover Nicloy, Timer .....	40.00	
Jim Coleman, Scorer .....	20.00	
Ben Wiley, Statistician .....	20.00	
Paul Chabot, Goal Judge .....	20.00	
Emmett Milner, Goal Judge .....	20.00	
Romeo Martin, Goal Judge .....	20.00	
Ed Perkins, Penalty Timer .....	20.00	
		\$ 3,078.45
Game Expense		
Awards		
Team Trophies .....	\$ 213.00	
Plaques and Medals .....	489.99	
Equipment		
Skate Sharpening .....	30.00	
Pucks .....	34.00	
Friction Tape .....	29.00	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	581.88	
Ambulance, Doctor, Dentist, Trainer and		
X-ray Service .....	258.00	
Training Room Supplies .....	125.31	
Miscellaneous .....	68.09	
Building and Ground Expense		
Salaries .....	873.00	
Supplies .....	280.87	
Police and Ushers .....	439.00	
Program Expense		
Printing .....	2,329.00	
Advertising .....	182.50	
Sellers' Commissions .....	132.89	
Entertainment for Hockey Players .....	175.00	
Bus Rental .....	391.80	
Hotel Bill—Teams .....	4,102.18	

Hospitality Committee .....	214.17	
		\$ 10,949.68
Total Disbursements .....		\$ 16,756.39
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 18,164.86

#### DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer .....	\$ 1,816.49	
Prorated to Competitors for Travel Expenses	12,489.89	
Balance to NCAA Treasurer .....	3,858.48	
		\$ 18,164.86

### FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1961 SKIING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, March 10-12

#### RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales .....	\$ 1,980.65	
Entry Fees .....	255.00	
Eastern Intercollegiate Skiing Association ..	600.00	
Room and Board .....	1,328.70	
Program Sales .....	9.50	
Total Receipts .....		\$ 4,173.85

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Entry Blank and Preliminary		
Announcements .....	\$ 66.08	
Publicity Folders and Posters .....	12.00	
Other Advertising .....	204.35	
Supplies .....	110.56	
Clerical Expense .....	54.50	
Postage .....	14.16	
Telephone and Telegraph .....	13.95	
Entertainment .....	191.00	
NCAA Rule Books .....	17.40	
		\$ 684.20
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets .....	\$ 118.00	
Commissions .....	42.23	
		\$ 160.23
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
William Beck .....	\$ 45.00	
Verne Goodwin .....	50.00	
William Avison .....	82.63	
Vincent Kasky .....	77.91	
Warren Mastaler .....	17.75	



William Robes .....	88.43	
Roger Burt .....	83.96	
Herbert Darling .....	15.70	
Frank Hurt .....	26.80	
Larry Damon .....	53.33	
Thomas Jacobs .....	104.83	
Roger Peabody .....	26.25	
		<hr/>
		\$ 672.59

#### Games Expense

##### Awards

Team Trophies .....	\$ 141.17
Plaques and Medals .....	116.01

##### Equipment

Implements .....	692.66
Numbers .....	77.91
Cross-Country Maps .....	50.00

##### Buildings and Grounds Expense

Labor .....	382.56
Field House .....	198.64

##### Program Expense

Printing .....	266.86
Transportation .....	68.37
Lift Rides .....	276.85
Police .....	231.22
Meals .....	609.55
Banquet .....	612.50

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\$ 3,724.30

Total Disbursements ..... \$ 5,241.23

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Middlebury College) ..... (\$ 1,067.27)

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF 1961 SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP

<i>First-round Games</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>	<i>Net</i>
University of Bridgeport ....	\$ 11.40	\$ 64.60	\$ (53.20)
Brockport State College ....	699.00	109.30	589.70
University of Maryland .....			96.54
University of San Francisco ..	624	433.21	191.49

##### *Finals*

St. Louis University .....	5,263.30	1,788.31	3,474.99
		NET RECEIPTS	\$ 4,352.72

*Proration to Competing Teams on Mileage Basis*

University of Bridgeport .....	\$	813.96
New York University .....		43.52
Rutgers University .....		861.84
St. Louis University .....		1,797.67
West Chester State College..		835.73
	\$	4,352.72

**FINANCIAL REPORT OF SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS**

**University of Washington, Seattle, March 23-25**

**RECEIPTS**

Ticket Sales .....	\$	5,897.13
City Taxes .....		137.37
Entry Fees .....		650.00
Program Receipts		
Sales .....		324.55
Other Income .....		521.58
Total Receipts .....	\$	7,530.63

**DISBURSEMENTS**

**Promotion Expense**

Entry Blanks and Preliminary		
Announcements .....	\$	123.37
Publicity Folders and Posters .....		18.33
Supplies .....		27.64
Clerical Expense .....		95.25
Postage .....		200.08
Telephone and Telegraph .....		29.05
	\$	493.72

**Ticket and Administration Expense**

Printing Tickets .....	\$	90.31
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers .....		392.00
Clerical Expense .....		39.95
City Taxes .....		137.37

\$ 659.63

**Games Expense**

**Awards**

Team Trophies .....	\$	152.24
Plaques and Medals .....		364.21
Equipment .....		169.97
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records		351.65



**Training Room**

Salaries .....	\$ 22.74
Laundry and Supplies .....	120.45

**Buildings and Grounds Expense**

Supplies .....	\$ 74.14
Labor .....	560.45

**Program Expense**

Sellers' Commissions .....	\$ 55.00
Printing .....	864.10

Car Parkers .....	105.00
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Hospital Charges .....	25.00
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\$ 2,864.95

Total Disbursements ..... \$ 4,018.30

**NET RECEIPTS**     \$ 3,512.33

**DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS**

10% to NCAA Treasurer .....\$ 351.23

Prorated to Competitors for Travel Expense     3,161.10

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\$ 3,512.33

**FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1961 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP**

**Iowa State University, Ames, June 19-25**

**RECEIPTS**

Ticket Sales .....\$ 1,425.75

Advertising ..... 223.32

Transportation ..... 25.00

Sale of Balls ..... 169.00

Refund from Wilson Sporting Goods (Balls)     195.00

Program Sales ..... 58.10

Entry Fees ..... 565.00

Concessions ..... 105.70

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Total Receipts ..... \$ 2,766.87

**DISBURSEMENTS****Promotion Expense**

Entry Blanks, Rules, Draw Sheets .....\$ 150.00

Printing Stickers ..... 40.00

Printing Badges ..... 81.26

Telephone and Telegraph ..... 47.63

Envelopes, Postage and Mailings ..... 43.00

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\$ 361.89

Ticket and Administration Expense			
Printing of Tickets .....	\$	10.75	
Ticket Takers .....		89.70	
			\$ 100.45
Buildings and Grounds Expense			
Labor .....	\$	754.76	
			\$ 754.76
Games Committee and Officials Expense			
Travel Expense .....	\$	103.52	
			\$ 103.52
Games Expense			
Equipment			
Judges' Stands .....	\$	133.99	
Canvas, Grommets, Hooks, Etc. ....		33.41	
Tennis Balls .....		702.00	
Measuring Sticks .....		20.48	
Awards			
Emblems .....	\$	39.50	
Trophies .....		175.33	
Program Expense			
Printing .....	\$	358.90	
Public Address .....		16.00	
Officials Expense .....		81.39	
Dinner for Officials and Coaches .....		147.00	
Entertainment for Players .....		144.00	
			\$ 1,852.00
Total Disbursements .....			\$ 3,172.62
DEFICIT (Absorbed by			
Iowa State University) .....			(\$ 405.75)

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1961 TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, June 16-17

### RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales .....	\$	26,179.40	
State and City Taxes .....		1,479.80	
Program Receipts			
Sales .....	\$	2,741.10	
Advertising .....		350.63	
Other Income			
Radio .....	\$	25.00	
			\$ 30,775.93



## DISBURSEMENTS

### Promotion Expense

Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements .....	\$ 147.50
Publicity Folders and Posters .....	587.46
Supplies .....	342.08
Postage .....	61.12
Telephone and Telegraph .....	130.20
Meetings (Committee, Press, etc.) .....	195.68

\$ 1,464.04

### Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets .....	\$ 711.93
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers .....	627.33
Clerical Expense .....	189.48
State and City Taxes .....	1,450.20
Price Signs .....	54.00

\$ 3,032.94

### Games Committee and Officials Expense

Travel Expense of Games Committee	
Leo Johnson .....	\$ 23.20

\$ 23.20

### Games Expense

Awards	
Team Trophies .....	\$ 127.97
Plaques and Medals .....	255.05
Equipment	
Implements .....	\$ 565.78
Numbers .....	33.33
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	579.00
Public Address .....	50.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies and Labor .....	\$ 3,211.76
Police and Ushers .....	815.75
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions .....	\$ 237.00
Printing .....	2,910.88
City of Philadelphia Police License ....	30.00
Concessionaire Expense .....	84.45
Tax on Complimentary Tickets .....	80.34
Brinks Armored Truck Receipts Pickup	19.83
Campus Bus to Field Events .....	61.50
Coaches and Officials Dinner .....	699.55

\$ 9,762.19

Total Disbursements .....

\$ 14,282.37

NET RECEIPTS \$ 16,493.56

# DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer .....	\$ 1,649.36
Prorated to Competitors for Travel Expenses	13,780.88
Balance to NCAA Treasurer .....	1,063.32

\$ 16,493.56

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1961 WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Oregon State University, Corvallis, March 23-25

### RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales .....	\$ 6,300.00
Entry Fees .....	444.00
Program Receipts	
Sales .....	278.50

\$ 7,022.50

### DISBURSEMENTS

#### Promotion Expense

Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements .....	\$ 141.95
Publicity Folders and Posters .....	174.95
Other Advertising .....	56.40
Supplies .....	64.26
Postage .....	121.05
Telephone and Telegraph .....	40.73
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.) ....	370.55

\$ 969.89

#### Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets .....	\$ 332.91
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers .....	69.19
Printing Ticket Applications .....	105.10

\$ 507.20

#### Games Committee and Officials Expense

##### Officials Fees and Expenses

John Engel .....	\$ 172.42
L. G. Merrill, Jr. ....	142.42
Charles Parker .....	142.43
Al Hurley .....	142.43
Thurman Garrett .....	322.43
Ben Knaub .....	254.43
Virgil Cavagnaro .....	157.43
Vaughan Hitchcock .....	142.43

##### Travel Expense of Games Committee

Fritz Knorr .....	\$ 60.00
Casey Fredericks .....	45.00
Richard Voliva .....	45.00
Joseph W. Begala .....	45.00
John Roberts .....	15.00
John Guiton .....	45.00
William A. Tomaras .....	45.00



Finn B. Eriksen .....	15.00	
John W. Hancock .....	45.00	
Fred B. Roby and Ralph Anderson ..	90.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,926.42
Games Expense		
Awards		
Team Trophies .....	\$ 188.33	
Plaques and Medals .....	270.63	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	246.10	
Training Room		
Salaries .....	\$ 45.00	
Laundry and Supplies .....	90.16	
Public Address .....	44.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Supplies .....	\$ 98.33	
Labor .....	903.51	
Program Expense		
Engraving .....	\$ 59.90	
Printing .....	1,128.40	
Card Printing .....	22.30	
Transportation of Mats .....	41.49	
Transportation - Officials .....	926.55	
Transportation - Timers and Scoreboards	36.57	
Transportation - Miscellaneous .....	48.35	
		<hr/>
		\$ 4,149.62
Total Disbursements .....		<hr/>
		\$ 7,553.13
DEFICIT (Absorbed by		
Oregon State University) .....		<hr/>
		(\$ 530.63)

# Regulations Section

Constitution

By-laws

Official Interpretations

Executive Regulations

Recommended Policies and  
Practices

Procedure for Enforcement  
Program

*The numbering of the following pages conforms to the page numbering used in the Regulations Booklet, which contains the same material published in separate form. Copies of the Regulations Booklet may be obtained from the NCAA executive offices.*



## Table of Contents

*There was a general revision of the Association's Constitution and creation of the By-laws at the 45th Convention, January 13, 1951. The dates of additions to or revisions of the Constitution and By-laws since 1951 are indicated following the particular paragraph or section.*

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*Official Interpretations.* The Council of the Association, from time to time, issues interpretations as to the scope, meaning, effect and application of the provisions of the NCAA Constitution and By-laws, subject to review by the annual Convention. These interpretations as approved by the Council and the Convention are set forth in a special section following the Constitution and the By-laws. Appropriate cross references have been inserted.

*Recommended Policies and Practices.* The Council periodically issues recommendations to the membership regarding the administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics. The Council believes that many athletic problems can best be treated by the development of uniform attitudes and policies through NCAA guidance and recommendations rather than legislation.

# ***Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association***

## **ARTICLE I**

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

## **ARTICLE II**

### **PURPOSES AND FUNDAMENTAL POLICY**

**Section 1. Purposes.** The purposes of this Association are:

(1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

(2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.

(3) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing and good sportsmanship.

(4) The formulation, copyrighting and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.

(5) The preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(6) The supervision of the conduct of regional and national collegiate athletic contests under the auspices of this Association and the establishment of rules of eligibility therefor.

(7) The cooperation with other amateur athletic organizations in the promotion and conduct of national and international athletic contests.

(8) In general, the study of any phase of competitive athletics and the establishment of standards therefor, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane.

(9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics. (*Adopted: 1/11/52*)

**Section 2. Fundamental Policy.** It is the fundamental policy of this Association that legislation governing the conduct of the intercollegiate athletic programs of member institutions shall apply to basic athletic issues such as admissions, financial aid, eligibility and recruiting; that the member institutions shall be obligated to apply and enforce this legislation, and the enforcement program of the Association shall be applied to an institution when it fails to fulfill this obligation. (*Adopted: 1/11/61*)



## ARTICLE III

### PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

**Section 1. Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation.** An amateur student-athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental, social and educational benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. One who takes or has taken pay, or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics or has directly or indirectly used his athletic skill for pay in any form shall not be eligible for intercollegiate athletics, it being understood that a student-athlete may accept scholarships or educational grants-in-aid from his institution provided such aid is not in conflict with the governing legislation of this Association. (Revised: 1/8/54; 1/8/60)

*[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on pages 14-17.]*

**Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility.** The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself and, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference. (Revised: 1/10/53)

*[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on page 18.]*

**Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards.** A student-athlete shall not represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he has been admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of that institution; unless he is in good scholastic standing as determined by the faculty of that institution, and unless he is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a degree as determined by the regulations of that institution. (Revised: 1/11/52)

*[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on page 18.]*

#### **Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aid.**

(a) Any student-athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition; provided, however, that this principle shall have no application to assistance received from anyone upon whom the student-athlete is naturally or legally dependent, nor shall it have application to any financial assistance awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability. (Adopted: 1/11/52; revised 1/10/53)

(b) When unearned financial aid is awarded to a student and athletic ability is taken into consideration in making the award, such aid combined with other aid the student-athlete may receive from employment during semester or term time, other scholarships and grants-in-aid (including governmental grants for educational purposes) and like sources, may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses. [NOTE: The phrase "commonly accepted

educational expenses" is defined in O.I. 1 of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, page 14.] (Adopted: 1/11/57)

(c) In all cases, the institutional agency making the award of aid shall give the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms thereof. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

*[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on pages 18-19.]*

**Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting.** The recruiting of student-athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

**Section 6. Principles of Ethical Conduct.**

(a) Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics, and students competing in intercollegiate athletics shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times to the end that intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, their institutions and they, as individuals, shall stand for the honor and dignity of fair play, and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

(b) It shall be considered unethical conduct, under the terms of this principle, for a staff member of the athletic department of a member institution to receive compensation, directly or indirectly, for the scouting of athletic talent or the negotiating of talent contracts for professional sports organizations. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

(c) The By-laws shall provide for a committee to carry forward the principle of this Section. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

**Section 7. Principle Governing Competition in Post-Season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests.** Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets and tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association.

**Section 8. Principle Governing Playing and Practice Seasons.** Organized practice and playing seasons in football and basketball shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association. (Adopted: 1/8/54)

**Section 9. Principle of Educational Objective of Intercollegiate Athletics.** The competitive athletic programs of the colleges are designed to be a vital part of the educational system. A basic purpose of this Association is to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athlete as an integral part of the student body, and, by so doing, retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

**Section 10. Principles Governing the Eligibility of Student-Athletes.** An institution shall not permit a student-athlete to represent it in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he meets the following requirements of eligibility: (Adopted: 1/11/61)



(a) He must complete his seasons of participation within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution, time spent in the armed services or on compulsory church missions being excepted. [NOTE: The Council may by a two-thirds vote of its members present and voting approve exceptions to this paragraph on behalf of student-athletes of the national service academies who have exhausted eligibility in one sport but wish to compete in another sport or sports in which they have eligibility remaining.] (*Adopted: 1/11/61 to be applicable to student-athletes entering collegiate institutions subsequent to that date; revised: 1/13/62*)

(b) He shall be denied his first year of varsity athletic competition if, following his graduation from high school and before his enrollment in college, he was a member of a squad which engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest which was not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations or all of the state high school athletic associations involved; the Council of this Association may designate a committee to act in place of any state association which declines to assume the jurisdiction described in this paragraph. (*Adopted: 1/11/61; revised: 1/13/62*)

(c) He must not participate in any organized basketball competition outside of the permissible playing and practice seasons specified in Article VIII of the By-laws; such participation shall require the member institution to rule the student-athlete ineligible for intercollegiate competition in the sport of basketball. [NOTE: The Council shall have authority to waive this provision to permit student-athletes to participate in official Pan American or Olympic tryouts and competition, or participate in any game or games played on a foreign tour officially approved and sanctioned by the State Department of the United States government and approved in advance by the Council of the Association.] (*Adopted: 1/13/62*)

## ARTICLE IV

### MEMBERSHIP

**Section 1. Eligibility for Membership.** Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

**Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership.** The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws and other legislation of the Association; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with such principles; (3) to observe directions of the Council made pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of this Article or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions; (4) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility and fair play; (5) to sponsor a minimum of four intercollegiate sports, and in every sport

season there shall be at least one sport. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/10/53, 1/8/58)

**Section 3. Classes of Membership.** Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active
- (b) Allied
- (c) Associate
- (d) Affiliated

(a) Active members shall consist of four-year colleges and universities duly elected to active membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Active members shall be entitled to all privileges of members of the Association under the Constitution, By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association and all privileges incidental thereto.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences or associations of colleges and universities, all of the members of which are active members of this Association, duly elected to allied membership under the provisions of the By-laws; provided, however, that a conference or an association with forty or more members may qualify as an allied member if ninety per cent of its member institutions are active members of the Association. Allied members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/13/62)

(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association, (2) the right to vote and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association except membership on rules committees.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of other groups and associations, intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, duly elected under the provisions of the By-laws. Affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented by one non-voting delegate at the annual Convention of the Association, and shall have such other privileges as may be accorded to affiliated members by the By-laws of the Association.

**Section 4. Election to Membership.** The By-laws shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for and election to membership shall be effected.

**Section 5. Annual Dues of Members.** The dues of all classes of members shall be as prescribed by the By-laws.

**Section 6. Termination of Membership—Discipline of Members.**

(a) Disciplinary powers of the Association shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Section and the By-laws. (Adopted: 1/8/54)



(b) The membership of any member failing to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership may be terminated or suspended, or the member otherwise disciplined, by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, provided that a member shall not be suspended or its membership terminated unless: (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/10/53, 1/8/54*)

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination or suspension, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the Secretary of this Association, and to the president of such member on or before the first day of November prior to the Convention; (*Revised: 1/10/53*)

(2) The Council approves the giving of the notice of intention to move for such termination or suspension; and

(3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the Convention.

(c) Disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination of membership or suspension may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. (*Adopted: 1/10/53; revised: 1/8/54*)

(d) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(e) The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(f) Upon any termination or suspension of membership, all rights and privileges of the member shall forthwith cease. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

#### **Section 7. Reinstatement of Members.**

(a) Any member whose membership has been terminated under Section 6, (b), of this Article may be reinstated to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(b) Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(c) Any member disciplined by the Council of the Association shall resume good standing in accordance with the terms of the disciplinary action taken, or may be restored to good standing at any time by (1) vote of a majority of the Council members present and voting, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention. (*Adopted: 1/10/53*)

## ARTICLE V

### ORGANIZATION

#### A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

**Section 1. Council.** The establishment and direction of the general policy of the Association in the interim between Conventions is committed to a Council of eighteen members, which shall be elected at any annual Convention of the Association. The Council shall be constituted as follows: (Revised: 1/8/54)

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex officio members, and shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Council.

(b) Nine members of the Council shall be the eight District Vice-Presidents of this Association and a Vice-President-at-Large. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of three years, and large after having served one term as members-at-large, until three years have elapsed. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/57, 1/11/61)

A person who has become ineligible for election as a Vice-President as provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large, subject to the limitations upon re-election which are prescribed for members-at-large. (Revised: 1/8/54)

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election.  
(2) At the time of the annual Convention, prior to the business session thereof.

(3) At such other times as the President may direct.  
The Council, prior to the annual Convention, shall appoint a Nominating Committee, and a Committee on Committees, which shall report to the Convention nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.  
In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual Convention following his election.

**Section 2. Executive Committee.** There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association which shall consist of ten members and which shall be constituted as follows: (Revised: 1/8/54)

(a) The President, Vice-President-at-Large and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be the chairman and



secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(b) Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter. At least one new member shall be elected each year. (*Revised: 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/8/60*)

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is empowered to transact the business and administer the affairs of the Association, and to carry out the policies of the Association and the Council. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the Secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and to the Association at the annual Convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year prior to the end of any current fiscal year. It shall have authority to employ, upon approval of the Council, an Executive Director and to employ such other persons as may be necessary to an efficient operation of the business of the Association. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual Convention. (*Revised: 1/11/52*)

### **Section 3. Officers.**

#### **(a) Designation of officers.**

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, eight District Vice-Presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), a Vice-President-at-Large and a Secretary-Treasurer. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

#### **(b) Election of officers.**

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual Convention.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election (January 13, 1951) held under this Constitution, the Vice-Presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Districts shall be elected for a term of one year.

Vice-Presidents may be once re-elected but are not eligible for election or re-election as Vice-Presidents after having served two terms under this Section, until three years have elapsed. (*Revised: 1/11/57*)

#### **(c) Duties of officers.**

(1) President. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a special meeting of the Association when requested in writing by twelve or more members of the Council. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated, one of the Vice-Presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the President's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) District Vice-Presidents. Each District Vice-President shall represent the interests of his district. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual Convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants within his district for membership in the Association as provided in the By-laws and shall perform such other duties as the President may designate. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(3) Vice-President-at-Large. The Vice-President-at-Large shall represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions of the Association, work in close cooperation with the College Committee and aid in the formation of any policies to further the cause of intercollegiate athletics in smaller institutions. (*Adopted: 1/8/54*)

(4) Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual Convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual Convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

Prior to the end of any fiscal year, he shall present to the Executive Committee a proposed operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

## B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

**Section 1.** For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, it shall be divided into eight geographic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.

3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.

4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Iowa.

6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico.

7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Montana.

8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Hawaii, Alaska. (*Revised: 1/8/60*)

[NOTE: An illustration of the eight geographic districts may be found on page 62.]



**Section 2.** The By-laws may provide for the inclusion of any member in any district other than the one above specified.

## **ARTICLE VI**

### **BY-LAWS, EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**Section 1. By-laws.** The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting, except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of college athletics by any members of the Association; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this Section. (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/11/61*)

**Section 2. Executive Regulations.** The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

**Section 3. Resolutions.** Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation proposed is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself; such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, may on motion supported by a majority of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for a subsequent mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of the members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution. (*Adopted: 1/11/52*)

## **ARTICLE VII**

### **MEETINGS**

**Section 1. Annual Convention.** There shall be an annual Convention of this Association during the second week of January, or at such other time as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee. (*Revised: 1/11/57*)

**Section 2. Special Meetings.** Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on the written request of twelve or more members of the Council.

**Section 3. Quorum.** Fifty active members represented as prescribed in this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

**Section 4. Representation at Meeting.** Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member and non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

**Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates.** Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote. Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

## **ARTICLE VIII**

### **COMMITTEES**

The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee.

## **ARTICLE IX**

### **AMENDMENTS**

This Constitution may be amended at any annual Convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention. A proposed amendment to the Constitution may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the Constitutional provision to be amended; and provided further that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention. The Secretary shall prepare copies of the amendment to the proposed amendment for distribution before or during the business session of the Convention. (Revised: 1/11/61)



## ***Official Interpretations of the N. C. A. A. Constitution***

### **A. Article III, Section 1. Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation. (Page 4)**

O.I. 1. Financial aid may be awarded to any student-athlete for any term or session (including summer session) during which he is in attendance, provided he has been admitted to the institution as a regular student. Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and that institution's conference (if the institution holds such affiliation), but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses (tuition and fees, room and board, required course-related supplies and books, and not to exceed \$15 per month for incidental expenses) for the undergraduate period of the recipient, it shall be considered to be "pay" for participation. In addition, the following practices are interpreted as constituting "pay" for participation in intercollegiate athletics:

(a) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award on the basis of a student-athlete's prowess or his contribution to a team's success.

(b) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an injury which prevents the recipient from participating in athletics.

(c) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of a student-athlete's decision not to participate in athletics. [NOTE: This does not prohibit an institution from cancelling institutional aid when a student-athlete voluntarily or intentionally renders himself ineligible for intercollegiate competition.]

(d) Payment of excessive expense allowances. It shall be permissible to provide only actual and necessary expenses on intercollegiate athletic trips; it is not permissible to pay money to team members for unspecified or unitemized expenses. Complimentary tickets awarded to team members shall not exceed four per person.

It is not permissible for a member institution to pay the educational costs of one or more of its student-athletes to attend the summer school of another institution.

O.I. 2. Any student who signs or has ever signed a contract to play professional athletics (whether for a money consideration or not); plays or has ever played on any professional team in any sport; receives or has ever received, directly or indirectly, a salary or any other form of financial assistance (including scholarships or educational grants-in-aid) from a professional sports organization or any of his expenses for reporting to or visiting a professional team is no longer an amateur as defined by this principle.

O.I. 3. A student-athlete may participate as an individual or as a member of a team against professional athletes, but he may not participate on a professional team. He may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of profession-

al baseball, provided it meets the foregoing definition and he does not receive pay for participation.

O.I. 4. A student-athlete may be employed in the intramural sports program of his institution and his duties may include officiating of intramural contests at the going rate for such employment. He may not officiate for compensation in athletic contests outside his institution.

O.I. 5. A student-athlete may not serve as an instructor for compensation in a physical education class in which he teaches sports techniques; however, he may discuss and enter into agreements relative to future teaching assignments in a high school or college, without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 6. A student-athlete may work as a counsellor in a summer camp, life guard, swimming pool attendant and swimming instructor for children or groups of children without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle; he may work in a tennis or golf shop provided he does not give instruction for compensation, and he may obtain employment with a recreation department, his duties to include some officiating and coaching responsibilities; however, he may not be employed as an athletic coach.

O.I. 7. Compensation paid to student-athletes for work performed not only must be commensurate with the going rate in that locality for services of like character, but also must be given for services actually performed and not for services expected or promised to be performed that never in fact are performed. Such compensation may not include any remuneration for value or utility which the student-athlete may have for the employer because of the publicity, reputation, fame or personal following the student-athlete has obtained because of his athletic ability. [NOTE: This interpretation does not prevent an institution from providing a student-athlete with a grant-in-aid which carries with it a partial work requirement.]

O.I. 8. A student-athlete may not receive remuneration for the use of his picture in connection with a commercial product and his picture may not be associated with a commercial product in such a way as to imply endorsement of the product. The student-athlete may not permit or sanction the use of his name or picture to advertise, recommend or promote the sale or use of commercial products of any kind, and he may not receive remuneration for impliedly endorsing a commercial product through his use of such product.

O.I. 9. If a student-athlete's appearance on radio or television is related in any way to his athletic ability or prestige, the athlete may not under any circumstances receive remuneration for his appearance. Under such circumstances, however, an athlete may appear on a sponsored radio or television program provided he does not endorse or impliedly endorse any commercial product. He may receive legitimate and normal expenses directly related to such an appearance.

O.I. 10. The terms of this principle do not apply to a student-athlete's participation in a contest or match generally not recognized as an intercollegiate sport.

O.I. 11. Individual intercollegiate athletic awards and similar mementos to student-athletes should be limited to those approved



and administered by the institution, or its conference, in keeping with traditional college requirements as to what constitutes an acceptable award.

O.I. 12. It is not a violation of this principle if an institution provides travel uniforms to its student-athletes not to exceed slacks and a sport coat or jacket (marked with the institution's name, insignia or initials), it being understood that during the student-athlete's college career the travel uniform shall be handled (checked in and out) in the same manner as a game uniform. It is permissible for an institution to give the travel uniform to the student-athlete upon completion of his eligibility.

O.I. 13. It is not permissible for an institution to make its dormitory available on a rent-free basis to a prospective or enrolled student-athlete during the summer. An institution may rent dormitory space to a prospective or enrolled student-athlete during the summer months provided the rental is at the regular institutional rate and it is the institution's policy to make such dormitory space available on the same basis to all prospective or enrolled students.

O.I. 14. Special arrangements designed to provide student-athletes with extra benefits which are not made available to the student body in general shall be considered to be violations of NCAA principles. Included in this category are special discounts on purchases, loans without interest, indefinite or special arrangements on installment payments, regular or periodic use of an automobile without charge or at a reduced charge, free transportation (or at reduced rates) to and from the site of a summer job; further, it shall not be permissible for an athletic staff member or other representative of the athletic interests of a member institution to sign or cosign a note with an outside agency to arrange a loan for a student-athlete or for the benefit of his family, relatives or friends. It is understood that this ruling is not intended to interfere with the regular administration of a member institution's loan fund for the student body in general. [NOTE: This interpretation is also related to Article III, Section 4, (a), of the Constitution.]

O.I. 15. If a student-athlete lives and eats off campus, the institution may pay the student-athlete an amount equal to the institution's official board and room allowance as listed in its catalogue. If such a figure is not available, then the institution should average the board and room costs of its student-athletes living on campus in dormitories and use this figure. It is not permissible for an institution to provide the regular board allowance in cash to a student-athlete who lives off campus and then provide him with free meals on the training table. Meals provided on the training table in such a case must be deducted from the student-athlete's board allowance at the regular cost figure.

O.I. 16. It is not permissible for an institution to waive, to pay in advance or to guarantee payment of the following charges for prospective student-athletes unless such waivers, advance payments or guarantees conform to institutional policy as it applies to other prospective students:

(a) The processing fee the institution requires before its admissions office will evaluate a prospect's application;

(b) The fee for orientation-counseling tests required of all incoming freshmen;

(c) The fee for pre-admission academic testing;

(d) Advance tuition payment or room deposit.

If the student-athlete enrolls and is awarded scholarship or grant-in-aid assistance covering institutional fees, the fees described in (a) through (d) may be rebated as part of the institution's regular fees.

An institution may not relieve a student-athlete of his responsibility to pay the required deposit against dormitory damage or the required deposit with the ROTC department for military equipment.

O.I. 17. Tutoring expenses, athletic medical insurance and death and dismemberment travel insurance for student-athletes may be financed by the institution without such payments being considered violations of this principle, these items being construed to be benefits reasonably incidental to a student's participation in intercollegiate athletics.

O.I. 18. Any student-athlete who signs or has ever signed Tryout Agreement A or Option Agreements B and C, as used by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the National Hockey League, whether for a money consideration or not, no longer meets the requirements of this principle.

O.I. 19. It is not permissible to provide awards or prizes of a tangible nature to student-athletes in recognition of their outstanding performances in particular contests.

O.I. 20. A member institution may not pay the expenses incurred by one of its student-athletes in returning to his home town to receive an award in recognition of his athletic prowess, or for other personal purposes.

O.I. 21. If an institution has accepted a student-athlete for admission, and its scholarship committee has formally awarded the student-athlete financial assistance, then the institution is obligated to follow through with its financial commitment even though the recipient reports at enrollment time with an injury which prevents him from engaging in intercollegiate athletics or he is unable to pass the physical examination given to him by the institution's physician prior to the start of practice. It is understood that the institution's obligation is limited to the term of the original award.

O.I. 22. It is not permissible for an institution to award a prospective student-athlete financial assistance on a provisional basis, subject to the recipient reporting in satisfactory physical condition.

O.I. 23. It is permissible for the group picture of an institution's football squad to appear on a calendar which is distributed as an advertisement for a particular business, it being understood that there shall be no indication that the squad members or the institution endorse the product or service of the calendar sponsor.

O.I. 24. The phrase "or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics" shall apply not only to the promise of pay when such is to be received during a student-athlete's collegiate career but, also, when such pay is to be received following completion of his collegiate eligibility.



**B. Article III, Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. (Page 4)**

O.I. 1. An institution's "responsibility" for the conduct of its intercollegiate athletic program is interpreted to include a responsibility for the acts of an outside agency or organization when said institution's executive or athletic administration has knowledge that the agency or organization exists for furtherance of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program or when any staff member of the institution participates or assists in the functions of the agency or organization. When an institution is informed by a responsible source that a violation may have occurred, the institution is obligated to investigate diligently and take appropriate action.

**C. Article III, Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. (Page 4)**

O.I. 1. The phrases "good scholastic standing" and "satisfactory progress" are to be interpreted at each member institution by the academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, subject to controlling legislation by any conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

**D. Article III, Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aid. (Pages 4-5)**

O.I. 1. The phrase "administered by," as used in Section 4, (a), is interpreted as follows: A scholarship or grant-in-aid is "administered by" an institution if the institution, through its regular committees or other agencies for the awarding of scholarships and grants-in-aid to students generally, has the final determination of the student-athlete who is to receive the award and the amount or value of the award he is to receive. Special committees appointed to award grants-in-aid or scholarships to student-athletes do not meet this requirement.

O.I. 2. Payments to a student-athlete for his participation in reserve training programs of the Military Service shall not be construed to be "governmental grants for educational purposes" or income "from employment during semester or term time," as the phrases are used in Section 4, (b). For example, payments by the U. S. Government for a student's participation in advanced ROTC or National Guard training shall not be so construed under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 3. Payments by the U.S. Government under the terms of the War Orphans Education Program shall not be construed to be "governmental grants for educational purposes" and, thus, such income need not be counted in computing maximum financial assistance.

O.I. 4. An institution must count income from any employment during semester or term time, regardless of whether the student-athlete's job is one which he obtained following completion of his eligibility in his senior year. This interpretation applies to a bonus or salary received from a professional sports organization or income from participation in a sports event. If it appears that a student-athlete's income from such sources, when coupled with the value of the institution's grant-in-aid or scholarship, will equal or exceed

"commonly accepted educational expenses" for the balance of the academic year, then the institution will have fulfilled its obligations under this provision if it terminates all institutional aid as of the date the student-athlete begins working on the job or begins his professional career. Payments credited to a student-athlete's accounts which are not refundable by the institution to the scholarship office or other appropriate institutional agency need not become the student's obligation.

O.I. 5. In those instances where a student-athlete is receiving a scholarship or grant-in-aid which meets his "commonly accepted educational expenses," and said student-athlete wishes to obtain Christmastime employment, he may take a job within seven days prior to the beginning of his institution's Christmas vacation period provided it is necessary for him to do this to make certain that he will have the job during the Christmas vacation. This shall not be considered to be a violation of Section 4, (b).

O.I. 6. The phrase, "during semester or term time," as used in Section 4, (b), shall be considered to be all-inclusive from the opening to the closing of an academic year, except for the official vacation periods properly listed on the institution's official calendar.



# ***By-Laws of the National Collegiate Athletic Association***

## **ARTICLE I**

### **MEMBERSHIP**

**Section 1.** Eligibility for membership, conditions and obligations of membership, classes of membership, termination of membership and reinstatement to membership are governed by Article IV of the Constitution of the Association.

#### **Section 2. Election to Membership.**

##### **(a) Election to Active Membership.**

An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the Secretary on a form prepared by the Secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues which would be payable by it if an active member of the Association. The Secretary shall determine whether the applying institution is accredited by its regional accrediting agency. If the institution is not so accredited, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards and the Secretary shall refer its application to the Vice-President of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The Vice-President shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district. When the vote has been completed the Vice-President of the district shall report it to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall thereupon certify the election or failure of election of the applicant and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the Vice-President of the district or by the Secretary. Should the applicant fail to qualify academically or fail of election, the dues paid by it shall be refunded. (*Revised: 1/11/56*)

##### **(b) Election to Allied Membership.**

Athletic conferences or associations, eligible for allied membership under Article IV, Section 3, (b), of the Constitution, may be elected to such allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

##### **(c) Election to Associate Membership.**

Educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, may be elected to associate membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.

(d) Election to Affiliated Membership.

Other groups or associations eligible for affiliated membership under the provisions of the Constitution of this Association may be elected to affiliated membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.

(e) Re-election to Membership.

If an institution resigns its active or associate membership and, subsequently, applies to re-establish its membership, such application must first be approved by the Association's Council before such institution becomes eligible for re-election to membership in accordance with above paragraphs (a) or (c). (*Adopted: 1/7/55*)

**Section 3. Dues of Members.**

(a) The annual dues of the various classes of membership shall be:

(1) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students, \$37.50.

(2) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 students or over but not more than 1499 students, \$75.00.

(3) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 1500 students or over but not more than 2499 students, \$112.50.

(4) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 2500 students or over but not more than 3999 students, \$150.00.

(5) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 4000 students or over, \$200.00.

(6) Allied members which have an average undergraduate male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100.00; other allied members, \$25.00. (*Revised: 1/11/52*)

(7) Associate members, \$25.00.

(8) Affiliated members, \$25.00; unless a lesser amount is set by the Council. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

(b) Dues are payable on September first of each year and are delinquent ninety days from and after September 1. No member which is delinquent in the payment of its dues shall be permitted to vote, or to compete in meets or tournaments of the Association. The Constitution of the Association provides for termination of membership on failure of a member to pay dues for one year.

**Section 4.** The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Article V, B, Section 2, of the Constitution:

(a) From District 2 to District 3  
West Virginia University, Morgantown

(b) From District 2 to District 4  
Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia (*Adopted: 1/10/53*)

(c) From District 3 to District 2  
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.  
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)  
Maryland State College, Princess Anne (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)



- Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland (*Adopted: 1/13/62*)  
 Howard University, Washington, D. C. (*Adopted: 1/13/62*)  
 U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland
- (d) From District 4 to District 5  
 Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois  
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio (*Adopted: 1/8/58*)
  - (e) From District 5 to District 4  
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City
  - (f) From District 6 to District 5  
 North Texas State College, Denton (*Adopted: 1/8/58*)  
 University of Houston, Houston, Texas
  - (g) From District 6 to District 7  
 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque  
 University of Arizona, Tucson (*Adopted: 1/13/62 to become effective 6/15/62*)
  - (h) From District 7 to District 5  
 University of Colorado, Boulder
  - (i) From District 8 to District 7  
 Idaho State College, Pocatello

**Section 5. Discipline of Members.** The Council shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of any member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The Council shall have the authority, upon the filing of such a complaint, or upon its own initiative, to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding the possible failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations. (*Adopted: 1/8/54*)

Procedure governing the Council in the performance of its duties under this Section shall be formulated and published by it and circularized to the membership of the Association. A member under investigation shall be given notice of any specific charges against it and of the facts upon which such charges are based, and shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Council to answer any such charges by the production of evidence. All members of the Association are under obligation to cooperate with the Council and to answer all relevant inquiries submitted to them by it. (*Adopted: 1/8/54*)

The Council shall determine whether it shall recommend that disciplinary action be taken by the next annual Convention or whether the Council shall itself impose disciplinary measures authorized by Article IV, Section 6, of the Constitution. (*Adopted: 1/8/54*)

## ARTICLE II

### FINANCES

**Section 1. General Fund.** All income from membership dues, from activities of the Association, and all income from other sources except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution, By-laws or

Executive Regulations, shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

**Section 2. Expenditures.** Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

**Section 3.** The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts.

## ARTICLE III

### COMMITTEES

**Section 1.** (a) The following are the general committees established by the Association:

Executive Committee	Committee on Credentials
Eligibility Committee	Committee on Ethics
Extra Events Committee	Olympic Committee
Publications Committee	Constitution and By-Laws
College Committee	Committee
Nominating Committee	Committee on Sports Injuries
Committee on Committees	and Safety

The terms of the members of these committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and the terms shall commence upon the members' election. The members of each committee shall be elected for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception. (*Adopted: 1/8/58*)

(b) The Executive Committee is appointed as provided in the Constitution. Its duties are those assigned to it by the Constitution, the By-laws and the Executive Regulations.

(c) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members. The members shall be elected by the Council for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. At least two of the members shall be elected from the membership of the Council and one of the three members shall be elected by the Council as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes



competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation; provided that such application is in accordance with the published and circularized interpretations of the Council concerning the Constitution and By-laws of the Association. The Executive Director is authorized to apply the eligibility rules of the Association subject to review by the Eligibility Committee upon the request of any member. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/56, 1/8/58)

(d) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of five members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of five years, one member to be elected each year. The duties and functions of the Extra Events Committee are set forth in Article VII of the By-Laws. (Revised: 1/8/58)

(e) The Publications Committee shall consist of three members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. The Publications Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of and responsibility for the official national football, basketball and track and field statistical service conducted under the auspices of the Association, and the publication of the rules books, guides and other books and pamphlets of the Association. The Publications Committee also shall be responsible for the appointment and supervision of the various guide editors of the Association. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/8/54, 1/8/58)

(f) The College Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at-large. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for a term of four years, except that not less than two members shall be elected each year. One of the members shall be designated as chairman. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one term as a member-at-large. The Committee may consider and bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/57)

(g) The Nominating Committee shall consist of eleven members, four of whom shall be the District Vice-Presidents of the Association whose terms do not expire that year and seven of whom shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association. Each district of the Association shall be represented and there shall be three at-large members. Of the seven members who are not District Vice-Presidents, at least three shall be from College Division members and at least three from University Division members. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association, and the Council shall designate one of the members of the Committee as chairman. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting during the

period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention one or more nominees for each of the offices of President, the eight District Vice-Presidents, the Vice-President-at-Large, the Secretary-Treasurer and the seven members-at-large of the Council. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/8/58, 1/8/60)

(h) The Committee on Committees shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and three at-large. At least four of the eleven members shall be elected from College Division members and at least four from University Division members. The members shall be appointed annually and the chairman shall be appointed by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The terms of the members shall be limited to one year with continuous membership of a district representative limited to two terms. The chairman shall be required to have served at least one term as a district representative and his tenure as chairman shall be limited to two terms in addition to the term or terms he served as a district representative. The Committee on Committees shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention nominees for all of the rules committees and meets and tournament committees, as provided for in Section 2 and Section 3 of this Article, and of all general committees listed in Section 1, (a), of this Article except the Executive Committee, the Eligibility Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Credentials, and the Committee on Ethics. (Revised: 1/10/53, 1/8/54, 1/11/56, 1/8/60)

(i) The Committee on Credentials shall be appointed prior to the business session of each Convention by the Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of such number as the Executive Committee shall designate and shall have authority to examine the credentials of delegates to the annual Convention and to determine the authority of any delegate to vote or represent a member at the Convention, subject to appeal to the Convention.

(j) The Committee on Ethics shall consist of five members. The Committee shall be concerned with any incident or occurrence which is deemed by the Council of this Association to be detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, and contrary to the principles set forth in Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution. The Council, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, may direct the Committee to investigate any such occurrence or incident and ascertain all the available facts and information pertinent to the case.

The Committee, in turn, shall report its findings with or without recommendation to the Council which shall review the report of the Committee and determine whether the facts warrant further action. If it is the judgment of the Council that the facts clearly indicate that the occurrence or incident was detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, the Council shall:

(1) censure the person or persons, organization(s) or institution(s) responsible for the occurrence or incident; and



(2) if the facts warrant, report the results of the investigation and the Council's decision to the officers of any other organization which might have a similar responsibility or jurisdiction in such a matter. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

The Committee shall be composed of the President of the Association, the president of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the president of the national coaches association of the particular sport involved in the particular incident or occurrence being investigated, provided the particular national coaches association is an affiliated member of this Association. The other two members of the Committee shall be elected by the Council for a period of two years, and shall be men outside of the administration of intercollegiate athletics whose reputations, recognized standing and prominence in our American society, and whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. If for any reason the particular case under investigation does not involve a sport which would warrant the presence of the president of the national coaches association of the sport, or if in a particular incident the national coaches association affected is not an affiliated member of this Association, the President of this Association with the advice and consent of the other members of the Committee shall appoint the fifth member of the Committee. (*Adopted: 1/11/52*)

(k) The Olympic Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of four years, one member from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and a member-at-large to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall be elected by the annual Convention and members may be elected to succeed themselves. The Committee shall be responsible for the planning and direction of the Association's Olympic activities, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Through annual reports, it shall keep the membership informed of any developments related to the national or international Olympic movement which should be brought to the attention of the universities and colleges of the nation. (*Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/11/57, 1/8/58*)

(1) The Constitution and By-laws Committee shall consist of three members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. The Committee shall classify all legislation enacted by the Association which amends the Constitution or By-laws and it shall be responsible for the accurate incorporation of such legislation into the Constitution or By-laws. The Committee's actions shall stand as final, subject to review at the next succeeding Convention of the Association at the request of any member. (*Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/8/58*)

(m) The Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety shall consist of six members, one to be elected as chairman. The membership of the Committee shall represent the fields of athletic administration, coaching, physical education, physiology, medicine and athletic training. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms not to exceed six years and at least one new member shall be elected every two years. The Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall collect and develop pertinent infor-

mation regarding desirable training methods, prevention and treatment of sports injuries and utilization of sound safety measures at the college level. The Committee shall disseminate such information as might appropriately be brought to the attention of the Association's membership, and recommend the establishment of policies and standards designed to better training methods and the safety factor in college athletics. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60*)

**Section 2, (a)** The following are the rules committees established by the Association:

Basketball	Gymnastics
Football	Ice Hockey
Swimming	Lacrosse
Track and Field	Wrestling
Soccer	Skiing
Boxing	Baseball
Fencing	

It shall be the duty of the above committees to establish and maintain rules of play in their respective sports consistent with sound tradition of the respective sports and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors. It shall also be the duty of rules committees in sports for which national records are maintained to approve such records. The Council may authorize any rules committee to cooperate with other national organizations in the development of common playing rules. (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/8/58*)

The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field and wrestling shall be elected on the district representation plan, under which not less than two members of a committee shall be elected each year. Members of the basketball and football rules committees shall be elected for terms of six years. Members of the baseball, swimming, track and field and wrestling rules committees shall be elected for terms of four years. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one as a member-at-large, except that the secretaries of the Basketball and Football Rules Committees may be re-elected without restriction. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least two vacancies will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for a full term. (*Revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/13/62*)

The rules committees for boxing, fencing, gymnastics, ice hockey, lacrosse, skiing and soccer all shall consist of six members with one member to be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for terms of six years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as chairman in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least one vacancy will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than six years. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60*)



The members of all rules committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association. Members of rules committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of members of the rules committees shall commence on the first day of September following their election, except that members of the Basketball and Football Rules Committees shall take office the first day of January following their election. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/8/54, 1/8/58, 1/11/61)

The chairman of any rules committee may designate a secretary or rules editor, or both, from the membership of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the chairman of the committee. (Revised: 1/11/52)

(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, four at-large and one who shall represent junior college basketball interests and one who shall represent secondary school basketball interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One at-large member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman and one at-large member shall be designated as secretary-rules editor. (Revised: 1/9/59, 1/13/62)

(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of fifteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, five at-large and one who shall represent junior college football interests and one who shall represent secondary school football interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members-at-large shall serve as chairman and one of the members-at-large shall serve as secretary-rules editor. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/9/59, 1/13/62)

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large and two who shall represent secondary school swimming interests. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/11/61)

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large and two who shall represent secondary school track and field interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/9/59, 1/11/61)

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(g) The Boxing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(h) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58)

(i) The Gymnastics Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(j) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman, and one of whom shall represent secondary school hockey interests. (*Revised: 1/10/53*)

(k) The Lacrosse Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. There may be an advisory committee of six members elected from the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

(l) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large and two who shall represent secondary school wrestling interests. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/9/59*)

(m) The Skiing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. (*Adopted: 1/10/53*)

(n) The Baseball Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, and three at-large. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman. (*Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/11/57, 1/9/59*)

**Section 3.** (a) The following are the tournament committees established by the Association:

University Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

College Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

Golf Tournament Committee

Tennis Tournament Committee

University Cross-Country Meet Committee

College Cross-Country Meet Committee

Members of tournament committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of the members of the tournament committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and shall commence the first day of September following their election. The members of each committee shall be elected by the annual Convention for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/13/62*)

(b) The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be nominated by the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States. One of the six shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member



elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The University Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the University Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee. (*Revised: 1/10/53, 1/11/56, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/9/59*)

The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the University Basketball Tournament and for a final University Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Revised: 1/11/56*)

(c) The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of four years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman four years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The College Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the College Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee. (*Adopted: 1/11/56; revised: 1/8/60*)

The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the College Basketball Tournament and for a final College Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Adopted: 1/11/56*)

(d) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Golf Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60*)

(e) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Tennis Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60*)

(f) The University Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The two elected members shall be chosen for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Cross-Country Meet (University Division) of the Association, subject to the

provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Adopted: 1/10/53; revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60*)

(g) The College Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The two elected members shall be chosen for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Cross-Country Meet (College Division) of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60*)

**Section 4.** The Association may from time to time establish other committees for any purpose and provide for their appointment or election, tenure and duties.

## ARTICLE IV

### ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR N.C.A.A. EVENTS

**Section 1.** Any participant in a National Collegiate Championship event, one of the meets or tournaments conducted by the Association, must meet all of the following requirements for eligibility, except that a participant in a NCAA-sponsored College Division event is granted certain exceptions under Section 4: (*Revised: 1/11/57*)

(a) He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution.

(b) He must be eligible to represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition under all of the applicable provisions of Article III of the Constitution. (*Incorporated: 1/11/61*)

(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, which, in any event, shall not be less than 12 semester or quarter hours; or, if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition. (*Revised: 1/9/59 to become effective 9/1/59*)

(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from another collegiate institution, except that if he is a graduate of a junior college this provision shall not apply. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

(1) A student who transfers from a junior college after attendance at any four-year college must complete one calendar year of residence at the certifying institution unless he is a graduate of a junior college or is readmitted to the four-year college first attended. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

(2) A student who transfers from a collegiate institution while he is disqualified or suspended for academic or disciplinary



reasons must complete two calendar years of residence at the certifying institution. (*Adopted: 1/13/62*)

(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team of a junior college or of an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition for purposes of this rule; however, no freshmen are eligible for participation in NCAA-sponsored athletic contests by the provisions of paragraph (d). Participation as a representative of any team whatever, or as an individual, experienced in a foreign country by an alien student-athlete in each twelve-month period after his twentieth birthday, and prior to his matriculation at a member institution, shall count as one year of varsity competition as referred to in this paragraph. [*The provision relating to alien student-athletes applies to those who entered member institutions the 1961-1962 academic year or enter thereafter.*] (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/7/55, 1/11/61*)

(Competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph (e), unless enjoyed at a junior college or at an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.) (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/7/55*)

[*Official interpretations of the preceding paragraphs are contained in the interpretations section on page 41.*]

(f) He must complete his seasons of participation within 10 semesters or 15 quarters of residence from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution. [*This applies to student-athletes who were enrolled in collegiate institutions prior to January 11, 1961; Article III, Section 10, (a), of the Constitution (page 6) governs the eligibility of student-athletes entering collegiate institutions subsequent to January 11, 1961.*] (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

(g) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes his work for the degree remains eligible for any NCAA event that begins within 30 days after he completes the requirements for the degree. (*Revised: 1/9/59*)

(h) He must never have competed in any athletic competition under an assumed name or otherwise with intent to deceive. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

**Section 2.** There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except as follows:

(a) The Eligibility Committee may waive any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any participant in the Pan American or Olympic Games who may, by reason of such participation, lose the right to compete in any National Collegiate Championship event. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

(b) In times of national emergency and during Pan American or Olympic Game years, the Council may waive any of the provisions of Section 1. (*Revised: 1/11/56, 1/13/62*)

(c) The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, approve exceptions to Section 1 for student-athletes of those member institutions which have instituted a trimester or other accelerated academic program; provided any member institution applying for an exception shall demonstrate a reasonable need for such exception; provided further, that the Council shall grant no exception which permits any student-athlete to compete in more than three seasons of varsity competition. Under the exceptions allowed, if a student in an accelerated academic program completes the requirements for a degree before he has completed his eligibility for NCAA events, he may compete in those NCAA events that begin within 90 days after he completes the requirements for the degree. The Council shall include a report of each such exception in its annual report to the Convention. (*Adopted: 1/13/62*)

**Section 3.** The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet or within a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet.

**Section 4.** The following exceptions to Section 1 are granted in connection with NCAA-sponsored College Division events: (*Revised: 1/9/59*)

- (a) Freshmen who are otherwise eligible may be permitted to compete in College Division events provided their institution has an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750. Such freshmen are eligible for three additional seasons of varsity competition insofar as participation in these events is concerned. (*Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/9/59, 1/8/60*)
- (b) Freshmen who compete on the varsity teams of institutions which have an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or more are ineligible for College Division events as freshmen; however, they are eligible for three additional seasons of competition in College Division events. (*Adopted: 1/8/60*)

**Section 5.** Anyone who participates ineligibly in a National Collegiate Championship event forfeits his eligibility for one season for all National Collegiate Championship events. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

## ARTICLE V

### N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

**Section 1.** (a) The following athletic events are established under the auspices of the Association:

- The National Collegiate Baseball Championship
- The National Collegiate Basketball Championship  
(College Division) (*Adopted: 1/11/56*)
- The National Collegiate Basketball Championship  
(University Division) (*Revised: 1/11/56*)
- The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships  
(College Division) (*Adopted: 1/8/58*)
- The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships  
(University Division) (*Revised: 1/8/58*)



The National Collegiate Fencing Championships  
 The National Collegiate Golf Championships  
     (College Division) (*Adopted*: 1/13/62)  
 The National Collegiate Golf Championships  
     (University Division) (*Revised*: 1/13/62)  
 The National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships  
 The National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship  
 The National Collegiate Soccer Championship (*Adopted*:  
     1/9/59)  
 The National Collegiate Skiing Championships (*Adopted*:  
     1/7/55)  
 The National Collegiate Swimming Championships  
 The National Collegiate Tennis Championships  
     (College Division) (*Adopted*: 1/13/62)  
 The National Collegiate Tennis Championships  
     (University Division) (*Revised*: 1/13/62)  
 The National Collegiate Track and Field Championships  
     (College Division) (*Adopted*: 1/13/62)  
 The National Collegiate Track and Field Championships  
     (University Division) (*Revised*: 1/13/62)  
 The National Collegiate Wrestling Championships  
     (College Division) (*Adopted*: 1/13/62)  
 The National Collegiate Wrestling Championships  
     (University Division) (*Revised*: 1/13/62)

[NOTE: National College Division events in the sports of golf, tennis, track and field and wrestling are to be inaugurated in 1963.]

(b) In addition, regional College Division competition may be conducted in the above sports. (*Adopted* 1/9/59; *revised*: 1/8/60, 1/13/62)

**Section 2.** Meets and tournaments of the Association shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committees of the particular sports, subject to the requirements, standards and conditions prescribed by the Executive Regulations. If a tournament committee is not established for a given meet or tournament, the event shall be administered by the rules committee of that sport. In those instances of College Division competition on a regional basis, the College Committee shall have the responsibility for administering such events. (*Revised*: 1/9/59)

All NCAA events shall be conducted in accordance with the general policies established by the Executive Committee. Play-offs shall be considered a part of the meet or tournament of the particular sport.

## ARTICLE VI

### RECRUITING

**Section 1.** No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student-athlete with the offer or gift of financial aid or equivalent inducements except such as are permitted by this Association, his institution, and, if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference. (*Revised*: 1/7/55, 1/11/56)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 41-42.]

**Section 2.** (a) All funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes shall be deposited with the member institution. The institution shall be exclusively and entirely responsible for the manner in which it expends the funds. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(b) A member institution may finance one and only one visit to its campus for a given prospective student-athlete, such visit not to exceed two days and two nights. Only actual round trip transportation costs by direct route between the student's home and the institution's campus may be paid. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(c) No member institution may finance the transportation costs incurred by relatives or friends of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus or elsewhere. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(d) No member institution may arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of any prospective student-athlete on the campus or elsewhere. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

*[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 42-43.]*

**Section 3.** No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective student-athletes reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport.

*[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 43.]*

**Section 4.** No member institution shall permit any employee to participate directly or indirectly in the management, coaching, officiating, supervision, promotion or player selection of any all-star team or contest in football or basketball involving interscholastic players or those who during the previous school year were members of high school teams. Facilities of a member institution shall not be made available unless such a contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. (*Adopted: 1/11/56 to become effective 9/1/56*)

*[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 43.]*

**Section 5.** (a) No member institution shall permit or allow any outside organization, agency, or group of individuals to utilize, administer or expend funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes, including the transportation and entertainment of, and the giving of gifts or services to, prospective student-athletes or the relatives and friends of prospective student-athletes. The pooling of resources for such purposes by two or more persons shall constitute such a fund, except that this provision shall not apply to persons upon whom a given prospective student-athlete may be naturally or legally dependent. (*Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/13/62*)

(b) If institutional or conference regulations prohibit an institution from financing one visit of a prospective student-athlete as provided in Section 2, (b), said institution may permit any person, at his own expense, to pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the institution's campus one time, regardless of whether the person accompanies the prospect on his visit; further,



any person, at his own expense, may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus of a member institution, provided such person, at his own expense, accompanies the prospective student-athlete on his visit. (Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/11/61, 1/13/62)

(c) An institution may not pay any costs incurred by an athletic talent scout in studying or recruiting prospective student-athletes. An institution may not place any such person on a fee or honorarium basis and thereby claim him as a staff member and entitled to expense money. (Adopted: 1/11/61)

*[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 43-44.]*

**Section 6.** Any staff member or other representative of a member institution desiring to visit a prospective student-athlete at the student-athlete's high school shall first contact the principal or his authorized representative, explain the purpose of his call and request permission to contact the student-athlete. Only if permission is granted may the contact be made at the high school. (Adopted: 1/11/57)

**Section 7.** (a) An institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange, directly or indirectly, for financial aid to a prospective student-athlete to pay in whole or in part the costs of his educational or other expenses for any period prior to his enrollment at the member institution; furthermore, an institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange financial assistance for a prospective student-athlete to obtain a post-graduate education. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

(b) The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, approve exceptions to Section 7, (a), provided such exceptions are limited to procedures involving preparation for entrance into academies of the U. S. Government for students who on admission are committed to regular service in the armed forces. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

*[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 44.]*

**Section 8.** No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests may contact, directly or indirectly, the student-athlete of another collegiate institution without first contacting the athletic director of the institution and obtaining his permission. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

*[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 44.]*

## ARTICLE VII

### EXTRA EVENTS

**Section 1.** No member institution shall compete in any football game that is not scheduled as to the identity of a participating collegiate team before the beginning of the regular football season of the college for any academic year, unless the given contest complies with the following requirements:

(a) Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring committee of any such game shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association.

(b) The competing institutions shall be members of this Association. (*Adopted: 1/11/61*)

(c) No member institution shall participate in more than one such game during any academic year.

(d) Game officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the competing institutions.

(e) The official playing rules of the Association shall govern the conduct of the game. (*Adopted: 1/11/61*)

(f) The eligibility rules governing individual participation shall be as demanding as those governing participation in National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments (Article IV of the By-laws). (*Adopted: 1/13/62*)

(g) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, or if they do not agree then with a minimum of one-sixth of the total seats in the stadium to be made available to each. An institution not requiring its full allocation of tickets shall make available its unused portion of the allotment to the other institution. All unsold tickets shall be returned to any sponsoring persons or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the game. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

(h) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contest as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity and any other game expense. (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/13/62*)

(i) Certification by an Extra Events Committee of this Association that the given contest meets the above qualifications and any other regulations of the Association. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

**Section 2.** A general committee of this Association to be known as the Committee on Extra Events is hereby established. The functions of this Committee shall include:

(a) Receiving evidence insuring that any contests covered by Section 1 which are established at present comply with the qualifications pertinent to them. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

(b) Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposing sponsors only at a regular meeting of the Committee and which the Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding annual Convention of the Association. (*Revised: 1/9/59, 1/11/61, 1/13/62*)



(c) Certifying that any given contest (involving a single football game) meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association. The management of a certified game must submit to the Extra Events Committee an audited financial report of the immediate past game before the ensuing contest may be certified; further, if a contest is certified but is not held that season, the certification shall lapse. (*Revised: 1/11/61, 1/13/62*)

(d) Certifying only college all-star football and basketball games which meet the following requirements: (*Adopted: 1/13/62*)

(1) Participation shall be limited to college seniors who are academically eligible.

(2) The dates of a game and the accompanying practice period shall be confined to vacation periods on the academic calendar.

(3) Expenses shall be limited by the game management to those of the student-athlete and shall conform to NCAA requirements.

(4) The net income from a game shall accrue to the benefit of non-profit educational or charitable institutions.

(5) Personalized awards shall be of the type generally approved by educational institutions in keeping with traditional college requirements as to what constitutes an acceptable award.

(6) The management of a game must obtain the athletic director's written permission before inviting a student-athlete to compete in its contest.

**Section 3.** Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this Section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced.

**Section 4.** This Article except for Section 2, (d), became effective as of January 8, 1949, on the basis that it would not affect legal and enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and would be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption.

## ARTICLE VIII

### PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

#### Section 1. Limitation on Playing Seasons.

(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year, or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, or 16 days before the first scheduled intercollegiate game, whichever is earliest, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team shall be limited in any one year to a maximum of ten contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition to be played during the traditional fall season (exclusive of one scrimmage or contest at the conclusion of spring practice, provided that the same be with a team composed of bona fide alumni or students, or both, and exclusive of one post-season game approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee). (*Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56, 1/9/59, 1/11/61*)

(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to October fifteenth of each year; the first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to December first; the last contest (game or scrimmage) shall not be played after the National Collegiate Basketball Championship (University Division); except that informal practice scrimmages with outside competition may be permitted prior to December first provided they are conducted in privacy without publicity or official scoring and provided further that such scrimmages shall be counted against the permissible number of contests. The maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition during such period shall not exceed twenty-six, exclusive of post-season tournament contests. No post-season tournament contest shall be played after the National Collegiate Basketball Championship (University Division). In the event November thirtieth falls on a Friday or Saturday, the first contest (game or scrimmage) of that year may be played on that date. (*Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/13/62*)

(c) On the day before the opening of permissible practice, as specified in the two preceding paragraphs, it shall be permissible to issue equipment, have medical examinations and take squad pictures and, in the event this day falls on a Sunday, it shall be permissible to utilize the day preceding that Sunday for this purpose. (*Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/9/59*)

(d) Any game or games played in Hawaii, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Hawaii, or in Alaska, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Alaska, shall not be considered as a "contest" or "contests" in computing the maximum playing schedule under sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section. (*Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/8/60*)

*[Official interpretations of the preceding paragraphs are contained in the interpretations section on pages 44-45]*

(e) Member institutions located in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico shall not be required to observe the starting dates for the football and basketball practice and playing seasons set forth in sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section; provided, however, that the amount of practice and number of contests engaged in by such institutions in each sport shall not exceed the amount of practice and number of contests in each sport permitted other members of the Association. (*Adopted: 1/8/60*)

## **Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice.**

(a) Post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty-six calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded). (*Adopted: 1/11/52; revised: 1/10/53, 1/7/55*)

(b) Post-season practice in basketball shall be prohibited. (*Adopted: 1/11/56*)

*[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 45.]*



### **Section 3. Exceptions.**

Any game or games played on a foreign tour, officially approved and sanctioned by the State Department of the United States government and approved in advance by the Council of the Association, shall be exempted from the limitations set forth in Sections 1 and 2 of this Article. (*Adopted: 1/8/60; revised: 1/13/62*)

## **ARTICLE IX**

### **AMENDMENTS**

These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by majority vote of the members present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention. A proposed amendment to the By-laws may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the By-law provision to be amended; and provided further that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention. The Secretary shall prepare copies of the amendment to the proposed amendment for distribution before or during the business session of the Convention. (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/61*)

## **Official Interpretations of the N. C. A. A. By-Laws**

### **A. Article IV, Section 1. Eligibility Rules for NCAA Events. (Pages 31-32)**

**O.I. 1.** A student shall be considered a transfer from a collegiate institution when its registrar or admissions office certifies that the student was officially registered and enrolled at said institution on the opening day of classes in any quarter or semester, or the student attended a class or classes in any quarter or semester, or the athletic director certifies that the student reported on call for regular uniformed squad practice prior to the beginning of any quarter or semester. He shall not be considered a transfer after enrollment or attendance only at classes in a summer school, night school or extension course.

**O.I. 2.** In the administration of paragraph (e), any participation during a season in an intercollegiate sport, regardless of time, shall be counted as a season of competition in that sport.

**O.I. 3.** A transfer student, after completing two semesters or three quarters of academic work, shall be eligible for any NCAA Championship event that is in progress at the time he would complete his calendar year of residence. (Example: If the first-round game of the NCAA Basketball Tournament were to be held on March 8, the final game on March 19 and a transfer student were to fulfill his calendar year of residence between March 8 and March 19, he would be eligible to participate in all games of the tournament.) [NOTE: This interpretation is applicable to paragraph (d).]

**O.I. 4.** The term "junior college" refers to American junior colleges and is not descriptive of or applicable to the educational institutions of other nations. Students from foreign institutions must complete one calendar year of residence to be eligible.

**O.I. 5.** An institution's undergraduate male enrollment at the beginning of a given academic year shall be the official figure to be used in determining the exceptions to be accorded institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.

**O.I. 6.** In reference to paragraph (d), if a student-athlete attends a four-year institution, transfers to a junior college and prior to graduation from junior college he enrolls at another four-year institution, he shall be subject to the one-year residence requirement even though during the course of that one-year residence he may earn sufficient credits to obtain a degree at the junior college.

### **B. Article VI, Section 1. Recruiting. (Page 34)**

**O.I. 1.** If an institution's staff member requests an alumnus or other friend of the institution to recruit a particular prospect, or the staff member has knowledge that the alumnus or friend is recruiting the prospect, then said alumnus or friend becomes a "representative of athletic interests" of that institution.

**O.I. 2.** It is not permissible for an institution or its representatives to offer a prospective student-athlete free transportation to and



from a summer job. The one exception to this would be if it is the employing company's policy to pick up workers at a designated locale and provide transportation between that locale and the site of the job.

O.I. 3. The gift of any article of clothing or equipment, including training shirts bearing the institution's identification, to a prospective student-athlete shall be construed to be an improper inducement.

**C. Article VI, Section 2. Recruiting. (Page 35)**

O.I. 1. If several prospective student-athletes travel in an automobile to an institution's campus and the institution pays the traveling expenses for the trip, this counts as a paid visit for each of the prospects who made the trip.

O.I. 2. There are two general locations in which it is permissible for a member institution or its alumni and other friends to provide reasonable entertainment to a prospective student-athlete, one being the institution's campus and immediate environs and the other being the prospect's hometown area; transportation of a prospect to some other site for purposes of entertainment constitutes a violation of paragraph (d).

O.I. 3. It is not permissible for an institution or its representatives to transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to the campus for purposes of enrolling.

O.I. 4. The phrase, "two days and two nights," as used in paragraph (b), means literally a 48-hour period.

O.I. 5. If an institution is to pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus, the visit actually must be made to the campus and not, for example, to some off-campus site where the institution happens to be appearing in an athletic contest at the particular time.

O.I. 6. If a prospective student-athlete were to travel by automobile to visit a given institution's campus, the institution is permitted to pay the transportation costs for the one visit. The payment may not exceed the mileage rate the institution allows for travel by its own personnel. The fact that other persons might have traveled with the prospective student-athlete in the automobile does not alter the institution's right to reimburse the prospective student-athlete if that is the institution's wish.

O.I. 7. If a prospective student-athlete and a friend (high school coach or otherwise) drive together to an institution's campus with the understanding that the prospect is entitled to transportation costs, it is permissible for the institution to make payment to the prospect on the basis of the institution's regular mileage rate even though it is recognized that the prospect will transmit the expense payment to his friend who actually incurred the transportation costs in driving the prospect to the campus. This counts as a paid visit for the prospect.

O.I. 8. It is permissible for an institution to pay the actual cost (provided it is reasonable) of the meals consumed by a prospective student-athlete during his trip to and from the campus.

**O.I. 9.** If a high school coach visits the campus by himself, it is not permissible for the institution to reimburse the coach for his transportation costs per paragraph (c).

**O.I. 10.** It is permissible for a high school coach to transport members of his athletic squad to an off-campus site to watch NCAA member institutions compete in a game provided that no member institution or its representative reimburses the coach for the transportation costs. It would not be permissible for the institution to provide complimentary tickets for the coach and his team members.

**O.I. 11.** It shall not be permissible for an individual alumnus or other friend of an institution to pay the commercial transportation costs of parents of a prospective student-athlete to the campus of an institution for purposes of visitation.

#### **D. Article VI, Section 3. Recruiting. (Page 35)**

**O.I. 1.** The phrase "prospective student-athletes" shall include any prospect not registered in the institution at the time of the practice or test therein described, except that during pre-season practice in fall sports it shall be permissible for a student-athlete who is not registered but who has been accepted for admission to the institution to engage in such pre-season practice provided said practice is not used to determine whether aid is to be awarded.

**O.I. 2.** No member of an institution's coaching staff may conduct or participate in any coaching school involving prospective students.

**O.I. 3.** The language of Section 3 does not apply to regularly-scheduled high school athletic contests or matches held on the campus of a member institution, provided the competition is approved by the appropriate state high school athletic organization or other comparable high school authority.

**O.I. 4.** If a prospective student-athlete with special abilities in football or basketball wishes to swim during his visit to a member institution's campus, such exercise would not constitute a violation of this Section; however, a prospect with special abilities in the sport of swimming may not dive or swim in the presence of a member of the institution's swimming coaching staff during his visit to the institution.

**O.I. 5.** If a local high school team uses a college facility for its regular practice activities (since it does not have a facility of its own), this shall not constitute a breach of this Section; furthermore, if a high school athletic facility is temporarily under repair, it shall be permissible for the discommoded high school team to use a member institution's facilities without the member institution being placed in violation.

#### **E. Article VI, Section 4. Recruiting. (Page 35)**

**O.I. 1.** If a coach has made a contractual commitment to coach in a high school all-star game prior to being employed by a member institution, and then becomes a member of the institution's staff before the game is held, the coach is obligated to observe the provisions of this Section and disassociate himself from the all-star game.

#### **F. Article VI, Section 5. Recruiting. (Pages 35-36)**

**O.I. 1.** If a company's funds are used to pay the expenses incurred in transporting a prospective student-athlete to the campus, then



this constitutes the use of pooled resources in violation of this Section.

**O.I. 2.** This Section does not prohibit bona fide alumni organizations of an institution from sponsoring luncheons, teas or dinners at which prospective students (athletes and non-athletes) of that immediate locale are guests.

**O.I. 3.** In the interpretation and application of this Section, a member institution's area alumni organization may be considered a bona fide part of that institution, provided such organization is accredited by the chief executive officer of the institution and meets these additional terms and conditions:

(1) A staff member of the institution periodically shall inspect the financial records of the alumni organization and certify that the expenditures are in keeping with governing conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) and NCAA legislation.

(2) A club official shall be designated by the chief executive officer as the institution's official agent in the administration of the club's funds and said club official shall file regular reports to the institution, relating the manner in which the club funds have been spent in the recruiting of student-athletes.

(3) In regard to (2), said club official shall be responsible for filing a report to the institution whenever club funds are used to transport prospective student-athletes, the report to include the names of the student-athletes to facilitate administration of the one-visit provision of this requirement.

[NOTE: When an alumni organization is certified by the chief executive officer as being a bona fide part of the institution, said organization becomes subject to all of the limitations placed upon the member institution by NCAA legislation and a violation of such legislation by any member of the alumni organization automatically constitutes a violation by the member institution.]

#### **G. Article VI, Section 7. Recruiting. (Page 36)**

**O.I. 1.** It is not permissible for a member institution to pay all or part of the educational costs of a student-athlete to attend its summer school if the student-athlete is ineligible for admission to the institution's regular term.

#### **H. Article VI, Section 8. Recruiting. (Page 36)**

**O.I. 1.** The fact that a student-athlete of Institution A makes the initial contact with Institution B, regarding his possible transfer to B, does not relieve Institution B of the responsibility of contacting the athletic director of Institution A per the requirements of this Section.

**O.I. 2.** "Collegiate institution," as the phrase is used in this Section, applies to senior colleges.

#### **I. Article VIII, Section 1, Limitation on Playing Seasons. (Pages 38-39)**

**O.I. 1.** "Outside competition," as the phrase is used in paragraphs (a) and (b), includes contests with alumni teams of the institution.

O.I. 2. "Practice scrimmages with outside competition," as the phrase is used in paragraph (b), refers to informal scrimmages held in privacy without publicity or official scoring.

O.I. 3. The "traditional fall season," as the phrase is used in paragraph (a), is defined as the period from the second Friday in September through the second Saturday in December.

**J. Article VIII, Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice. (Page 39)**

O.I. 1. "Practice" is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff.

O.I. 2. "Post-season" practice is any practice or instruction in a sport held after the last game of an institution's playing season and before the first day of the practice season for the next ensuing year. Post-season practice does not include practice for any established event, participation in which is not prohibited by the NCAA.

O.I. 3. A "post-season tournament" contest in basketball is one between teams that are not identified until the close of the preceding regular season, the term "post-season" necessarily implying that the time of the event shall be after a regular season.

O.I. 4. "Calendar days," insofar as the term applies to the period within which post-season practice in football must fall, are consecutive days, omitting vacation and examination days, officially announced on the institution's calendar.

O.I. 5. Engaging in any or all of the following activities on any day constitutes "practice":

- (1) Field or floor practice
- (2) Chalk talk
- (3) Lecture, or the discussion or showing of motion pictures

The duration and distribution of these activities on any day are to be determined by the institution itself, subject to controlling legislation by the conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

O.I. 6. Practice activity conducted under the guise of physical education class work must be counted as practice sessions under the requirements of these provisions.

O.I. 7. The assembling of one or more members (who have eligibility remaining) of an institution's football or basketball squad for demonstration purposes in connection with a clinic or the production of a film, is not permissible if it occurs outside of the allowable playing and practice seasons.

O.I. 8. These Sections apply to all student-athletes except those engaged exclusively in the institution's intramural athletic program.



# ***Executive Regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association***

*As approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of the  
Association*

## **I**

### **CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS**

The agenda of the annual business meeting of the Association shall be established by the Council. All other arrangements for the annual Convention of the Association shall be made by the Executive Director and Officers, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee.

## **II**

### **REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS**

**Section 1. Conduct of Meets and Tournaments.** The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the rules committee in the sport involved. The rules committee shall appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

In sports for which there are no rules committees elected by the Association, such events shall be under the control and supervision of a meet or tournament committee especially appointed by the Association. The meet or tournament committee may appoint a games committee to actively supervise the conduct of the event.

The games committee shall include the director of athletics of the host institution, who shall serve as chairman of the games committee, and the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee of the sport involved. The chairman of the games committee customarily conducts the event with the approval of the committee. The functions of the director of athletics, as games chairman, include such matters as (a) mailing of entry blanks and related information to all eligible, active member institutions and the secretary or comparable officer of each allied conference; (b) acceptance and processing of entries; (c) handling of publicity; (d) selection of officials, subject to the approval of the games committee; (e) direction of ticket sales, and (f) general details related to the administration and conduct of the event.

At all times, the director of the host institution shall work in close cooperation with the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee.

**Section 2. Eligibility.** The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various events conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association governing such participation.

For a particular tournament or meet, the chairman of the Eligibility Committee may designate a member of the faculty of the host

institution to act as a temporary fourth member of the Eligibility Committee. It shall be the special responsibility of the temporary member to notify the chairman of any eligibility problem which in his opinion requires the attention of the Eligibility Committee, and otherwise to represent the Eligibility Committee at the time of the event.

A copy of the current eligibility rules shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and these rules shall be printed on the entry blanks.

Any student-athlete who has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for a National Collegiate athletic event shall not be withheld from participation because of any protest made or filed during the progress of the event or during a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the opening of the event. In cases of ineligibility established subsequent to National Collegiate Championship competition, where such competition is as an individual, the ineligible individual's performance shall be stricken from the records and the points he has contributed to his team's total shall be deleted and the standings adjusted accordingly; in team sports, the team's performance and records shall be deleted and its place in the final standings shall be vacated; furthermore, any awards involved shall be returned to the Association.

Institutional eligibility for events in which only team championships are contested shall be limited to member institutions which meet the requirements of Section 3 and any additional requirements specified in the administrative handbook for the particular tournament involved. A team of an institution which regularly permits more than three years of varsity competition after the freshman year shall not be eligible for selection for National Collegiate events in which team championships are contested.

**Section 3. Entries.** Member institutions shall be expected to support the meets and tournaments of the Association, unless it is their decision not to engage in any season-end or post-season competition. Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association shall be limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year, except that institutions eligible to enter the Cross-Country and Soccer Championships shall be limited to active members paid up and in good standing as of the first of September preceding the meet. Institutions which apply for membership prior to January first and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for meets and tournaments of that year following their election to membership.

A list of the institutions in good standing as members of the NCAA shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and rules committee chairman. This list should be carefully observed to assure that no entries are accepted from institutions which are not active NCAA members in good standing.

The various rules, meet and tournament committees of the Association shall be responsible for determining whether entry fees shall be charged, and if so, the amount of said fees, it being understood that such fees shall be subject to review by the Association's Executive Committee upon the request of one or more member institutions.



The games committee conducting any National Collegiate event may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

**Section 4. Championship Awards.** The NCAA has created standard awards for individuals who place in National Collegiate competition. The number of awards for each National Collegiate event shall be determined by the particular rules or tournament committee involved, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The awards include plaques, medals and lapel pins, and are ordered by the NCAA Executive Director from the manufacturer, who sends the awards directly to the athletic director of the institution acting as host to the particular event. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman for payment and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event. Duplicate awards shall be presented to competitors tying for official places. If two athletes tie for second place, for example, each athlete shall receive an official second place medal with the engraving on the medal to denote a tie.

These awards shall be the only individual awards granted by the Association for participation in National Collegiate events. The Executive Committee, however, has approved an official NCAA ring which may be purchased for individual champions or members of National Collegiate championship teams. Interested institutions should write the NCAA executive offices for information.

There shall be appropriate trophies awarded in recognition of the team champion and runner-up, these teams to be determined upon the basis of the official scoring system approved by the particular rules, meet or tournament committee. Team awards shall be ordered by the NCAA Executive Director for shipment direct to the athletic director of the host institution. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event.

In addition to the above described awards, it may be permissible for the host institution, reputable individuals, or other groups closely associated with intercollegiate athletics to present awards to competing individuals and teams under certain prescribed conditions. Such awards must be approved in advance by the particular games committee and Executive Committee. Among the conditions which must be satisfied are:

(a) There shall be no commercial advertisement or credit attached to or made a part of the award, or the presentation of the award.

(b) The concept, design, size and value of the award shall be in keeping with the traditional college requirements of dignified presentation and shall conform to the established standards of what constitutes an acceptable college award.

(c) The presentation of the award shall be made by a designated representative of the games committee.

**Section 5. Financial and Related Reports.** The following material shall be sent by the meet chairman to the NCAA office as noted:

(a) At least three copies of the entry blanks and related material shall be mailed to the NCAA office at the same time they are sent to the member colleges.

(b) Immediately following the close of competition, at least three copies of the official results of the meet or tournament as well as a list of entries and their colleges, officials and other pertinent details shall be sent to the NCAA office.

(c) The chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport shall file at his earliest convenience a written report of the meet for inclusion in the annual Convention Bulletin and Yearbook of the Association.

(d) A report covering the financial details of each championship event shall be submitted to the Executive Director of the Association not later than ninety days following conclusion of competition and must bear the certification both of the games chairman, in direct charge of the meet or tournament, and that of the rules, meet or tournament committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on an approved form supplied by the Executive Director, and shall be published in the annual Yearbook of the Association.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to all expenditures.

**Section 6. Distribution of Receipts.** The income from those National Collegiate events in which both team and individual championships are determined shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(a) To pay game expenses.\*

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(c) The balance of net receipts up to the amount of the traveling expenses of the competitors may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of the Track and Field Championships, the prorating for payment of travel expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b and c), shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

(1) To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

\*No sum out of the receipts of a National Collegiate event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.



(2) If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions on a per man basis in all events except track and field, it being understood that in track and field the pro rata return shall be confined to point winners.

[NOTE: If a competitor scores twice in track and field, he shall be counted twice for the purpose of this regulation.]

The income from those National Collegiate Championship events in which only team championships are determined shall be distributed as follows:

#### *Baseball*

Income from district-round games shall be distributed according to the following formula:

(a) To pay game expenses. (Expenses of District Selection Committees shall be considered an item of game expense.)

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the Association, to be divided evenly between the NCAA general fund and the baseball reserve fund.

(c) The balance of the net receipts up to the amount of actual traveling expenses (not to exceed first-class, round-trip rail fare and standard Pullman-9 sections), and a per diem allowance (for a party of 18) established by the NCAA Baseball Rules and Executive Committees may be prorated among the competing institutions.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deducting the items specified in Subdivisions a, b, and c) shall be divided evenly between the NCAA and the competing teams with the NCAA's share being divided evenly between the NCAA general fund and the baseball reserve fund.

For the championship round, expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 18 persons on the basis of first class railroad fare (9 Pullman sections) and a per diem allowance established by the Baseball Rules and Executive Committees.

#### *College Division Basketball*

From receipts of College Division regional and finals basketball tournaments, managers shall pay all game expenses and forward the balance to the NCAA executive office.

Upon receipt of all financial reports, the NCAA Executive Director shall deduct expenses of participating teams, those incurred by the Tournament Committee and its representatives in matters of tournament administration, and divide the residue evenly between the Association and competing teams with the Association's share being placed in the College Division reserve fund. Distribution to the competing teams shall be based on the number of tournament games played, according to the following formula:

(a) Two units shall be awarded for all games; except

(b) Three units shall be awarded for national semifinal and final games.

Expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 12 persons on the basis of the cost of actual transportation up to first-class, round-trip railroad fare and standard Pullman, or commercial air fare, and a per diem allowance approved by the Executive Committee.

#### *University Division Basketball*

From receipts of University Division regional and finals basketball tournaments, managers shall pay all game expenses, transportation and per diem allowances to competing teams, and forward the balance to the NCAA executive office. Such expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 15 persons on the basis of the cost of actual transportation up to first-class, round-trip railroad fare and standard Pullman, or commercial air fare, and a per diem allowance approved by the Executive Committee.

Upon receipt of all financial reports, the NCAA Executive Director shall deduct expenses incurred by the Tournament Committee and its representatives in matters of tournament administration, and divide the residue evenly between the Association and competing teams. Distribution to the competing teams shall be based on the number of tournament games played, according to the following formula:

- (a) Two units shall be awarded for all games; except
- (b) Three units shall be awarded for the first game played by a team which is awarded a first-round bye;
- (c) Three units shall be awarded for the national semi-final and final games.

#### *Ice Hockey*

Income from the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship shall be distributed as follows:

(a) To pay game expenses. (Expenses of selection committees shall be considered an item of game expense.)

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the Association.

(c) The balance of the net receipts up to the amount of the actual traveling expenses (not to exceed first-class, round-trip rail fare and standard Pullman—10 sections) for an official party of 20 may be prorated among the competing institutions.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b, and c), shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive office to be distributed according to the directions of the Executive Committee.

#### *Soccer*

From receipts of both regional and final games, managers shall pay all game expenses. The balance shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive office and shall be prorated to all teams on a total mileage basis. (In this connection, tournament managers shall compile the necessary mileage information required to complete this distri-



bution and enter this tabulation at the bottom of the financial report.)

Selection committee expenses shall be considered part of the games expense of a particular event. It shall be the responsibility of the area selection committee chairmen to submit such expenses to the respective tournament managers. The chairmen shall exercise all possible economy with respect to such expenditures.

**Section 7. Deficits.** If the receipts from a National Collegiate event are not sufficient to meet the actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event, the sponsoring institution shall absorb the deficit.

**Section 8. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution.** No sum out of the receipts of a National Collegiate event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

**Section 9. Films.** Matters of film policy for National Collegiate events shall be subject to approval of the Executive Committee.

The rules, meet or tournament committee shall recommend to the Executive Committee whether an event is to be filmed and the number of prints to be ordered. The costs of filming a National Collegiate event and of producing additional copies shall be entered as a regular expense item for the event.

If films are taken of a National Collegiate event, the original and whatever additional copies are ordered shall be sent to the NCAA executive offices as promptly as possible for inclusion in the Association's Film Service. All events should be filmed on reversal stock.

**Section 10. Designation of Dates and Sites.** The NCAA conducts fifteen national championship meets and tournaments. The rules or tournament committees of these sports recommend by committee action, to the NCAA Executive Committee, the dates and sites for the championships.

National Collegiate Championship events shall be held on the grounds or in the buildings of educational institutions whenever possible; in those instances when it is necessary to conduct such competition at other sites, the host institution(s) shall have complete control, supervision and management of the facility being used.

National Collegiate Championship competition shall not be conducted on Sunday.

The recommendation to the Executive Committee relative to the date and site of a particular National Collegiate event shall be accompanied by a statement concerning plans for administering the event, a resumé of accommodations for participants and spectators and a proposed budget showing estimated income and expenses connected with the operation of the meet or tournament.

Executive Committee approval shall be obtained before final commitments are made with the host institution or host agency.

**Section 11. Program Advertising.** The Spencer Advertising Company, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, is the official national advertising representative for the official programs

issued in connection with National Collegiate events. The sale of all national advertising for these programs shall be handled through this organization.

**Section 12. Radio.** The radio broadcast policy for National Collegiate Championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, in accordance with specifications prescribed by the Executive Committee.

**Section 13. Television.** The live television policy for National Collegiate Championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, subject to the approval of the NCAA Executive Committee.

The sale of television film rights to National Collegiate events shall be handled through the Association's headquarters, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Requests for film rights should be forwarded to the Executive Director, with the games committee chairman's recommendations.

**Section 14. Insurance.** Sponsoring institutions or agencies shall arrange for liability insurance to protect themselves, the NCAA and its committees.

Catastrophe athletic medical insurance for participants in National Collegiate Championship events shall be provided by the Association.

**Section 15. Exceptions.** If in staging a National Collegiate event, special and unusual circumstances develop requiring exceptions to the foregoing, such matters should be presented to the Executive Director for consideration.

### III

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

**Section 1. Funds for Olympic Games.** Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by the Olympic Committee of the Association, or a sub-committee thereof, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

**Section 2. Committee Expenses.** Any member of an NCAA committee who is entitled under the following regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a committee meeting shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a committee member for valid reasons is granted permission by the chairman for late arrival or early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full.

(a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees shall be



limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00, all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman. Meetings of rules committees shall be held at places and times other than those authorized for the National Collegiate Championship events of their respective sports and shall be limited to two days (plus travel time) for the purposes of NCAA expenses hereinabove described, unless other arrangements have been approved by the NCAA Executive Committee. [The Executive Committee has authorized the Baseball, Basketball, Track and Field, and Wrestling Rules Committees to meet at the sites of their respective championship events.]

(b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee for attendance at meetings of the Committee shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00, all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(c) The payment of expenses of the members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the Council shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00, all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(d) Expense allowance for any special committees engaged in official Association business shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

(e) Expense allowances shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with an annual Convention of the Association.

**Section 3. Olympic Committee Expenses.** The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending meetings of administrative or games committees of the U. S. Olympic Association or U. S. Olympic Committee.

**Section 4. Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations.** To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the Secretary-Treasurer or Executive Director, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, may make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as is deemed advisable.

#### IV

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTRA EVENTS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION

**Section 1. Finances.** The Extra Events Committee of this Association shall require that all contests which are subject to the pro-

visions of Article VII of the By-laws shall meet the following qualifications:

(a) In accordance with paragraph (h) of Section 1, Article VII of the By-laws, institutions competing in such contests shall receive not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the gross receipts, out of which each may be required to defray its own traveling and other team expenses incidental to the game.

(b) The gross receipts shall be all revenues derived from the game including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, television rights, movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of gross receipts.

(c) In instances in which any sponsoring person or organization may have made legal commitments prior to August 14, 1949, for capital improvements on the stadium in which the game is played, it may in addition to the maximum of twenty-five per cent (25%) of gross receipts above permitted to be paid to or retained by it (and by a corresponding reduction of the above seventy-five per cent (75%) participation in gross receipts by the competing institutions) be allowed to receive or retain for the purpose of amortizing or of paying interest obligations on such commitments such amount as is necessary to meet its annual fixed obligations thereon, or where the same is not fixed then such amount as it may have paid thereon out of the receipts of any such previous game, but in no case exceeding for such purposes an amount of twenty per cent (20%) of the gross receipts of any game.



## ***Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics***

*The Association's Council and Convention from time to time, have adopted recommended policies for the guidance of member institutions in the conduct of their intercollegiate athletic programs.*

### **I**

#### **ALL-STAR CONTESTS**

*Adopted February 25-26, 1951; Amended October 23-25, 1961*

The Council urges member institutions (and conferences) to make every effort to discourage their student-athletes from participating in any all-star contest which is not certified by the Association's Extra Events Committee in accordance with Article VII, Section 2, (d), of the By-laws and to restrict participation of student-athletes to one game in a sport per year; further, the staff personnel of member institutions should not support or participate in contests which are not certified.

### **II**

#### **GOVERNING AND SCHEDULING ATHLETIC COMPETITION**

*Adopted March 2-3, 1951; amended August 28-29, 1951,  
October 18-20, 1954, October 20-22, 1958,  
and October 23-25, 1961.*

A. Member institutions should conduct their athletic competition on campus grounds and in campus buildings.

B. Where such campus facilities are not adequate, it is recommended that institutions play only on fields or in buildings over which the collegiate institution has complete control, management and supervision. In such instances, the institution should:

1. Rent the facility and have complete management and control, including the use of institutional personnel if it desires for the operation of the facility and related duties, during the staging of any event.
2. Arrange to create as much collegiate atmosphere as possible by
  - (a) location of students and faculty,
  - (b) allocation of tickets,
  - (c) control of concessions (as to type of product sold),
  - (d) rooting sections,
  - (e) cheer leaders and
  - (f) college bands.
3. Require that all game officials be appointed through regular collegiate channels.
4. Enlist local law enforcement officers to protect against scalpers and gamblers, and insure proper crowd control.
5. Arrange proper control of dressing rooms, half-time team rooms and other team facilities, such as players' benches.
6. Arrange for institutional representation on press committees for all public relations matters.
7. Require complete auditor's report on all events.

C. It is strongly recommended that member institutions prohibit the regular use of their facilities by professional sports teams, it being understood that this does not apply to a professional team using college facilities in isolated cases for purposes of practice.

D. The Council urges member institutions to conduct their inter-collegiate contests under the official playing rules of the Association.

E. The Council recommends that member institutions stipulate that their participation in invitational events shall be conditioned upon the understanding that the eligibility rules governing individual participation for the event shall be as demanding as those governing National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments (Article IV of the By-laws).

### **III**

#### **PERSONNEL**

*Adopted October 18-20, 1954; amended October 20-22, 1958*

A. The Council strongly recommends that member institutions prohibit athletic staff members from participating as a scout, player, official, coach or promoter in professional sports such as football, basketball, baseball, boxing, wrestling and ice hockey.

B. It is recommended that member institutions, in the employment of coaches and other athletic personnel, emphasize the importance of successful experience at the high school and/or college level as well as proper educational training and background.

### **IV**

#### **COACHES CONTRACTS**

*Adopted April 25, 1955*

A. An individual as well as an institution should recognize the moral responsibilities inherent in respecting and fulfilling contractual agreements.

B. An institution should enter into a contractual agreement with a coach similar to those entered into with other members of the faculty and such a contract should include the assignment of faculty rank, benefits of tenure and retirement and such other rights and privileges as are enjoyed by other members of the contracting institution's faculty.

C. When a contracting institution makes special concessions to a coach, these should be set forth in detail in the contract and accepted as legal and binding in the same manner as the other provisions of the contractual agreement.

D. All salary agreements between a coach and an institution should be stated in the contract and such salary should come from sources under the administrative control of the institution.

E. An educational institution seeking a coach who is under contract to another educational institution is morally obligated first to contact the institution which holds the agreement with the coach and secure permission to negotiate with him.



F. A coach should not enter into negotiations with a second institution during the term of a contract without first notifying the institution which is a party to his contractual agreement, and he then should keep the first institution's administration informed concerning his negotiations.

G. No institution should engage the services of a coach prior to his release from any contractual obligations to another institution.

## V

### **GAMBLING AND BRIBERY**

*Adopted October 23-25, 1961*

A. College administrators are urged to redouble their efforts in counseling the student body at-large and athletes in particular as to the seriousness of the gambling problem. This is an unending and continual challenge and one to which we must constantly rededicate ourselves.

B. All institutions should warn their athletic squads regularly against the threat and corruption attached to the activities of gamblers; cite existing and applicable Federal, state and local laws; review the tragedy which has struck some students, and post pertinent messages on this subject to remind the student-athletes of these facts.

C. Institutional rules should provide that any student (athlete or non-athlete) shall be expelled from college for failure to report a solicitation to be a party to sports bribery; further, institutional regulations should provide that a student shall be expelled if he becomes an agent of the gambling industry through the process of distributing handicap information or handling bets.

[NOTE: Institutions should encourage local authorities to enact and enforce laws prohibiting this type of activity on the part of any citizen.]

D. Any additional steps that can be taken to make it more difficult for the briber to gain information or to make contact at the campus level should be undertaken.

E. In those states which do not have anti-bribery laws or existing laws are inadequate, member institutions are urged to take the leadership in petitioning state legislatures to pass strong legislation to deal with this subject.

# ***Official Procedure Governing The N. C. A. A. Enforcement Program***

*As approved and adopted by the Council of the Association*

Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics are, in the final analysis, teachers of young people. Their responsibility is an affirmative one and they must do more than avoid improper conduct or questionable acts. Their own moral values must be so certain and positive that those younger and more pliable will be influenced by a fine example. Much more is expected of them than of the less critically placed citizen.

All representatives of educational institutions are expected to cooperate fully with the NCAA Committee on Infractions and Council to further the objectives of the Association and its enforcement program. The enforcement program should be considered as a joint enterprise requiring full and complete disclosure by all institutional representatives of any relevant information requested by the NCAA Committee on Infractions or Council during the course of an inquiry.

1. The Council shall designate a Committee on Infractions to serve as the fact-gathering agency of the Council. The Committee shall be composed of four members. The Executive Director of the Association shall serve as an ex officio, non-voting member.

2. All allegations and complaints relative to a member's violation of the legislation or regulations of the Association shall be channeled through the Executive Director to the Committee. The Committee, so far as practicable, shall make a thorough inquiry and investigation of all reasonably-substantiated charges received from responsible sources. The Committee may conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether there is adequate evidence to warrant an official inquiry and, in conducting this inquiry, the Committee may use the services of a field investigator. It also may initiate an inquiry on its own motion when it has reasonable cause to believe that a member is or has been in violation of its obligations as a member of the Association.

3. If the Committee on Infractions determines that an allegation or complaint warrants an official inquiry, it shall direct a letter to the chief executive officer of the member involved (with copies to the faculty representative and athletic director of the member, to the executive officer of the conference of which the institution is a member, and to the Association Vice-President of the district in which the member is located) fully informing him of the matter under inquiry and requesting his cooperation to the end that the facts may be discovered. By this letter, the Committee shall call upon



the chief executive officer of the member involved for the disclosure of any relevant information and may arrange for his appearance or the appearance of his representative before the Committee at a time and place which is mutually convenient, if such appearance is deemed necessary by the Committee. Similarly, a member which is subject to inquiry shall, upon its request, be given the opportunity to have representatives appear before the Committee.

4. When the Committee has completed its investigation it shall submit a written report to the Council. This report shall include:

- (a) A statement of the origin of the case.
- (b) A listing of the evidence before the Committee.
- (c) The findings of fact made by the Committee, its conclusions as to whether the member has been in violation of its obligations as a member and, if so, the particular respects in which the member has been in violation.
- (d) Disciplinary or corrective actions taken by the institution or conference or any other agency involved in the particular incident.
- (e) Related factors appropriate for consideration in judgment of the case.

The report of the Committee, less its recommendations if such are made, shall be made available to the member involved and it shall be notified that it is entitled to appear before the Council to challenge the findings of fact and the evidence upon which the report is based, to produce additional evidence and to argue such matters of Association law as may be involved. The Council shall not act upon the report of the Committee until the report has been forwarded to the member involved and the member has had an opportunity to appear before the Council. [NOTE: If the particular institution involved is a member of an allied conference, the Committee's report also shall be forwarded to the executive officer of the conference.]

5. The Constitution of the Association provides that disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination or suspension of membership may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. Among the disciplinary measures which may be adopted by the Council are reprimand and censure, probation for one year, probation for more than one year, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate Championship events, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate events and a specified list of invitational and post-season meets and tournaments. Further, a member institution that retains on its active athletic staff anyone who has violated or has been a party to a violation of the governing legislation of the NCAA may be required to show cause why its membership in the Association should not be suspended or terminated.

In some instances, an institution is rendered ineligible to appear on the national football television series administered by the Association. When an institution is banned from national television appearances, the penalty shall specify that the institution may not

enter into any contracts or agreements to appear on national television until the institution's probationary status has been terminated and it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

When an institution has been found to be in violation of NCAA requirements, and the report reflects academic violations or questionable academic procedures, the Executive Director shall be authorized to forward a copy of the report to the appropriate regional accrediting agency.

If the Council, after a review of institutional or conference action taken in connection with a rule infraction, concludes that the corrective or punitive action taken by the institution or conference is representative of and consistent with NCAA policies and principles, the Council may exercise the discretion to take no further action. This shall not prevent the Council, however, from taking any punitive or corrective action which it deems advisable or warranted in any case. In cases of serious violations, the institution, conference and the NCAA all should take corrective or punitive action and the NCAA should not leave the investigation and discipline in such cases exclusively to an institution or conference.

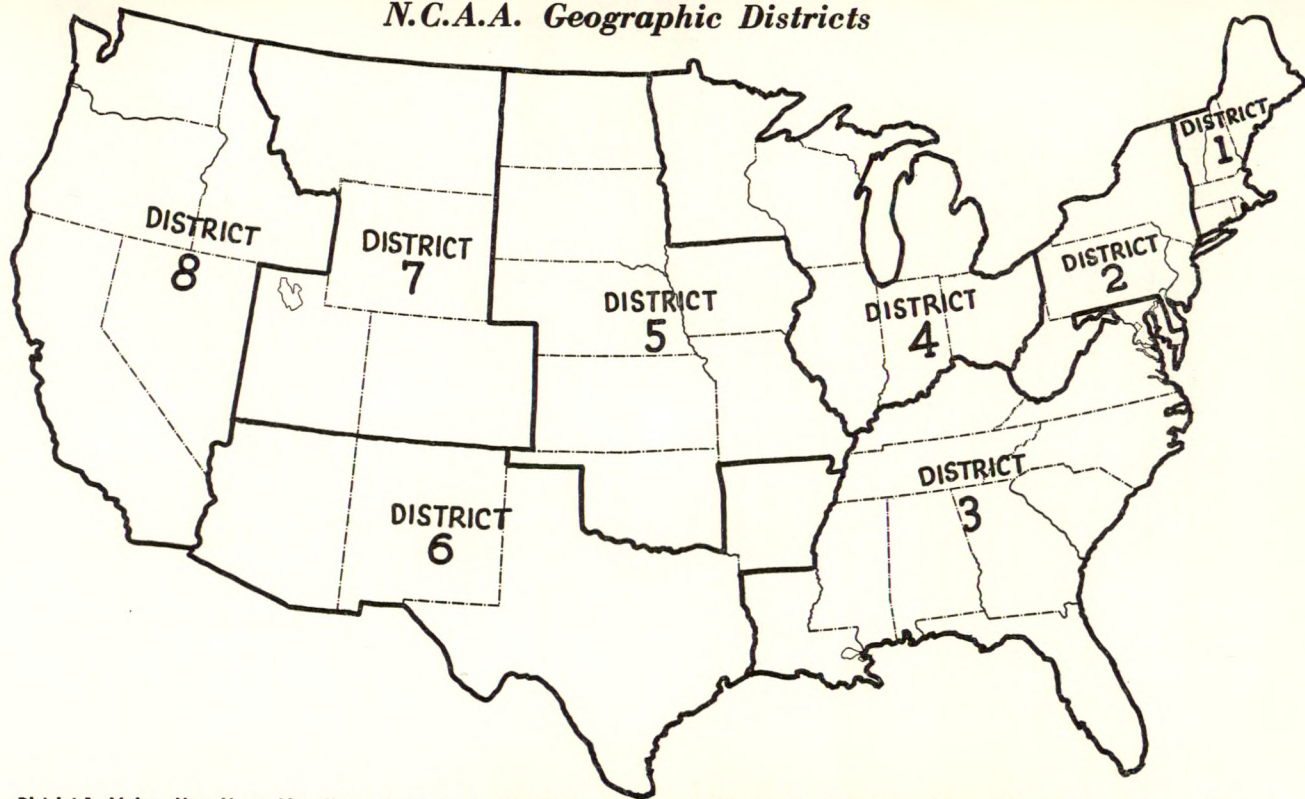
6. When a penalty has been imposed by the Council, there shall be no review of the penalty by the Council except upon a showing of newly-discovered evidence which is directly related to the Council's findings in the case, or that there was a prejudicial error in the procedure which was followed in the processing of the case by the Committee on Infractions or Council. Any institution which initiates such an appeal shall be required to submit a brief of its appeal at least 30 days prior to the Council meeting and furnish sufficient copies of the brief for distribution to all Council members; thereafter, the Council shall decide by majority vote whether it shall grant the hearing. Disciplinary measures imposed by the institution or its conference, subsequent to the Council's action, may be considered to be "newly-discovered evidence" for the purposes of this paragraph.

7. When the NCAA Council finds that there has been a violation of Article III, Sections 1, 3 or 4 of the Association's Constitution affecting the eligibility of an individual student-athlete or student-athletes, the institution involved and its conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) shall be notified of the violation and the name(s) of the student-athlete(s) involved, it being understood that if the institution (or its conference) fails to take action, the involved institution shall be cited to show cause why it should not be disciplined for failure to do so. It is understood that if an institution or its conference concludes that enforcement of the rule(s) would work an injustice on any student-athlete, an appeal shall be submitted to the Council and promptly acted upon by that body.

8. The Committee on Infractions and the Council shall treat all cases before it as confidential, except as provided above, until the same have been reported to the Council and announced by it.



## *N.C.A.A. Geographic Districts*



District 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

District 2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.

District 3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

District 4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

District 5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Iowa.

District 6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and New Mexico.

District 7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Montana.

District 8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Hawaii, and Alaska.

